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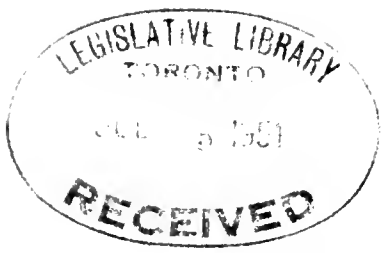
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Third Session
of the
Twenty-Third Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

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Toronto, Ontario, February 21, 1951, et seq.

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Volume XV

Wednesday, February 21, 1951.

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HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

Volume XV

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1951

And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a gift from one of the hon. Members of the House. He has been up to our apartment and complained as to the type of cheese we were serving, and assured me that in his Constituency there was a cheese which was unexcelled in the Province of Ontario.

I refer, of course, to the hon. Member whom we affectionately call "The Senator" --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SPEAKER -- the hon. Member for Huron-Bruce (Mr. Hanna). I notice this was made by the Pine River Cheese Company, from a place called Ripley, Ontario. Those of you who are invited to the apartment for tomorrow will have the opportunity of testing this cheese -- only those who are invited for tomorrow.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introductions of Bills.

THE POLICE ACT

Hon. DAN. PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Police Act", and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, this Bill is designed to make provision for enlarging the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations beyond the powers they now have with respect to the suspension and the dismissal of members of police forces.

This is a matter which has been under discussion for the last few weeks, and it is considered advisable that some regulations governing the procedure which should be followed when any member of the police force throughout the Province is alleged to have committed some offence under the Disciplinary Code, or is recommended for dismissal for some reason. It is considered advisable that some definite, regular procedure should be laid down whereby, in the first place , he would be given definite information as to what his offence was, or what the reasons for his dismissal may be. And, in the second place, to enable him to have a hearing and present his own case, so that any action taken would be only after the fullest possible enquiry.

That is the main substance in this Bill. The other section of the Bill was designed to bring it in line with that provision.

There is also another section which provides for an entirely different matter, and that is, in the case of agreements between the Commissioner of Provincial Police and the municipalities, for the policing of the municipalities, these agreements may be carried out by the Commissioner without having to have an Order-in-Council passed in each case.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Would it be retroactive to cover London?

MR. PORTER: We have never done anything retroactively yet.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: You have done better than that.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFE (Leader of the Opposition): I trust the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) will not "rush" this Bill.

THE TRUSTEE ACT

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Trustee Act", and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, the Trustee Act provides that where a deceased person has committed a wrong in respect of a person or property of another, the wronged person may commence an action against the executor or administrator of the person who committed the wrong.

As the section now stands, where there is no executor or administrator of a deceased person's estate, then there is no provision for an action to be brought, so this proposed sub-section is designed to enable a person to proceed with his action, and a provision is made for the appointment of an executor or administrator.

AN ACT RESPECTING CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

MR. EAMON PARK (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Dennison, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act respecting The Consumers Gas Company of Toronto", and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of theBill.

MR. ROBERT THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, Will the hon. Member (Mr. Park) explain.

MR. PARK: Mr. Speaker, this Bill has two main purposes, first, to limit the dividends which may be paid by the Consumers Gas Company of Toronto to a rate of 5% per annum, and also to require the Company to make available to the City Council of the City of Toronto full information regarding the affairs of the Company.

THE POLICE ACT

MR. C. C. CALDER (London): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Brown, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Police Act", and that same be now read the first time.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. FROST: One step behind.

MR. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Member (Mr. Calder) could explain the difference between his Bill and the one which preceded it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. CALDER: Well, Mr. Speaker, I am sure this House wishes to see both Bills printed, so that one can see the fine points of difference. In principle, I imagine they are not unlike, and we welcome the introduction of the Bill by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter), which has been on the Order Paper. It is remarkable what a small prodding is necessary to bring action --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: It was on the Order Paper long before yours.

MR. FROST: Always a step behind.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant):A very short step this time.

MR. PORTER; That was just an afterthought.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

Hon. G.A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Griesinger, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Liquor License Act, 1951", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, would the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) explain.

MR. WELSH: Mr. Speaker, if I might crave your indulgence, and the indulgence of the House --

MR. MacLEOD: We do not indulge.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. WELSH: -- I would like to give a little longer explanation than is usually given on first reading.

This Act is designed to add to the existing legislation two new sections of an important nature and to make certain minor changes which are made necessary thereby. A section has been added to insure that in all cases of amalgamation or annexation the status of a municipality or portion of a municipality, in so far as the liquor outlets therein is concerned, will remain the same until changed as a result of an expression of opinion obtained from the electors.

A section has been added which will permit the electors in a municipality which although wet under section 68 of the Act, but have had no outlets established therein, to go to the polls to decide whether or not outlets should be established within the municipal boundaries. This section introduces an additional type of vote under the Act.

The minor changes have been necessitated as a result of the introduction of these two new sections.

Section 1

This section is new and is designed to create a new type of vote under the provisions of the Act which will enable an expression of opinion to be obtained from the electors in a municipality which is legally 'wet' but in which no liquor or wine stores have been established or licences issued. By virtue of the over-all provisions of the Liquor Control Act, when it was originally passed in 1927, the whole of the Province of Ontario became 'wet' with the exception of those municipalities which, prior to the coming into force of the Ontario Temperance Act in 1916, had passed a local option by-law. The result was that there are numerous municipalities within the Province which, although legally 'wet', have never had any liquor outlets of any kind established within their municipal boundaries. In some of these municipalities there is a preponderance of 'dry' opinion and under the Act as it presently reads they have been unable to express this opinion by means of a vote. Section 69

of the Act allows the electors to vote on the questions which read "Are you in favour of etc. etc?" There was no necessity for a vote on these questions as the municipality was legally 'wet'. Their only recourse, therefore, would be to vote on the continuance of outlets under Section 70 of the Act. However, the questions in Section 70 are so worded that a vote on those questions could not take place until outlets had been established. This new section will allow the electors within a legally 'wet' municipality to vote on the questions appearing in Section 69 of the Act. For example, they may vote on the question "Are you in favour of a government store for the sale of liquor?" Should the electors in the municipality vote "NO" by a three-fifth majority, no store can be established. This would result in an otherwise legally 'wet' municipality becoming 'dry'.

Section 2

This amendment is necessitated by the introduction of the new section mentioned in the paragraph above. Section 69, as it presently reads, enables a vote to be held in a municipality which qualifies under Section 68 of the Act (a municipality in which a local option by-law has been passed) to vote on certain questions which if passed in the affirmative will result in the 'dry' municipality becoming 'wet'. As a new type of vote has been introduced into the Act which may establish a municipality as a 'dry'

municipality it is necessary that such municipality at a future date be given the privilege of voting to become 'wet' once more, if they wish.

Section 3

This amendment is necessitated because of the new type of vote introduced by the first paragraph hereof.

Section 4

This amendment is made necessary by the new type of vote introduced in the first paragraph hereof.

Section 5

This is a new section and has been introduced together with a new heading under the Act "Amalgamations Etc." and is designed to ensure that in amalgamations and annexations that the status of amalgamated municipalities or of annexed municipalities or portions of municipalities insofar as the Liquor Licence Act is concerned remains unchanged until an expression of opinion is received from the electors residing in the amalgamated municipality or in the annexed municipality or portions of municipalities. For example, - if a portion of a 'dry' township was annexed by a 'wet' city, this section ensures that the part of the township annexed shall remain 'dry' until such time as a vote has been taken under the appropriate question in Section 69 which results in a change of that 'dry' status. The

section also provides that the persons entitled to vote upon such questions shall be those persons resident in the annexed part of the township who are qualified to vote at elections to the Legislative Assembly. The reverse would also be true and if a portion of a 'wet' township were to be annexed by a 'dry' city, the section would ensure that the annexed part of the township would remain 'wet' until such time as the persons resident in suxh annexed part had voted to become 'dry'. Insofar as amalgamations are concerned, it would be quite possible for a 'dry' municipality to be amalgamated with a 'wet'. In such a case, if there were a vote in favour of going 'wet' in the 'dry' municipality, it would result in the amalgamated municipality becoming totally 'wet', and if a vote were held in the 'wet' municipality which resulted in that part becoming 'dry', the whole amalgamated municipality would then become 'dry'. It should be noted that the proposed section provides that the operation of the Liquor Licence Act, in effect at the time of amalgamation, shall not be changed until an expression of opinion is received from the qualified electors. This means that in the annexed municipality no further types of store or licence may be established after annexation until the qualified electors in the annexed municipality have signified their desire for them by means of a vote. The section will apply of course to all amalgamation or annexation."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. H. TEMPLE (High Park):Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) a question? In view of the fact that the Government is very partial to retro-active legislation --

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, if the hon. Member (Mr. Temple) wants to ask a question, let him ask it, but to cast imputations is not fair. If the hon. Member (Mr. Temple) wants to ask a question, let him ask it.

MR. TEMPLE: Then, I will put it this way; in view of the fact that the Government has passed retro-active legislation --

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I object very strenuously to that.

Hon. T.L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): He could not ask a question anyway. He has to make a speech.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not into the debate now. Every hon. Members knows that the only question to be asked is, "May the Bill be explained". The hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) has explained the Bill, and surely the hon. members know we cannot have a question period on an explanation.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): I was wondering if "wet is dry" and "dry is wet", which is "wet" and which is "try"?

MR. SPEAKER: Order. We are on the introduction of Bills at the presxnt time. The matter is not open for debate.

Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the answer to question No. 49.

MR. EAMON PARK (Dovercourt): Has the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) got my answer yet?

MR. FROST: I will work tonight on that.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Public Bills and Orders; Order No. 2.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Order, second reading of Bill No. 52, "An Act to Amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act", Mr. Fell.

MR. L.F.K. FELL (Parkdale): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 52, "An Act to Amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act".

Mr. Speaker, in moving second reading of Bill No. 52, "An Act to Amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act", I would like to deal for a few minutes on the circumstances of the Bill, and its relation to the now existing Act, which covers vacations with pay.

The hon. members have the Bill before them now, and they will note that sub-section 2 of Section 1, provides for a minimum of two weeks vacation with pay after every year of employment. The present legislation provides for just one week after one year.

Sub-section 3 of Section 1 provides that the employer may, subject to negotiations in good faith, with the proper and appropriate collective bargaining agency, decide when the said vacations may be taken, and that the period of

ten months shall not be extended. The present legislation provides for the ten-months period in which the vacations must be taken.

Sub-section 4 of Section 1 provides that the amount of pay for the vacation period in question shall be calculated at four per cent of the total earnings of the employee, including holiday pay, and for past vacation pay, that is, for the period immediately prior to the current holiday, and any other payments of pay or salary to be included in his total earnings. The present Bill provides basically for an increase of one additional week's vacation with pay, and provides that the vacation with pay shall pay from two per cent to four per cent. There are many reasons for the proposal of such a Bill at this time, and most of them are extremely good. But I should like again to point out where the present Legislation -- which this proposed Bill rectifies -- makes certain errors. In the first place, and probably a very important point to make, is that under the present legislation vacation pay is calculated at 2% of the employee's earnings for the last year. It does not make provision for including in that calculation the earning of monies such as his last vacation with pay, statutory holiday pay, and any other form of income he might have during the past year, in spite of the fact, hoewer, that he is compelled to pay income tax on those monies as earned.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

At the present time the employee is in a bad spot, he is paying income tax for money for which he has no right to claim a portion in the form of vacation pay. One additional problem under the Act which this Act would amend to some degree is the fact that most employers do take advantage of the 10 months' period in which they are granted time in which to grant the vacation period, with the result we have many thousands of workers in the Province of Ontario working as much as 20 to 21 months before receiving any kind of vacation at all. The Act itself and what it purports to do is not entirely new, is not pioneering any fashion whatsoever. This very government in Ontario recognizes that more than one week vacation with pay is justified. We grant our civil servants that, they deserve it, they earn it, they are entitled to it and it is only right they receive two weeks vacation with pay after one year. Our civil servants across in Canada and in other provinces today are receiving two weeks vacation with pay after one year. Industry recognizes now in growing numbers across this country that their clerical workers are entitled to, need and receive two weeks vacation with pay after one year. Many of our manufacturers in the industrial fields, employers of large number of workers, recognize too that two weeks vacation with pay, under the present working conditions is not only desirable but necessary, if industry is to maintain its present efficiency of production or to increase the present efficiency of production of their employees. So, it is not a new field we are venturing into in presenting this Bill to this Legislative Assembly. We are merely asking that the

government in Ontario, the government of the most highly industrialized province in Canada and certainly the one province in Canada where the employers in main can quite well afford to take the step and should take that step and this Bill should be made legislation.

It is quite interesting to note that in the Labour Gazette of November, 1950, VolumeL, No. 11, on page 1856, that the Federal Government Labour Department survey indicates this as additional proof that the tendency is to extend present vacations with pay. They have this to say and I quote:

> " Almost three thousand establishments employing more than 55% of the plant workers in manufacturing report that their plants were shut down for Summer vacation periods and about 1600 plants employing 159,000 workers were shut down for one week while 1300 plants employing 241,000 workers were shut down for two weeks."

Another indication that even among the employers the realization that extended vacations from one week is a growing desire and a necessity. Here where in many instances there is no compulsion to extend vacations it has been done voluntarily by employers. It is remarkable -- I do not know how many hon. Members have seen this survey -- but it is rather remarkable to see how rapidly the growth of this field of vacations with pay is becoming over the past years. For instance, this survey again on page 1857 indicates under a heading "Maximum vacations with

pay in manufacturing as of October 1949, the proportion of workers becoming eligible." This survey indicates that in the Maritime provinces 50% of the workers received two weeks or the equivalent in vacations with pay. In the Province of Quebec 45% receiving two weeks vacation with pay. In Ontario approximately 55% and in the Prairie Provinces approximately 65% and in British Columbia approximately 75% receiving two weeks vacation with pay. Now, that is two weeks vacation with pay. It is rather remarkable to see the high percentages indicated here, it is even more remarkable to see the percentage of workers receiving more than two weeks vacation with pay. This table goes on in the same page to indicate that in the Maritime Provinces, for instance, 25% of workers receive three weeks or the equivalent vacation with pay and in Quebec 35%, in Ontario approximately 35%, in the Prairie Provinces approximately 20% and in British Columbia approximately 10%, those are maximum vacations with pay.

Now, it does not stop there, it goes on. I do not want to get into too much detail but it indicates there is now a very reasonable percentage of employers granting more than three weeks vacation with pay. The important point we are trying to stress here and one of the reasons why we think this Bill is justified and could be accepted by the government of this province and made legislation is the fact that we are not breaking new ground. We are simply asking that we get in line with the trend at the present time. Those people who through the trade union movement deal with employers across the province from one year to the other will tell you in

many cases during negotiations with the question of vacations with pay the employer will say: "You fellows go to Queen's Park and get legislation passed and make it mandatory so that two or three weeks vacation with pay is law in the province and you will have no difficulty." In the main, most employers are quite willing to go along with this but they want everyone to do it at the same time. I think it is very reasonable, it is a reasonable request. Perhaps the argument some employers put up is that they cannot afford it and that other employers can afford to do it better but regardless of what the arguments may be it is a fact that a good percentage of employers in the Province of Ontario would comply with legislation suxh as we are presenting here today without any difficulty whatsoever.

I think it is rather significant to note this, that industrial workers today not only desire but need additional vacations with pay and to note that such a large corporation as the General Motors Corporation of Canada and the Canada Packers Company and many other companies of that stature have recognized that employees today are working harder and are giving more in their time than they ever have in any period in our industrial history in this country in the past. Therefore, if the employee is working harder and producing more it only stands to reason his body requires more time, more attention in order to keep up to that growing production. General Motors, for instance, conceded that there should be an adjustment in wages annually to a figure of approximately 4$ to allow for the technological improvements that are made in production throughout the year, such improvements which place a greater strain on the

energy and the production ability of the individual employee. His body is wearing down. The Company recognizes this in a monetary way. They are willing to concede certain compensation should be made. If they are prepared to concede these things on a monetary basis, why should we not concede that the human body requires more than a financial adjustment from time to time, that the human body requires a physical adjustment. It needs an opportunity, at the proper time in the year, to relax and to recover some of the lost energy that has been spent over the last year in keeping up to this increased tempo of production, to the tempo that is increasing admittedly by corporations such as General Motors with each passing month.

I have not the figure here, but I recall seeing a short time ago a graphic illustration of a survey that was made by, I believe, the American Manufacturers Association in the United States which showed very clearly to what degree or to what percentage the production ability of the individual worker generally speaking has increased over what that individual worker was doing or producing approximately 20 or 25 years ago. If I recall correctly the figure was something like 118%. If the human element is to enter into the question of vacations and I think it must, then I think we must consider that if the human being in industrial plants is working hard enough to produce 118% more now than he was producing 20 or 25 years ago then certainly there is more physical wear and tear on not only the human body but the human mind. These things are not only adjusted by a five or ten cent wage indrease. They are things which could be adjusted only by treating the

body in the proper manner, rest and relief.

We can say that what we are asking here today in the form of legislation is not new. The Saskatchewan Government, for instance, provides two weeks vacation with pay after one year. We have other provinces which provide two weeks with pay after one year in certain lines of work but generally speaking it is a conceded fact that one week's vacation with pay is now on the decline and vacations beyond one week are on the incline and certainly if there is a province in Canada that should lead in legislation in regard to this it is the Province of Ontario, where the highest number of workers are affected.

I could say more on this Bill, Mr. Speaker, but I am quite aware that the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) who has been listening attentively to my remarks realizes that many of the things I am asking are not new. It is not new information for either the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) or his Department. There are other Bills dealing with the same matter coming before this Assembly and perhaps other speakers who will be speaking in support of the Bill immediately before us will have other remarks to make. However, I would say that here is a Bill that can be passed by this government now and put into effect immediately without causing any great difficulty throughout the province either. Certainly not on the side of labor, and in most cases not on the side of the employer. This is something this government has recognized and we ask you to accept this Bill and make it a practice the same as you did with one week vacation with pay. We did it with the civil servants, that shows it is a reasonable request. Let us

accept this Bill. Let us put it through second reading and make it legislation in this province.

SOME hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

MR. G. EAMON PARK (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, there are one or two things I would like to add to the remarks by the hon. Member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell). This has been before the House before as the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) well knows. I want to make one or two comments about that section of the Bill which deals with the method of calculation for vacation with pay. When the amendment was made to the original 1944 Bill, in 1947 by the government providing for the payement of 2% the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) got up in his seat at that time and he told the House that his purpose in bringing in that amendment was to provide for the payment of that 2% on the man's total earnings. He made a particular point of stating that he was anxious that it should cover the question of overtime work which he was fearful would not be covered. He went on and made the point quite clear, that he meant total earnings. When he introduced that amendment he intended it to apply to total earnings. What has happened, however, is that the Industry and Labor Board in interpreting the Act has not applied it to total earnings. They permit companies not to apply it to total earnings when the companies make vacation calculations. I raised this in the House a year ago and two years ago. What happens? A company in calculating the earnings of a worker upon which they base his vacation pay eliminates from that calculation any payment that may have been made to the worker for statutory holidays or any payment made to the worker

for the previous year's vacation. So he is paid his vacation on the basis of his money wages from the company less the amount he received for vacation pay, less the amount for statutory holidays. The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) agreed a year ago that he would take the matter under advisement and see what could be done about it. He agreed, as a matter of fact, he year before he would take it under advisement and see what could be done. Nothing has been done so far. I would like the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) to tell us whether he is now prepared to have this regulation of the Industry and Labor Board amended. It seems to me a very reasonable proposition. A worker's income is regarded as a total income. Certainly the employer in calculating his labor costs, his cost of production counts as payment for statutory holidays, and vacation with pay as part of the labor cost. The income tax department, as the hon. Member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell) has pointed out, certainly counts it as income for the purposes of income tax.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)

So now we are asking that, for calculation purposes, the total--the genuine total--earnings should be used rather than only the partial earnings of the worker. It seems to me that is a pretty reasonable proposal, and one that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) might be prepared to concede at this time.

The hon. Member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell) has suggested we are not pioneering in producing this kind of legislation. Already two provinces in this country have legislation for two week vacations with pay. In the Province of Saskatchewan they have legislation providing for two weeks vacation with pay after one year and in the Province of Alberta two weeks vacation with pay after two years. I think that we in Ontario, as the primary industrial province, certainly cannot afford to lag behind these Prairie Provinces in our industrial legislation.

I know the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) is very fond of suggesting that all these matters ought to be left to collective bargaining. He suggested that when we commenced discussions of hours of work legislation or whenever we have any discussion on vacations with pay legislation. The hon. Member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell) made a point of showing the changes that have been going on over the years in the increasing number of holidays that workers are getting. I make so bold as to claim that is what is happening, the organized workers who are engaging in collective bargaining are

in fact getting pretty close to the proposal that we are advancing in this legislation. They, by and large, will not be affected by it. But there is a great body of workers in this province who are not organized and who do not have the protection of collective bargaining. It is to those workers that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has a very special responsibility. It is to those workers who have no other form of protection that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has a special responsibility, I am asking him to undertake now to give those workers that protection by accepting the Bill moved by the hon. Member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell).

And finally, I am going to ask the Government to live up to the political promises which were made by their own candidates in the last provincial election. Certainly in my part of the country there was

(Page C-3 follows)

a lot of discussion of the two weeks vacation with pay Bill and the candidate of the Conservative Party in Dovercourt constituency, who formerly represented that seat in this House, certainly campaigned on a platform of two weeks vacations with pay. I hold in my hand here one of his circulars, and clear-cut in the middle of the circular is a proposal for two weeks vacation with pay. And so I ask the Government to redeem the promises made by its own candidates in the last election, as well as follow, I think, a logical and progressive step in accepting the Bill moved by the hon. Member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in order that the position of this group might be made clear in regard to these Bills now under discussion--because it is clear to the House that not only is this Bill moved by my hon. friend (Mr. Fell) before the House, but there are, I think, three others to come up in succession to this one--I want to say quite definitely to the House, Mr. Speaker, that insofar as we are concerned in this group, we are heartily in accord with the principle of extending the period of holidays with pay in the Province of Ontario.

We believe that the present week's holidays with pay is not really a holiday, it is a short adjournment and nothing else. No clear picture can be arrived at with only one week, no program of holiday can be mapped and carried out with only one week at the disposal of the worker.

I think that the time has come in this province when we should, without hesitation, extend that period from one to two weeks and make it possible for the worker to enjoy what we have to offer in the holiday spots in the Province of Ontario.

There is this one factor to be considered, and I want to make it abundantly plain, this Bill before the House now differs to some extent with the Bill proposed by my hon friend the Member for Waterloo North (Mr. Brown). He will be speaking to that Bill later on this afternoon, and while we have to oppose the B ill presently before the House, it is not because we are not in sympathy with the principles contained therein, but rather because we will of necessity, and because we think our Bill is the better one, withhold our support till our own Bill comes before the Legislature.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE: Oh, now, now, now.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Any others.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) for the opportunity of replying for the Government in this particular case. There are two other Bills and the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will be speaking on those, but my purpose in taking this course was to take this opportunity on a Bill involving the subject matter of legislation that was introduced by my hon. friend the Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) himself, Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay, some seven years ago, a great advance in labour legislation, which, as

is most of the legislation--nearly all of the legislation now before the House, is the handiwork of this Government.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: I want to take this opportunity, Mr. Speaker, of saying something about the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and his staff. Ontario is fortunate to have such a good Minister of Labour and such a good staff.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: This morning I had the opportunity, with some of my colleagues, of listening to the representations made by a very fine body of labour representatives from the Ontario Federation of Labour--the American Federation of Labour--represented, in any case, by Mr. Burt and our old friend Arthur Williams, who used to sit in this House at one time, a very interesting personality.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): He used to make it hot for the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley).

MR. FROST: Well, he would if he could stay elected long enough. They were represented also by Mr. Hughes and some other representatives and I was much interested in the representations that were made, much interested in the work of the Department of Labour, and I want to say here, as I have said in other places, that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), the hon. Member for Wentworth, has contributed during--

MR. JOLLIFFE: Lincoln.

MR. BROWN: Or Lincoln.

MR. FROST: Or Lincoln.

MR. PARK: You should get acquainted some time.

MR. FORST: He has contributed long service, now going on to eight years as Minister of Labour--has contributed not only by way of very fine legislation, most of which was not on our statute books even in skeleton form, when he became Minister of Labour, but he has contributed, because of his broad views and his fine personality, to industrial peace in this Province.

I may say that the ladies and gentlemen here with us this morning, are fine people who have done their part well also, but I may say that the link that ties it together is really the personality of the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) who presides over that Department and who has done a very remarkable job in Ontario.

I should like to say that also about his assistants, his Deputy-Minister, Mr. Metzler; Mr. Louis Fine, the Chief Conciliation Officer; Mr. Draper, the Chairman of the Labour Relations Board; and a number of others. These people, Mr.Speaker, have done a great job for the people of Ontario and have done a great job for the working people of this province. I do not want to repeat some of the things that I said in the Throne Speech the other day, but when you look back and see the type of legislation that has been put on our statute books on the recommendation of the Department of Labour, just as in looking over the brief this morning--the raising of the ceiling in connection with Workmen's Compensation this very year;

the increase of benefits for windows and dependents; the reduction of the waiting period; the adocacy of better arrangements for our aged persons; in old-age pensions and other things, in so many ways--the introduction of the Fair Employment Practises Act---

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Your one.

MR. FROST: ---and all of the Acts that have preceded it, all of these things, Mr. Speaker, are achievements of which we may be proud, and certainly the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) can take great credit for his forward-looking view in connection with labour legislation.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): It didn't have anything to do with the 21 members on this side, did it?

MR. FROST: I would say to my hon. friends opposite, there was no legislation in this Province for holidays with pay until this Government came into office and until the present hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) came into office.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): But there were a lot of Tory Governments before.

AN hon. MEMBER: And a C. C. F. opposition.

MR. FROST: Yes. We had nine years of--what was it?

MR. MacLEOD: Modern Liberal Democracy.

MR. FROST: Modern Liberal Democracy, that is right, and Mr. Speaker, I will say that on the confession of my hon. friends opposite--and I use a heading from

the Toronto Telegram of the 10th of April last where it says:

> "C. C. F. sees itself in power
> by 1967---Revamps its platform."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: Now, what hope is there for the people of the Province in a Party like that that sees itself in power 20 years from now?

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is the imagination of the Toronto Telegram.

MR. FROST: I beg your pardon?

MR. JOLLIFFE: May I say, Mr. Speaker, in the friendliest spirit to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that the headline in this case represents a lot of nonsense, and that we expect to be in power very soon.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Well, my hon. friend (Mr. Jolliffe) says that, but somebody has sent me a card, and his story always reminds me of this:

> "Your story has touched my heart.
> Never before have I met anyone
> with more troubles than you have.
> Please accept this token with the
> sincerest sympathy from myself."

Send that over to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe). Somebody has sent that to me.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, will the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) permit me to say that I have not yet got around to sending him a headline in yesterday's

Telegram, which begins with the words:

"P. Cs. join C. C. F.----"

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Well, I have been endeavouring to get some of you people to join us.

AN hon. MEMBER: Say that over again.

MR. J. L. EASTON (Wentworth): You steal our Bills and now you want us.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I was quite interested in what the hon. Member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) said in relation to this Bill. We certainly are sympathetic with what is aimed to be achieved in this Bill. Of course we are. We are the Government that introduced holidays with pay for the first time in Old Ontario, and introduced a 48-hour week the first time in Old Ontario.

MR. MILLARD: Under the pressure of the opposition.

MR. FROST: Just a moment. Perhaps if you listen to me you may come over and take one of these vacant seats over here.

Mr. Speaker, I am certainly not opposed to the principles, the ideas in this Bill. In our own civil service here in Ontario we have three weeks holidays with pay..

MR. MILLARD: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: And I went down a month or so ago to the old veterans' meeting, the 25-year people, and with them I felt it was right and proper that people who had been in our service for 25 years should get four weeks holidays

with pay, and they do get that.

Mr. Speaker, I think that action speaks louder than words. We believe that that is a good thing. My hon. friends oppcsite represent in most cases industries and unions in the course of their work and their professions that have everything that is asked for in this Bill and a good deal more. I want now, Mr. Speaker, to take you to the other side of the picture. Ontario is a very big province. We have four and a half million people scattered over this province. Here in this area we have a very highly industrialized area in which a million people live within ten miles of where we are meeting today. But I can take you out a very short distance to places that are actually pioneer in their background, where work is not obtainable all year around, where seasonal work applies. And I say this to you, Mr. Speaker, that seven years ago when we introduced the Vacations with Pay Act and the 48-hour week, that that created hardship. I had men come to me and say: "I live in so-and-so, I am used to doing no work in the Winter time, that is the way we live, but I want to work 15 hours a day, or 20 hours a day, in the Summer months." Now you must understand that that applies in seasonal labour. My good friend the hon. Member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) would be lost if he got a couple of miles out of Toronto, so perhaps he would not recognize that that situation exists here in Ontario.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Oh, no.

MR. FROST: That is true. That is a situation

you have to meet.

MR. MILLARD: They have no trouble getting permits, either.

MR. FROST: It is all very well to pass legislation here with the very best of intentions, but when you get down to the pressure of that on our people living under totally different conditions in different places, then you run into hardship and difficulty.

MR. PARK: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) would agree that there are provisions in that Act permitting permits to be issued in just the circumstances he mentions now.

MR. FROST: But that is one of the things you abuse the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) about. The minute he starts to issue them, you complain, you ask questions on the Order Paper, and then you go to Dovercourt and say: "Look what these people are doing." I would like my friend to be a little consistent for a while. The fact of the matter is that this is a tough problem to govern. The fact of the matter is that this is a big Province and a difficult Province to govern.

MR. H. L. WALTERS (Bracondale): It needs a good government.

MR. FROST: And despite the fact it is difficult, we seem to be doing fairly well on this side in retaining the confidence of the people, and I think we will be able to continue to do so.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: That is because we take a view

province-wide. You cannot look at the great Province of Ontario in the light of a particular segment or section, you have to look at this great Province the Province over. In my own community--I always take the opportunity as soon as I can get away from here of getting my feet on the ground, and I go down and talk to people in my own community who cut ice. We do that in our community now, we cut ice.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Your community is a low wage area.

MR. FROST: I talk to people working in camps, people doing seasonal labour. Oftentimes I go into their homes on a Saturday afternoon and sit there and talk with them, and I would say to you, Mr. Speaker, that some of these things, admirable as they are, when you get down to applying them across the Province of Ontario, they have created great hardships.

Mr. Speaker, what is the reasonable thing to do? My hon. friend (Mr. Park) has said that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) mentions collective bargaining. After all, collective bargaining is really the key to the situation. When you look at Ontario, as much local autonomy, as much local management, as much local management as you can get in industry, is after all the key to the story. What suits my hon. friend's (Mr. Park) labour union does not suit in another case. It depends upon the circumstances. It may be that in some other union they have benefits that would not work out in his union. Those things are better arrived at by collective bargaining

between the principals themselves. The results of doing that have brought I think, in Ontario, great results.

Mr. Speaker, that is the key to it, and allow me to say that as in the case of my hon. friend (Mr. Park)--although we may differ on another point later on this afternoon--in what is sought to be achieved in all of these Bills, we are favorable but we think that it is a matter that is better and more safely left to the collective bargaining arrangements in our Act, and we think that that will produce justice and equity and an even working of our law and the satisfactory working of our law across the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, in all of these Bills, as in the last Bill, the one that was disposed of the other day, we think that the matter may be more safely and better left to collective bargaining arrangements, and therefore I would like to move, seconded by Mr. Daley:

> "That the subject matter of Bill No. 52, being one which properly comes within the field of collective bargaining under the Provisions of the Labour Relations Act 1950 and under the Federal legislation in that regard and legislation having been adopted by this Legislature approving the principle of maximum hours of work and minimum vacations with pay, and providing therefor without in any way restricting the principle of collective bargaining, that Bill 52 be not now read a second time but he read a second time this day six months hence."

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)

Now, Mr. Speaker, in connection with that motion, may I say this: We have, of course, adopted in this province a humane maximum hours of work, not without some hardship on some sections of our people, minimum holidays with pay, but that is without restriction in any way to holidays with pay to a great extent, and hours to a lesser extent being adopted in this province.

Now, Mr. Speaker, might I put before you this motion. I think there are two other Bills to come, and in order to get our procedure right I assume that I should adjourn the debate on this, with the undertaking that it would be called around about 5 or 5:30 this afternoon with the other Bills in order that the members may vote on them, if they desire.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I take it the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) now moving the adjournment of the debate does so with the understanding that it will be called again toward the end of the day?

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. JOLLIFFE: At which time the debate will probably be unnecessary in view of the debate which has now taken place. I think the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) motion is not too bad at least from the adjournment point of view, although I think he ought to have added to that amendment words to the effect that copies should be sent to all government candidates in the Toronto district.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No 10.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth Order, second reading of Bill No. 63, "An Act to Amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act", Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 63, entitled "An Act to Amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act."

Mr. Speaker, before the House votes favorably on this Bill, I would like to make a few comments. To a certain extent this will be continuation of the discussion that we listened to only a few minutes ago on a Bill which was before the House.

Bill No. 63 seeks to establish two weeks vacation with pay for all workers in Ontario. It differs, I should say, from the previous Bill, in that it does not limit the overtime periods and in many other respects, and I would say that while I favor the previous Bill as well, I think that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will now have the opportunity of voting affirmatively for this Bill because it will not create the difficulties that he saw so darkly as menacing his constituency.

The Bill is very simple and to the point and leaves other arrangements for another occasion and for collective bargaining. I hope the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will think kindly of this suggestion. I might say that this is one of the Bills referred to as "perennial"by the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley). I want to remind the government that these perennial Bills coming from Opposition groups are, perhaps, the most important items of legislation in the long run. It is the continuous hammering for reform legislation which Opposition groups introduce into this and other House of Legislation, which ultimately result in their adoption, their enactment, or in the adoption of something similar to them.

When the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) speaks so

highly of the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) -- and undoubtedly he means that or he would not retain him in office -- I might remind him and the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) that, while certain pieces of progressive legislation were introduced by this government, or, rather, by the Conservative governments since 1944, that was a result of irresistible pressure which came from this side of the House.

MR. FROST: Let me say this, Mr. Speaker, that that was in the Speech from the Throne in 1944 before we ever had the pleasure of making the acquaintanceship of any of the gentlemen opposite us.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I take that remark for its full value.

MR. FROST: It is true.

MR. SALSBERG: It is true it was in the Speech from the Throne of the 1944 Session, but what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) forgot to say -- he should have finished his sentence -- was that the government in 1944 was a minority government, in danger of its very life from the moment it came into this House and had to meet the pressure of the opposition, and was fully aware of the precariousness of its position at that time.

I am sure that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has not forgotten that period -- and it is hardly necessary for me to remind him.

MR. FROST: I do not think the hon. Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) will ever forget it, either.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, I am certainly not, Mr. Speaker,

going to let the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) forget it as far as I am concerned, because these perennials the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has referred to are the seeds for later legislation. They are very valuable.

Since we are talking of the past, may I remind the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that his government and his predecessors shouted from the rooftops from one end of the Province to the other that they will bring the best labor legislation in the world --

MR. FROST: That is right; we have.

MR. SALSBERG: -- and then he was afraid to shoot the bulls-eye, because he knew he would miss. He would first fire and put a ring around it and say that he certainly hit the bulls-eye.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Whose eye?

MR. SALSBERG: They knew they would not introduce the best legislation in the world. They promised that, so, one fine day they made the circle around the shot and said" We have already brought in the best labor legislation in the world." Now, now, you did not; and insofar as the legislation contained in the Bill which I am speaking on is concerned, you are behind not only the world but parts of Canada. The hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) says I am wrong. The hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) is so often wrong he should be an authority. He is not even that. I am right and he is wrong, again.

The hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) was with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) today in meeting a Coputation of organized labor. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has

referred to that. In the brief that they presented to the Cabinet -- and copies of the presentation are before all hon. Members of this House - they appeal for this type of legislation and they point out in writing that Saskatchewan already has two weeks annual vacation with pay after one year's service, and Alberta provides for two weeks after two years of service; in other words, Alberta has legislation similar to the Bill that will follow this perennial, which is sponsored by the Liberal group. Obviously the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) is wrong when he says I am wrong in the face of this incontrovertible evidence. You are not only not ahead of the world --

MR. DALEY: That is only one phase of the legislation.

MR. SALSBERG: You spoke of labor legislation and you encompassed that legislation in its entirety. I say the time is overdue for the enactment of this Bill for which I am speaking now.

Previous speakers have already said they will agree with the essential parts of this legislation.

May I, Mr. Speaker, briefly deal with a point or two and perhaps elaborate on them, in the hope that these words will not be wasted and that the government will agree and not hoist this Bill but let it go. A predecessor of the present hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was more ruthless. He used to chop the heads off the Bills in one night, the night of slaughter. Mr. Drew would bring together all the Bills late at night and in the darkness of the night kill one after the other mercilessly. The present hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is very gentle and certainly far more considerate; he strings

them up and he lets them hang for an airing. The other destroyed ruthlessly. I appeal to the government not to hang my Bill, please; just pass it. It will not even interfere with Lindsay and nobody will come crying to the door of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). They won't if he fixes the roads and instals Hydro. Certainly they will not come crying over the adoption of this Bill.

What is necessary to remember when we discuss legislation of this type is that we are living in a different era, almost, than our forefathers. You have to approach present day needs with a thorough understanding of present day developments and problems. There is no desire on the part of anyone to evade responsibility, not to work, or things of that sort. The society in which we are living creates new problems which require new remedies and vacations have become an absolute necessity. It is not a luxury any more. It is a necessity for the preservation of the mental and physical health of the bulk of the industrial workers in particular. I say that is true without question.

The hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) spoke here -- and I am sorry I was away from the House -- and he alarmed the province with facts which he gave of the tremendous increase in mental illness in the province. I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that there is a direct relationship between the facts which the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) drew our attention to and the issue of vacations with pay. Workers employed in large scale industry, in particular, work under a terrific tension and a pressure, with a certain monotony to it which is nerve wrecking and which is also undermining their physical health. They need a

minimum of two weeks vacation to get away from it and to recuperate, get away from the drive, the speed which is characteristic of large scale industrial production nowadays. Any worker in an automobile plant, in any metal plant, for that matter, in any large scale plant, feels exhausted physically and mentally at the end of a day 's work. That is so. To meet these new problems -- the protection of the mental and physical well-being of our people -- a minimum of two weeks vacation is required. I would go further and say that if we were to have longer vacations and if possible shorter work weeks -- but we will speak about that later -- there would be less consumption of liquor. Many workers seek an escape from the effects of modern industrial work in the consumption of liquor.

Let no one think that we are saving by not enacting such legislation. We pay for it in the long run; pay for it with the increase of mental patients in our hospitals, pay for it with excessive consumption of liquor which later on costs the p eople plenty of money to take care of the result of that consumption; we pay for it, also, if you please, with undermining of family life. Workers working as they do in, say Ford's or in Goodyear's or in the modern steel plants cannot certainly be happy fathers and kind husbands when they come home. I suggest that this legislation is good social legislation and is in the long run wise and economic legislation.

I am not touching on the question of ability to pay, and hardships.

I think that is minor. That is the least important part of the problem. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) knows that. May I add that from the point of view of protecting some employers, as the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) is always anxious to do -- I say it would be the just thing to adopt this legislation, so as to equalize costs for vacations throughout the province and put every firm on an equal footing. Some are already giving it because of union strength. Some are doing it voluntarily. Others are not. Legislation of this sort would equalize it and would certainly protect the section of industry that is already paying for it.

There is one other point we should consider and that is the opportunities which we want to provide for our own people, residents, citizens of Ontario, to enjoy the out-of-doors, the great recreational facilities that the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) spoke of yesterday. We are all happy to receive American tourists and I am sure every one is concerned with the American dollars they bring. It is just our hospitality and our neighborliness which prompts us to do everything we can to invite them. But certainly our own people should be given an opportunity to enjoy the very fine possibilities for recreation which exist in the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) constituency. I had the pleasure of being up there one Summer and I found my stay altogether too short. I would like more people from Hamilton, Windsor, Toronto, London and elsewhere to go up there. They would do that; they would take their families and go up around

Lindsay way, and higher up, further north, and enjoy the rivers and the lakes. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will receive the blessings of his constituents if he enacts this Bill, because so many of his voters are looking forward to the Summer season for earning part, if not the largest part of their income and support for the year. I say the working people of this province in the main do not know our province, have not the opportunity to enjoy the great figts which the province holds in store for those who can come and enjoy them. I think we should give them that opportunity.

In conclusion may I repeat a sentence or two said to me by a very respected person in the labor movement in Ontario? He was a motorman on the Toronto street car services for many years. I am sure the gentleman will not mind if I mention his name. His name is Mr. Thom. He was for years an official of the Street Railwaymens Union.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)

He is highly regarded by everyone in the Labour Movement. I do not think he is partisan, and, therefore, he enjoys very fine relationship with everybody in the Labour movement.

One evening he and I were talking about the strain and pressure of his job. It was when I was a member of the Toronto City Council and was arguing against the one-man street cars. He was an operator of a one-man street car, and he said to me, "You know, when I finish my days' run I am so completely exhausted that I cannot go home and be friendly with my family, and I cannot even enjoy a meal". He said, "Believe me, many mornings when I get out at a very early hour, and go out to the barn, I wonder what life is for, to get up every morning and get on that Bloor one-man operated street car",--I see that makes the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) smile. I am sure he would be rattled in half an hour if he were to handle that car.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): In five minutes.

MR. SALSBERG: Here was a man operating a street car, traveling at high speed, collecting fares, issuing transfers, operating the brakes, using his hands and feet and eyes and ears, who wonders what it is all about, what life is for. That is true for tens of thousands of workers employed in modern industry. I think we should think of those people when we are dealing with legislation of this sort, and I am confident if we do that, we will come to the conclusion that this Bill should be adopted and become the law of the Province.

MR. FELL; Now as the scalp of my Bill is being hung from somebody's wigwam---

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FELL: ---I am looking around in desperation for some Bill I can support in place of my own.

MR. MacLEOD: No doubt this will pass, and the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell) should get on the bandwagon.

MR. FELL: I notice the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is smiling. He did not smile at mine. I hope the Liberals come up with one better, because I cannot support the Bill of the hon. Member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

I think what was intended when the Bill was drafted was to draft two weeks vacation with pay, and I am afraid this Bill does not spell that wording---

MR. MacLEOD: You can always amend it when it reaches Committee stage.

MR. FELL: Yes, and perhaps there it might get some support. I am still concerned about the remark of the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in which he deals with all Bills this afternoon, dealing with this question, when he said "This is subject matter for collective bargaining, and not a subject matter for legislation" . When he says that, he evidently does not pay any attention whatsoever to the remarks of the hon. Member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) who pointed out that only a percentage of the people involved in this type of legislation are

covered by trade union contracts.

Is it a true statement of fact that these people are not considered---

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, let me say to the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell) that we must consider the seasonal labour. There are thousands of people in Ontario engaged in seasonal labour in an area running from Georgian Bay almost to the Ottawa River. What is the use of talking about holidays with pay to the men - and some women - who are anxious to get in as much work as they can? They have enforced lay-offs of probably two or three months in a year. I know of a man at the present time who has not worked for two or three months. It is silly to talk about vacations with pay concerning people in that category. Their work is seasonal, catch as catch can.

MR. FELL: As a matter of fact, if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is concerned with this matter--and from his observations he appears to be--why not accept this Bill, and have it cover the people about whom we are primarily speaking now?

(Page E-4 follows)

MR. FROST: The hon. member (Mr. Fell) well knows that in most industries, two weeks vacation with pay is in effect.

MR. FELL: All the more reason why we should have covering legislation, to make it uniform. The only reason we got one week's vacation with pay in this province was because of the Trade Union movement could exert sufficient pressure to get a standard set of one week's vacation with pay.

It was no pioneering move on the part of this government. We are not asking for it now, as a pioneering movement. We are simply asking for suitable legislation. If we have seasonal employees who are affected, we should have a legislation which would cover them. I do not think it is reasonable to place that argument as a barrier to please a small section in this province --

MR. FROST: It is not a small section; it is a very large section.

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York, West): Does that not apply to the construction industry? The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is basing his remarks on that legislation, and I think it could be handled in the same way for seasonal industry. The construction industry is certainly a seasonal industry. I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is talking out of both sides of his mouth today.

Hon. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labour): Mr. Speaker, I sometimes get the idea that practically all the hon. members of the parties opposite think I must be a sort of a "terrible guy". I seem to have to oppose

a great many things here, in spite of the fact that it was I who, year after year, has introduced a great many recommendations to this House to improve conditions in regard to hours of work and vacations with pay, workmen's compensation, and everything which has to do for making things a little better for the ordinary working men.

MR. MILLARD: You have fallen down quite a bit this year.

MR. FROST: I think he has done pretty well.

MR. MILLARD: I think he has fallen flat on his face.

MR. DALEY: I realize it would be almost impossible to satisfy the hon. member (Mr. Millard) opposite.

MR. FROST: I think the hon. member (Mr. Millard) is a little dyspeptic today.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. DALEY: The hon. member who introduced the first Bill this afternoon (Mr. Fell) said it was quite evident that his Bill was cut, dried, and hung up, but this one might have a chance of passing. In order to do that, I think it would require a change in our thinking altogether. I think this Bill will possibly be just as dead as that of the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell), at least for this session of the Legislature.

If I were choosing one or the other, I would certainly take the Bill of the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell), because it is explicit, and sets out what will be required, and what would have to be done. This Bill proposed by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr.

Salsberg) is just a statement of "approximately two weeks", and so forth, and I do not think anybody would know just how you could administer that, unless, as his colleague, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) said, that it could be amended in committee.

MR. MacLEOD: You would not do that in committee?

MR. DALEY: No. I like to have them right, at the start, to know what it is going to be, and to be sure we are right, and then go ahead.

MR. MILLARD: Do you remember the Labour Relations Act of last year?

MR. DALEY: You would get into difficulties on question such as the statutory holidays. That is a very difficult thing to decide. I am glad the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) has returned to his place, because I just want to say that this Legislation was set up to provide vacations with pay -- a vacation of a week -- at a time when there was no vacations at all. It was entirely new legislation, and we tried to bring it about so that every person who worked would get a minimum of one week's vacation with pay, particularly to cover the construction trades, as organized labour had, even at that time, taken care pretty well of c vacations, as far as their membership was concerned.

Then we enlarged it, to make it absolutely necessary that everyone working in industry, who ceased to be employed during the time of a year, would also receive proper percentage of vacations-with-pay-money, based on two per cent.

Then the question arose -- which has been discussed here -- as to whether the earnings should be calculated on a normal week's pay, or include his overtime and any additional moneys he was able to earn. We felt it should include his overtime. If a man is willing to work overtime, on being requested so to do, I felt he should be paid, and his vacation-with-pay-money should include that overtime.

At that time there were some firms granting certain statutory holidays, maybe one, maybe two, and some businesses, even at that time up to four in a year.

Now, a great many employers today pay for full eight statutory holidays. Organization has brought this about to a great extent. They have, by negotiations, increased from year to year, increased from two to four, and it has always been a bargaining position, and in a great many cases they have succeeded in getting a full eight statutory holidays.

A large number of other employers simply by pressure -- not actually pressure, but possibly realizing that because other people were doing it, they would eventually have to -- have also given the statutory holidays. I will go so far as to admit it might have been that they would have said "Well, we are going to be forced into this; we might as well do it". But, at any rate, a large number of people pay for holidays which are not worked. If a man is generous enough to include his workers on the payroll for eight additional statutory holidays, for which he actually gets no work done, and then at the end of the year to be told, "Oh

yes, you gave us eight statutory holidays; we think that was pretty nice, but now we also want you to give us two per cent of that money as well."

Mr. Speaker, let us be realistic about that; let us be fair. I have tried to draft this Act in a realistic manner. Is it fair to expect people to do that? It is all right to say there are only a few small businesses in this country, but that is not correct; there are thousands of them. Go up and down the business streets of this town or any other, and see how many small business places are carrying on with probably one or two employees, who are generous enough and fair enough to give the workers the statutory holidays, and pay for them, business men who probably cannot afford to take a holiday themselves.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)

Then go to him and tell him by statutory legislation you have got to pay him an addition on these statutory holidays for which you receive nothing, you have to pay him an additional 2%. I do not know, maybe I am wrong but I do not see it.

MR. C.H. MILLARD: (York,West): Do you do that in the Government service?

MR. DALEY: I think that was never intended when the legislation was brought down, Mr. Deputy Speaker, and I think that in administering these things the best, or the most I can do is to try and be fair and honest and do the things that I think are just and that is what I have tried to do and that is what I am going to continue to try to do. We have great responsibilities to organized labour and I say it even boastfully --

MR. PARKS: Will the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) permit a question? I follow his argument, I do not agree with it but I follow it and now, will the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) tell me what his argument is about exempting the previous years vacation with pay which is certainly part of the earnings of the worker?

MR. DALEY: It is money he has received but it is not anything for which the employer actually received production for, he got no production when the individual was off on his vacation.

MR. PARKS: The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) would not disagree in, for instance, the working of a collective bargaining item that the vacations a man receives for the statutory holidays he becomes entitled to are part and parcel of his wage bargain and he would ask

for more money. In statutory holidays, as an example, the Minister's (Mr. Daley) own conciliation officer will use time and time again in bargaining, he will say that if you get another statutory holiday take half a cent off and reduce your demand for wages by half a cent. He uses that regularly, when we meet with him he uses the statutory holidays against the wage, it is all charged up as part of the wage bill. Is that not the way it is done?

MR. DALEY: Sure, it is, it is part of the wage but I do not know that you can have legislation that would be so complete that it would cover every detail, that covers everything such as matters like that. When you are in negotiation and sell certain things for a certain thing you want statutory holidays and probably in order to get your statutory holidays up to eight this year, they might say they would take a cent or half a cent from their demands this year because you establish the eight statutory holidays and then you still are able at a later date to negotiate that increase that you relinquished on this point. You get that later. I know that establishing certain things in negotiation is what you are after and money matters will flow in their own due time. However, the thing is, I think any imposing legislation that says to every person in this province, "you must do so and so", that the government should be inclined at least, and we are, to be a little on the minimum side because it would be so easy to accept all the proposals made to impose this on people and that on people that you would simply force people out of business.

And now, we have said and rightly so and if I had it to do over again I would do exactly the same thing, we have said there shall be at least one week vacation with pay for every individual who works in this province. When we did that we thought we went about as far as we could go. I would like to see everybody get two weeks vacation but at the same time I would like to get, perhaps, a couple of weeks myself.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Organize for it, organize the Cabinet and fight for it.

MR. DALEY: When you make it mandatory that these things must be done I think you have to be sure you have not gone too far. As a principle we do not oppose any of this and I sincerely hope it can be brought about by negotiation and rapidly but at the present time we cannot accept these Bills and yet we are definitely not opposed to the principles of them. I am again forced to follow the same procedure that has already been followed on two of them and ---

MR. MacLEOD: Build the scaffold.

MR. SALSBERG: You will have the honour of fixing this one.

MR. DALEY: That the subject matter of Bill No. 52 being done which properly comes within the field of bargaining and under Federal legislation in that regard and legislation on the principle of maximum hours of work and minimum vacations with pay, without in any way restricting the principle of collective bargaining, Bill No. 52 be now not read a second time but be read a second

time this day six months hence.

MR. PARK: Would the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) answer a question? What is his view of a Conservative Party candidate who goes out and advises his electorate that the Legislature will pass such legislation?

MR. PORTER: The same thing as you think about your candidate who says some things.

MR. DALEY: There are candidates and candidates and some have different ideas.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: I might say, Mr. Speaker, that we provide the machinery whereby most of the people in the riding of the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) get two weeks with pay and probably more.

MR. PARK: May I say the candidate in question advocated two weeks with pay and advocated it in 1943, 1945 and 1948 and advocated it in terms of legislation to be passed by this government and the people of Ontario are still waiting for him to live up to his promises.

MR. SALSBERG: He was consistent, anyway.

MR. DALEY: Was he elected?

MR. PARK: Yes, they elected him in 1943 and 1945.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: I suppose they wanted to elect somebody that was not quite so radical.

Mr. Speaker, may I move the adjournment of the debate on this Bill and assure the hon. members when better and broader labour legislation is indicated we will certainly bring it in and have it passed.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Twelfth Order.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth Order, second reading Bill No. 65, "An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act", Mr. Salsberg.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 65, "An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act". Mr. Speaker, this Bill seeks to establish the 40-hour week without reduction in pay as law in this province. It also provides for the payment of time-and-a-half for all hours worked in excess of eight hours a day or forty hours a week.

MR. PORTER: Overtime for vacation?

MR. SALSBERG: I beg your pardon?

MR. PORTER: Overtime for vacation?

MR. SALSBERG: Well, judging by the little work certain hon. Ministers put in and they pay they are receiving I think they are setting a precedent I think we could follow. Do not ask again. This Bill differs also from a similar Bill that the House dealt with last week and which sought to establish the same principle. It differs in that it takes care of seasonal conditions that exist not only in the newer parts of the Province but also in the industrialized areas. It does not attempt to limit the hours of overtime that can be worked because it takes into account the fact that

certain factories are seasonal and you have to allow certain special arrangements. On the principle of the Bill arguments have been advanced here a week ago and reply was given by the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) in opposing legislation that seeks to establish the 40-hour week without reduction in pay. I will, therefore, speak briefly and again draw to the attention of the government and the hon. members of the House a few salient facts that were missed before in arguments on legislation of this character. I have already stated when discussing another Bill earlier this afternoon that we are now living in an industrial society where large scale production prevails by and large and is increasing in proportion to the increase of the production in the province and of the country as a whole, particularly in an industrial country and an industrial province such as ours. I do not believe and I do not agree, of course, with the hon. Minister's (Mr. Daley) argument as reported in Hansard in the press that this question should be left to collective bargaining. The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) often occupies a contradictory position, he is a man who always speaks up against any labour disputes and claims to desire to end labour disputes but when it comes to progressive legislation that would in reality prevent many industrial conflicts he shys away from the opportunity to prevent such conflicts.

MR. DALEY: Look at the results over the past year.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley)

must be aware that there is a strike in a plant in this city that broke out today, not a large strike, it is true, not a large plant, it may affect about 40 workers in a book bindery. By the way, Mr. Speaker, it is a book bindery that is working for the provincial government at the momeht doing a lot of binding for a government agency and if the strike lasts people may not be able to get their new liquor permits, I am informed.

MR. PORTER: That might be a good thing.

MR. SALSBERG: It might be a good thing, therefore, let us hold up this legislation. But what I want to draw to the attention of the House and to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) is one of the main issues that is involved in this dispute is a shorter working week, it is not a 40-hour week and the employer refuses to grant a shorter working week. The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) undoubtedly has a case on hand that has to be conciliated and attempts will be made to settle it. I say it is not enough to leave that to collective bargaining, it should be a law of the province and should become universal in all industrial establishments certainly and in other establishments as well.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) according to the reports of his argument a week ago expressed grave fear of the effects of such legislation on certain employers and on the cost of living. I am quoting from the Evening Telegram of the 16th of this month where the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) is reported as saying, and I am quoting:

> "Mr. Daley warned that such a measure at this time would create another hike to the cost of living through forcing additional expenditures on many firms to meet the shortened working week. The law calls for a maximum of 48 hours now".

The Telegram further reports the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) by saying:

> "A large proportion of businesses throughout this province are small stores and firms with less than five employees and they could not afford to absorb..."

Well, I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that there is no fear whatever of driving businesses out of existence as a result of such legislation and if the government wishes to protect unnecessarily certain types of small businesses then let them amend the Bill. They have the majority of this House and let them amend it even though I would disagree to such an amendment but if they are genuinely concerned only with the small employer they could easily protect him, if any protection is required. When we are speaking of the application of legislation for the 40-hour week, we are speaking of industry at large and it is high time that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) learns a few facts of life. One is that the productivity of labour has increased immensely and is increasing day by day.

(TAKE "G" FOLLOWS)

I will quote an authority that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will certainly not question. The Monthly Review of the Bank of Nova Scotia for the month of September, 1950 reports the following:

> "The preceding issue of the Review pointed out that the physical quantity of the national production of goods and services in 1949 appeared to be some 70% larger than 1939, and some 80% larger than in 1929"

Now note this:

> "This 70% increase in production was turned out by an employed working force which was only 35% larger than in 1939"

Does the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) get that quote? If he does, I ask him to ponder those facts. One of the largest banks reports an increase of between 70 and 80% with an increase in working force of only 35%.

Certainly this increase is not without additional demands on the health of the workers who have increased that productivity by such a large percentage. I have no desire to repeat what I said a little while ago in connection with the other B ill, but certainly this increased productivity demands a shorter work day and a shorter work week. And as for the ability to pay -- and I leave aside the so-called small employer that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) refers to - the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) unintentionally perhaps, covers up for such giant concerns as Ford's when he moves forward the little employer -- they are all very well able to introduce a

40-hour week. No harm will befall, on the contrary benefits will result for the community at large and for the people at large.

The unfortunate thing is that there is a very favourable attitude on the part of Governments in the country, Federal and Provincial, towards big business. A little while ago one of the outstanding American business publications, "Business Week", surveyed the Canadian scene and, among other things, reported the following, and I quote:

> "They attribute the growth of industry in this country to four factors: capital investment; favourable business climate in Canada, which is partly as a result of Government policies that favour private enterprise".

Now, that is true, and "Business Week" urges American capital to continue its flow into Canada because the climate is very favourable to private enterprise and it is big monopoly enterprises that is shielded with the argument of protecting little business. As far as profits are concerned the total dividend payments are higher than they ever were, and the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) must know that too. He must know that. The representatives of all trade unions in Canada that approached the government yesterday, federally, in Ottawa are reported as having said that profits, in their estimate, have jumped 75% in a very short period. Certainly there is no question about ability to take up the 40-hour week. Then, of course, it is necessary for health and wellbeing

of the working people.

The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) will say what he has said in the past, that they enacted a minimum, a floor under hours -- 48 hours -- and that for the rest it is up to collective bargaining. Well, the unions are fighting this issue. They are. And they often have to fight government agencies in order to get that. This government did not hurry last summer to grant the 40-hour week to the railroaders employed on the government-owned railroad, the Northern Ontario. This government could have done that. It did not, and the unions are battling for it, but I say it should not have been necessary to battle for it. And as to the pride of the government in being in advance of other parts of the world, I want to remind them again that they are not even ahead of other provinces in this country in regard to this type of legislation. The brief that is before hon. members of the House that was presented to the government this morning by the Ontario Federation of Labour of the C.C.L. points this out very clearly, that there are other provinces that have a shorter work week, that this province is behind them and not ahead of them. I want to wind up without taking more of the time of the House by appealing to the government to support this legislation. I know they have made up their mind and expressed it in another Bill a week ago, but it is not too late to change and, after all, you are adopting legislation and announcing policies with an eye to election. You are getting all geared for June.

MR. DALEY: Not even thinking of it.

MR. SALSBERG: And it might be possible under such circumstances that, having geared toward an election, to change your mind this week and support it.

MR. DALEY: Not even thinking of it.

MR. SALSBERG: And as to my hon. friends to the right, the Liberal members of the House, I was surprised to find that they spoke against this legislation. They are, I think, in favour of it in many public statements that they have made, and I do not think there is anything to fear for any public utility. . . I read in the press what my very good friend the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Gordon) said:

> "There is danger that the 40-hour week will bankrupt the Brantford Transportation System".

There is no danger of it at all. There was a time when we argued against increasing wages to hospital employees because hospitals could not afford it. That argument, I was hoping, had been given up. First of all, the men employed on a transportation such as that in Brantford should not be called upon to make any special sacrifice in contributing above that which is being made by the whole community, and they are working the 40-hour week in most plants in Brantford, now, is that not right? They have won the 40-hour week as a result of union struggle, and you will find ways of meeting the needs of the transportation commission by giving them the 40-hour week.

I conclude with an appeal against the "hanging" motion, and for a change of heart and a change of mind

on the part of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) in regard to this type of legislation. I know he spoke on it a week ago and I do hope he changes his approach, changes his policy. There is nothing wrong in changing, if the change is be for the better.

MR. MacLEOD: Good for the soul.

MR. G.T. GORDON (Brantford): Mr. Speaker, in connection with what I said the other day, I did not speak against the B ill, I merely pointed out what would happen if this legislation was passed, that in the City of Brantford the transportation system, as I said, had a deficit last year of $35,000 and we know that if they had a 40-hour week it would mean an extra $20,000.

There is no request from the men for the 40-hour week, and the system has nothing to sell, all we have is service and the result of other operations putting up fares has been a reduction in revenue. The only thing we can do is either reduce the services or raise the fares, and as I just said, that has not been the answer, it has reacted the other way.

I merely point out what would happen if a 40-hour week were made mandatory in an operation like that of the city of Brantford, and the cities the size of Brantford are all experiencing the same situation. Smaller cities and communities have been forced to abandon their transportation systems because of inability to make them pay, and it would just mean that the taxpayer in the city of Brantford would have to subsidize the men who drive the buses.

MR. SALSBERG: Then you were misquoted.

MR. GORDON: It is right in Hansard, what I said.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I am going to be very brief in summing this up, because I believe these questions have been dealt with time and time again and it is all on the record what has been said.

I make no apologies and I have no hesitancy in opposing the Bill for several reasons, one, of course, is that I do not think the government should enter into the fixing of wage rates in the province, and that is exactly what this would do. If a man is working 48 hours a day and being paid at the rate of $1.00 an hour, he would get $48. for his week, and if we mandatorily said: "you are going to work only 40 hours and are still going to get $48.", we are actually setting the wage rates or rather the wage rates that industry would have to pay in this province, and I do not think it would be advisable nor do I think it is expected.

Also, Mr. Speaker, I do not think, because of some matter I read the other day from a labour organization here who had met here and at which meeting differences of opinion were expressed, that labour organizations want this sort of thing. I believe they rather feel they would like to stand on their own and progress according to their own ways of bringing about such progress, that they would rather deal on behalf of the workers themselves than to have everything completely legislated for.

If we adopted the motions that are on the Papers this year, we would cover pretty nearly everything, full holidays, hours of work, the pay to be received--there

would be absolutely nothing left for some of my hon. friends over there to negotiate about.

MR. SALSBERG: You would be a very popular Minister then.

MR. DALEY: It would be all set up for them, and I do not think they want that, and I do not think it would be good for the country if that were so. Certainly I believe in organization of the workers, I believe in making it possible for them by their own initiative and their own efforts to bring about better conditions, better pay according to the ability of those for whom they work to pay. And, as has been said, it is quite evident that there is a lot of ability to pay on the part of some of the bigger corporations--nobody will argue that--and I hope the boys get their full share of it, and I will do nothing to stand in their way.

MR. MacLEOD: Would you do anything to help them.

MR. DALEY: I have helped them on a great many occasions, day after day, and that can be substantiated by fact, not by fiction. But I do not think the government can be properly asked to impose a legislation of this sort, actually taking over the running of business, setting definite hours people will be permitted to work and setting the rates of pay that they will receive for that work.

I do not think that is expected of us, and I must on behalf of the government move, seconded by Mr. Frost:

> "That the subject matter of Bill No. 65 being one which properly comes within the

field of collective bargaining under the provisions of The Labour Relations Act, 1950, and under the Federal legislation in that regard, and legislation having been adopted by this Legislature approving the principle of maximum hours of work and of minimum vacations with pay, and providing therefor without in a any way restricting the principle of collective bargaining, Bill No. 86 be not now read a second time but be read a second time this day six months hence".

MR. SALSBERG: Are you sure we are going to be together again six months hence?

MR. DALEY: Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 18.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 18th Order, second reading of Bill No. 86, "An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act", Mr. Brown.

MR. J.G. BROWN (Waterloo,North): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 86, "An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act."

Mr. Speaker, at the outset I would like to commend the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and his associates for making it possible for hon. private members to present their Bills. It seems to me that

this is definitely a step in the right direction and I hope sincerely the time will be afforded to have all of these Bills discussed in this House.

I shall be very brief because I believe the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) wants to conclude this debate by 5:30. There is very little that I can add to what has already been said with respect to the position which this side of the House takes in respect to regular vacations. I offer no apologies whatsoever in presenting this Bill, which is substantially the same as that which was presented by the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell) with the exception that we recommend two weeks vacation with pay after the first full year of employment. In other words, we feel that there should be no discrimination whatsoever among employees irrespective of what type of employee he or she is.

There seems to be a recognized principle that office help, for instance, should get the minimum vacation such as is recommended in this Bill. We feel that it matters not whether an employee works in an office, works at a bench, works beside a machine, is a bricklayer, a carpenter or whatnot, they should all be entitled to the same period of vacation.

I was criticized when I presented this legislation to the House last year by the few small industries who stated that it would result in considerable hardship on them. My answer to them, and with some degree of success, was that irrespective of whether an employee worked in a small plant or a large one, his need or her need of a vacation was substantially the same, and that

also if it be economically sound for large plants to give two weeks vacation with pay, then it should be just as economically sound for the small plants. I cannot quite see the argument of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that there is no production for days consumed in vacations, because I believe that the results have proven that annual production is not lessened because of vacation, whether it be for one week or for two weeks.

Now I presume, since I saw the amendment passed back again from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) that this Bill will receive the same fate as the others, but I want to say that this group cannot go along with the amendment for this reason, that the amendment is laying the whole responsibility for granting two weeks with pay to collective bargaining and, as has been pointed out, I believe by the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) there are countless numbers of people who therefore would be deprived of any opportunity whatsoever of getting two weeks vacation with pay if this amendment carries-- which I presume it will.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

Therefore, this group is very much in favour of the Bill which is being presented calling for one week's vacation at least for the first year of employment and two week's vacation for each subsequent year.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, it has not been my intention to speak at any point in this debate but there are one or two matters which force me to my feet.

The first is this, that, as the hon. member for Waterloo, North (Mr. Brown) has just pointed out, large numbers of workers in the province of Ontario do not have the protection of collective bargaining agreements; and that is so of very large numbers of workers who are not seasonal workers, such as those the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has mentioned, but who are in industrial undertakings large and small which are as yet unorganized. No answer has been given by the government with reference to the position of those people, although that was in the mind of the government seven years ago when the same hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) then, as now, introduced the first Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act. He and others pointed out then that a great many workers already had one week or more with pay, that this had been won for them by collective bargaining agreements, that a great many more had one week's vacation, or more, voluntarily granted by the employer, notably clerical, office workers; but, as the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) then pointed out -- and I recall very clearly what he said about it at the time -- it was then felt by the government that protection for the unorganized was a proper subject for legislation. To say at one moment that it is a proper

subject for legislation and at the next moment that it is not a proper subject for legislation but should be left entirely for collective bargaining is an entirely illogical position from which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) have been unable to extricate themselves this afternoon.

Having said that about the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) I have this to say about the group from which Bill 86 has come.

You know, Mr. Speaker, there are some things about the Liberal party which puzzle me. Perhaps the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) can help us out, and perhaps he can tell us what it is all about and perhaps the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) can tell us. I am a little in the dark as to what and where the Liberal party is today on matters of this kind, because it has already been made perfectly clear by the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Brown) that Bill 86 represents the view of the Liberal group in this House. This is their Bill. I presume their House Leader is going to speak and support it. He already has in advance. What does this Bill do? This Bill provides for two week's vacation with pay after the second year of employment, which I think is very good as far as it goes. But, Mr. Speaker, what has the Modern Liberal Democracy got to say about this matter?

MR. A.A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): What page?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Page 16. "The Liberal party will: (3) legislate for two weeks' vacation with pay, after one year of employment."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Now, which is which, and who is who, and where are we in this matter? I suppose that between friends there is not much difference between one and two weeks.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) wrote that and he did not tell the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Brown) about it.

MR. MACLEOD: Would the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) permit me? I submit it is because the Liberal party has always subscribed to the doctrine of equal authenticity for plural answers.

MR. JOLLIFFE: My theological training is not good enough to permit me to follow that entirely.

There might have been a mistake here, there might have been a misunderstanding. It may be that inside this House the Liberal party is for two weeks after the second year and outside this House for two weeks after the first year. Possibly, of course, that's because there are more votes outside of this House than in it.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Grey South): We will get them wherever they are.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I would now address myself to my hon. Conservative friends in this House as well as my hon. Liberal friends. It does seem to me that it would be a good idea, if we mean what we say and say what we mean, to advance the same proposals outside this House and on the hustings as we do in this House. There may be some minor differences of emphasis, and so on, perhaps, when you legislate. If may well be that things said in the heat of a campaign

after due consideration would not be said in this House; but, there is a vast differ nce between one and two weeks. The hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Brown) will correct me if I am wrong. It seems to me it is a difference of 100%.

Hon. C. DALEY (Minister of Labor): Mr. Speaker, I think practically everything that I might be able to say has already been said in regard to these matters. As the time is fleeting.and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has suggested he would like to get this debate over by 5:30, which is now past, I move, seconded by the hon. Leslie M. Frost, that the subject matter of Bill No. 86 being one which properly comes within the field of collective bargaining under the provisions of The Labor Relations Act, 1950, and under the Federal legislation in that regard, and legislation having been adopted by this Legislature approving the principle of maximum hours of work and of minimum vacations with pay, and providing therefor without in any way restricting the principle of collective bargaining, Bill No. 86 be not now read a second time but be read a second time this day six months hence.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Amen.

MR. MACLEOD: Hallelujah!

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): The House has been very good this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, I would like to carry out my arrangement and call, if possible, Bill No. 70, that is, Order No. 15.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in calling that Order number I know the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) wants to

speak on it and, although there is some element of merit I do not want to prolong the debate and I want to tell the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) this, that the amendment is not satisfactory, the Bill is not satisfactory, for this reason. It provides that all municipal candidates must publish in the paper a statement of their election expenses. Now, that may be all right in Toronto, here, but when one gets out to Chatsworth, it is not so good. Somebody made some remark about the weekly newspapers. It would mean that in our thousand municipalities the working of an arrangement of that sort would be entirely unsatisfactory. I want to say to the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) that when you get down into the larger centres there may be some elements of justice in this thing. It may be that my old friend, The Toronto Telegram, which sometimes opposes us here and which sometimes supports us here, may have taken a stand on that, but I have found the Telegram is always right when supporting us and nearly always wrong when it is against us. I just point that out to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) when he reads from that volume which he obtained from the Toronto Telegram office; but when we look into these darker sections of Ontario and at these big centres and consider that it is necessary to do something of this sort we will take it all into consideration byt I would not want to saddle our smaller towns and rural people, and the cities, with any such rock as that around their necks.

MR. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): What is wrong with the papers in Chatsworth?

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Grey South): There does not happen to be any paper there, in the first place.

MR. FROST: Oh, they will discover one some day.

MR. G.E. PARK (Dovercourt): May I move second reading of Bill No. 70, intituled, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act"?

This is a Bill which got killed before it even got started. I would point out that if Mr. George McCullough were sitting in this house --

MR. A.A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): He is.

MR. PARK: I think I could have persuaded him to second this Bill, because the Bill, itself, arises out of a situation which developed during the Toronto election campaign. I am quite happy to say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Forst) that I agree there is every difference in the world between a municipal campaign in Toronto and a municipal campaign in Chatsworth, or any of the smaller municipalities.

I am quite prepared to see this Bill amended at Committee stage so that it applies to those areas of the province where the question of municipal campaign expenses is a real problem. And, it is a real problem in a city like Toronto. I would like to read into the record an editorial in the November 15, 1950 issue of The Toronto Evening Telegram headed "Municipal Campaign Expenses"; and it was because of the Telegram's support of this motion that I was moved to bring it forward in this House, and because of the Toronto Telegram's support of this proposal I thought I would have no trouble whatsoever with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I regret that this is apparently the one and only occasion that he has not followed the advice of Mr. George McCullough. The editorial reads as follows:

"Eamon Park, CCF Member of the Provincial Legislature and the chairman of the Political Action Committee of the Toronto and Lakeshore Labor Council, has indicated that he may at the next session seek an amendment to the Municipal Act which would compel candidates for municipal office to provide for public scrutiny an itemized account for their campaign expenses. It is hoped that Mr. Frost will pursue his proposal, for it is an excellent idea.

We think that Mr. Park might go even further and call for legislation that would also require municipal candidates to divulge the source of their campaign funds."

I was immediately persuaded and I have written that into the proposal which is now before you,

"and in order to preclude any possibility that citizens of moderate means may be discouraged from seeking public office because of the fact that success at the polls cannot be achieved without large campaign expenditures, it would be worth considering whether the proposed legislation should not as well stipulate maximum amounts which candidates in each category -- the mayoralty, Board of Control, City Council and the Board of Education -- may spend.

The proposed legislation, while not at all inclusive and airtight, might produce a clue to the perplexing question posed by those candidates

who spend enormous sums of money in an effort to be elected to a post paying a salary that is only a fraction of the amount disbursed in campaign expenses. More particularly, legislation of this kind will enable the public to learn, through the character of his disbursements, the methods employed by a candidate in his bid for election.

An obligation to divulge the source of a a candidate's campaign funds places before the public the character of the supporters who contribute to funds of this nature. The voters will then be able to decide for themselves whether the candidate in fact offers himself as the representative of the community in general or whether he is under the control, or is the representative, of an organized party, group or special interest,"

The last election in the city of Toronto, if I may take that as an example, produced this situation. We had the candidates running for the office of alderman in some of the wards in the city of Toronto, - I can think of one in particular -- where the amount of money which is available to you, if you are elected alderman, is $1,200. a year and where the expenditures reached, I would estimate, $7,000. or $8,000. There has been no information as to what the source of those campaign funds are, no information as to the nature of the disbursement of those campaign funds.

I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) would agree with me that it is an unhealthy situation when you have that kind of campaigning going on.

I have some idea of what it costs to run an election

campaign in a municipality like Toronto.

Some reference is made in this editorial to the Lab or Citizens Committee which did promote the candidature of an individual who was seeking to become a member of the Board of Control. He failed by a very short margin. His campaign was a much less extensive one than campaigns by some other candidates for the Board of Control in the city of Toronto. He spent in the neighbourhood of $4,500. That candidate is the only person who has revealed the sources of his campaign funds in the last Toronto Municipal election. The proposal that that candidate made, and the Labor Citizens Committee which supported him made, that other candidates should also make public the sources of their campaign funds and the nature of their expenditures was never taken up.

When we, as members of this legislature, seek the support of the electorate in Ontario we are required by The Election Act of this Province to publish an account of our election expenses. While I think that that Act fails in many respects to reveal fully the sources of campaign funds or the nature of expenditures, nevertheless there is that obligation upon us and upon all candidates seeking election to this Assembly -- and to the Dominion House -- there is that obligation to reveal the nature of campaign sources and of the expenditures.

What this Bill proposes to do is to advance that principle into the municipal field. As I say, I am very conscious of the point made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I think there is all the difference in the world in a little, small community where everyone knows everybody, where the reputation of the individual seeking election to municipal office is a matter of the personal knowledge of the citizens

of that community; But, running for election in our big city radio, billboards and newspaper advertising have become the basis upon which the public must form its opinion of a candidate. So, while I am prepared to concede the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) point about Chatsworth, I hope he is prepared to concede my point about Toronto, Hamilton, London, and a number of larger municipalities -- perhaps we should add Windsor.--

MR. FROST: Oh, leave Windsor alone.

MR. PARK: I would, therefore, ask the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost)--

Hon. DANA PORTER:(Attorney General): Windsor is all right.

MR. PARK: The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) is coming to the defence of Windsor.

I would ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to let this Bill advance. I think it is a sound proposition in respect of the larger municipalities of the province and when we get it further advanced let him make these changes and make it quite clear that it does not apply to municipalities below 50,000 or whatever the appropriate figure is. Let it come that way. I think there is a real need for this kind of thing. Candidates in Toronto are spending $6,000 and $7,000 in election campaigns involving $1200 jobs. It is about time we got to know where their money was coming from and where they are spending it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. F.R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, with respect to the subject matter of this Bill I am not acquainted with the conditions which prevail in the large centres of population to the degree that the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) is.

I am quite frank in saying that; but, I am more or less conversant with the conditions which prevail throughout the great areas of Ontario which lie outside these very la rge centres. I say without hesitation that to try to apply the p rinciples and the clauses of this Bill to the various townships, villages and s mall towns throughout this province of Ontario would in my opinion be a travesty on what is good for the people of the province in the way of fostering democratic principles; because, after all, Mr. Speaker, you know out in the townships, for instance, in this province, that you have difficulty enough at the present time getting men to go into public office, to take the abuse and the very little money that they get for serving as council men in the townships and in the small villages.

(TAKE "I" FOLLOWS)

And then you say to them "if you get a little gift or a little help beyond the value of $25.00, you have to publish all this in the local papers".

I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, that it will have the further effect of lessening the number of qualified men who will allow their names to stand for municipal office, in the province of Ontario, and because of that, I am definitely opposed to the Bill. I hope I am opposed to the Bill in the right spirit, and I hope my opposition coincides with the declared platform of the party. I would not want to rise twice in one day on this important matter.

I do want to say to my friend, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) -- if you will excuse me, Mr. Speaker -- that we are still not as far wrong as he was in this Legislature when we moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, when the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) rose in his place and said that he was in no position to take a stand on that particular motion, as he had not heard from the "Higher Command" --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I have the greatest respect for the hon. member for South Grey (Mr. Oliver), and I never knew before that his imagination was so richly endowed.

MR. OLIVER: My imagination is quite clear on this point, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST: (Prime Minister): May I act as a conciliator?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. OLIVER: I do not think that will be necessary. The issue was on a motion to introduce religious education into the schools of the province --

MR. JOLLIFFE: I made no such statement, Mr. Speaker, such as mentioned by the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver). I spoke that day and made my position crystal clear, and voted on it with the hon. member (Mr. Oliver).

MR. OLIVER: Yes, finally you did, after, I suppose, a telephone conversation downtown.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege; the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) has invented a statement which I never made. Let that be the end of it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. OLIVER: I will be the judge of when the ending will be, and how it will come.

I want to say on this point, Mr. Speaker, that as far as our position in relation to the Bill which has been sent to the "Big House" to await execution, it was our intention to follow the platform. I cannot help it if there was a mistake in draftsmanship, but as far as this party in this House is concerned, irrespective of whether it follows the last line, to the crossing of the "T's" and the dotting of the "I's", it is the platform, Mr. Speaker, and we are prepared on every issue which comes up in this House to take our position clearly, so that it can be defined for the people of the province of Ontario, whether on that issue, or any other one.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A.A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Is it the intention to proceed with the execution this afternoon, Mr. Speaker?

MR. FROST: Yes. I was going to hold the votes right away.

MR. MACLEOD: I would like to say a word or two. I will only be a moment, and will not upset your time schedule at all.

MR. FROST: All right.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I may say that I am very reluctant to support any Bill which has won the approbation of the Toronto Evening Telegram --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: But, on the other hand, if after close examination it turns out that the Bill has merit, I am prepared to support it, even in such dubious company as that.

I think, fundamentally, the B ill is sound; I think the principle is sound, and I think any principle which has merit should be supported by all parties in the House. I agree with the sponsor of the Bill that there may be some merit in the observations made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), and I agree with him that this objection might very well be met by amendments when the Bill reaches the committee stage, if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is disposed to let it get that far. I think he might very well do that. I do not know what his purpose is in adding this Bill to the list for the slaughter, before six o'clock.

MR. J.L. BROWN (Waterloo, North): To make it an even number, perhaps.

MR. MacLEOD: That may be so. Frankly, I would feel almost disposed to move the adjournment of the debate on this Bill myself, so that we can come back to it on another occasion when, perhaps, after second thoughts on the matter the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) might be disposed to let it advance to committee stage.

Hon. T.L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): Do you think so?

MR. MacLEOD: I have great expectations for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). You never can tell what he may do. I always look upon the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) as a good man fallen among Tories.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: If he insists that it has to go down tonight, all I can say to the House, Mr. Speaker, and to the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) -- a neighbouring constituency of mine -- is that if it comes to a vote tonight, both my colleague (Mr. Salsberg) and I will certainly support the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 2.

HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill No. 52, "An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act", Mr. Fell.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Fell moves second reading of Bill No. 52.

Moved by Mr. Daley, seconded by Mr. Frost:

> "That the subject matter of Bill #52 being one which properly comes within the field of collective bargaining under the provisions of The Labour Relations Act, 1950, and under the Federal legislation in that regard, and legislation having been adopted by this Legislature approving the principle of maximum hours of work and of minimum vacations with pay, and providing therefor without in a any way restricting the principle of collective bargaining, Bill #52 be not now read a second time but be read a second time this day six months hence."

MR. FELL: I want to rise to a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I want it to be known that I am the father of the child who is going to the gas chamber. I was the sponsor of Bill No. 52.

MR. SPEAKER: The vote is on the amendment.

Call in the members.

The amendment agreed to on division.

Ayes 42

Nays 29

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I gather that Bill No. 86 is very similar to Bill No. 52. I might call Order No. 18, because the vote might be a little different.

MR. JOLLIFFE: It is all right to call that order.

MR. OLIVER: Yes, it is quite all right to call it.

MR. FROST: Very well. I will call Order No. 18.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighteenth Order, resuming the adjourned debate on a motion for second reading of Bill No. 86, "An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act", Mr. Brown.

MR. FROST: Shall we have the same vote?

MR. JOLLIFFE: We are satisfied to have the same vote, Mr. Speaker.

MR. OLIVER: The same vote, Mr. Speaker.

MR. FROST: What about the hon. members in the corner (Messrs. MacLeod and Salsberg)?

MR. MACLEOD: Absolutely satisfied.

Amendment agreed to on division.

Ayes 42

Nays 29

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 10.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth Order, resuming the adjourned debate on motion for second reading of Bill No. 63, "An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act", Mr. Salsberg.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Salsberg moves second reading of Bill No. 63, "An Act to amend The Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act".

Moved by Mr. Daley, seconded by Mr. Frost,

> "that the subject matter of Bill 63 being one which properly comes within the field of collective bargaining under the provisions of the Labor Relations Act, 1950, and under the Federal legislation in that regard, and legislation having been adopted by this Legislature approving the principle of maximum hours of work and of minimum vacations with pay, and providing therefor without in any way restricting the principle of collective bargaining, Bill #63 be not now read a second time but be read a second time this day six months hence."

The vote is on the amendment.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): The same vote?

MR. JOLLIFFE: The same vote.

The amendment agreed to.

Ayes 42

Nays 29

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 12, Bill No. 65.

THE HOURS OF WORK AND VACATIONS WITH PAY ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the motion for second reading of Bill No. 65, "An Act to amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act", Mr. Salsberg.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Salsberg moves second reading of Bill No. 65, "An Act to Amend the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act".

Will the hon. members accept this long amendment without my re-reading it?

MR. FROST: Yes, Mr. Speaker.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Yes.

MR. FROST: The same vote?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Which Bill is that?

MR. FROST: Bill No. 65 for a 40-hour week with the same take-home pay.

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): Is there a six-months hoist on that?

MR. FROST: Yes.

MR. OLIVER: Oh, we do not want that.

MR. FROST: Do you want the same vote?

MR. OLIVER: Yes, the same vote.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Gordon) raised the municipal railway situation the other day.

MR. OLIVER: I think we can look after ourselves.

MR. FROST: I saw a head nodding in the back row.

MR. OLIVER: He was just straightening his white

locks.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, does any hon. member desire a vote on that?

MR. JOLLIFFE: We could take a viva voce vote.

Amendment agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 15.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Resuming the adjourned debate on a motion for second reading of Bill No. 70, "An Act to amend the Municipal Act", Mr. Park.

MR. NIXON: No six-months hoist on this?

MR. FROST: No, this is straight execution.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Park moves second reading of Bill No. 70,"An Act to amend the Municipal Act".

Motion negatived.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, may I say that I think this method of handling the Private members Bills has been quite satisfactory. We have dealt with five Bills this afternoon --

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York,West): It was not satisfactory to us.

MR. FROST: Well, the hon. members opposite are very hard to please. I am speaking of the procedure.

MR. EAMON PARK (Dovercourt): I thought you were talking about "Old man Ontario".

MR. FROST: I think the procedure has proven very satisfactory. I have listened to what has been said this afternoon, and I have got some good ideas.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: I am glad always to listen to wha t the hon. members opposite have to say.

MR. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, I would like to move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that when this House adjourn the present sittings thereof, it stands adjourned until two of the clock tomorrow afternoon, and that the provisions of Rule Two of the Assembly be suspended, so far as they may apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

MR. FROST: Tomorrow we will proceed with the Throne Debate throughout the afternoon. It is possible, at the end of the day, we may be able to work in a Bill or two, but that may be doubtful. I would like to go ahead with the Throne Debate, with a view to clearing the way for bringing down the Budget some time in the first four or five days of March, if that is at all possible.

Tomorrow, meeting at two o'clock, we should be able to cover quite a good deal of ground in the Throne Debate.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6:12 of the clock p.m.

ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Third Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

Toronto, Ontario, February 22, 1951, et seq.

Volume XVI

Thursday, February 22, 1951.

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

Volume XVI

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22nd, 1951

And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting reports by Committees.

MR. B.L. CATHCART (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the third report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and moves its adoption.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT:

To the Honourable

The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Gentlemen:

Your Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills begs leave to present the following as its Third Report:-

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendment:-

Bill No. 2 - An Act respecting the Rideau Club of Ottawa.

Bill No. 9 - An Act respecting the City of Sarnia.

Bill No. 11 - An Act respecting the Township of Moore.

Bill No. 18 - An Act respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario and St. Thomas Church, Belleville.

Bill No. 21 - An Act respecting the City of Belleville Bus Franchise.

Bill No. 22 - An Act respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bill with certain amendments:-

Bill No. 7 - An Act respecting The United Church of Canada.

Your Committee would recommend that the fees less the penalties and the actual cost of printing be remitted on Bill No. 7, An Act respecting The United Church of Canada; Bill No. 18, An Act respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario and St. Thomas Church, Belleville; and on Bill No. 22, An Act respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TORONTO, February 22nd, 1951.

(signed) BRIAN L. CATHCART
Chairman

Motion agreed to.

(PAGE A-4 FOLLOWS)

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that there be added to the list of Standing Committees ordered by this House on February 5th, 1951, the following Committees with the following powers:

(1) Standing Committee to be known as "The Standing Committee on Government Commissions", to enquire into such reports laid before the Assembly at the present Session, as shall be referred to it by the House, and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon, with authority to require the attendance before the Committee of any member or members of the Commission, to explain the report and the management of such Commissions.

The Committee shall consist of 12 members, five of whom shall be a quorum.

(2) Standing Committee on Lands and Forests empowered to enquire into such matters as shall be referred to it by the Assembly with power to require the attendance before the Committee of such official or officials of the Department of Lands and Forests as may be necessary to explain the matter so referred to the Committee.

The Committee shall consist of 12 members, five of whom shall be a quorum.

Mr. Speaker, before the motion is put, may I make this explanation to the hon. members.

There are all the wide powers of enquiry into these matters in the Public Accounts Committee. In considering this matter, we did not think it was advisable to restrict the powers of the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee is one which has to do with government matters of finance, and there are certain powers in that Committee, and we did not want to do anything which would take away from the powers of that Committee, and the powers of the House in relation thereto.

My hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) the other day raised the question of a Standing Committee on government Commissions, which would include the Hydro Electric Power Commission, the Ontario Northland Commission, the Niagara Parks Commission, and the Liquor Control Board, in connection with all of which there are powers invested in the Public Accounts Committee.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) raised a point worthy of consideration, and that is these Commissions might come before a Committee of the House and explain their work and their reports. That, of course, Mr. Speaker, raises a very considerable problem from this standpoint; none of us in this House want to place such a Committee in the position of being a Select Committee to enquire into all of the undertakings of, for instance, the Hydro Electric Power Commission, in the manner of a Select Committee upon which, I think the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and I sat a number of years ago. We sat on a Standing Committee, I think, back in 1938, enquiring into the Hydro, and that had to do with the reneal of certain Hydro contracts --

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): I had to give evidence before it myself, if you recall.

MR. FROST: That is right. And may I say, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member (Mr. Nixon) is a good witness. He gave us very little to work on.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: The hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and I have had some little experience. The fact of the matter is that for a couple of months we pretty well disrupted the work of the Hydro Electric Power Commission. I remember we had everybody before that Committee, which at that time I think was very desirable, as it helped to straighten out many matters that were current, and problems with which the people of the province were concerned. But I think that was an exceptional situation, and I think if a situation arises such as that again, the House should empower such an enquiry.

I am sure it is not the purpose of any hon. member in this House, in these dayw when we have our Hydro engineers working, and burning the midnight oil, to impose upon them a lot of other duties and obligations.

It seems to me, however, on the other side of the picture, that when the Chairman of the Hydro Electric Power Commission goes before the Municipal Electric Association and gives a report to them, and explains to them, after all, the people's representatives here are entitled to the same treatment. In other words, our province and our government is guaranteeing Hydro bonds, and guaranteeing bonds of all these Commissions, and it seems to me reasonable that the hon. members of this House should have the full opportunity of hearing reports from the Commissions, and asking questions

which might arise in meetings, for instance, of the Ontario Municipal Electric Association.

This is an innovation; let us see how it works out. I think this present motion covers the point the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) had in mind.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) a question? That does not include Royal Commission, like the Hope Commission and the Roach Commission?

MR. FROST: These are administrative Commissions.

MR. NIXON: Just administrative?

MR. FROST: That is right. In any event, that is what was intended. Perhaps I should insert the words "Administrative Commission" there. We would not want a Commission to investigate a Commission.

I see the motion refers to "Government Commissions". However, it may be necessary to amend it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, as regards the Second Committee; the Department of Lands and Forests is a very important department dealing with, I think, about 85% of the land area of Ontario, and dealing with forests and assets of very great value.

I think one of the difficulties has been in giving to the people the story of what is being done. I quite recognize that the Department of Lands and Forests has its own publicity branch, and from that publicity branch goes a great volume of information.

The other day we had addresses here from the hon Minister (Mr. Scott) and one other hon. member, but they only covered a corner of the subject. I should think it would

be of interest to the hon. members of this House to have Mr. McDougall, and other officials of the Department of Lands and Forests, appear before a Committee to explain, for instance, amongst other things, what is being done in connection with "Forest Management", and what it means. To many of the hon. members here "Forest Management" is but an expression. From the foresters standpoint, it is a very,very important thing.

Mr. Speaker, I think the purpose of this Committee is to give the hon. members of this House the opportunity of hearing these things first-hand from officials of these Commissions and the officials of the Departments.

In connection with the membership of the Committees: the number has been placed at twelve, with a quorum of five, but that does not alter the fact that any hon. member of the House is perfectly entitled to attend the meetings of a Committee, and, indeed, I do not think any member of the Committee would object to questions being asked, but it compresses the Committee into a size where I think it is better integrated with twelve members, than if you have thirty or thirty-five.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that next year, when setting our Committees, it might be an advisable thing to reduce the official size of the Committees to, say, a dozen members, or something of that sort, with the privilege extended to any hon. member to attend those Committee meetings,

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Mr. Speaker, this motion, I admit, is, to a certain extent, experimental, but I have told the hon. members of the House what the intention is which lies behind such Committees, and I would say that as we get the experience which comes from the operation of these Committees, we can later on amend this motion. After all, this motion is only good for this particular year, and if it is necessary to change it we will alter it on another occasion.

Motion agreed to unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I beg to table the answer to question No. 118.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, on a question of privilege, before the Orders of the Day, I have a matter or two which I want to bring before the House, dealing with the debate in the House yesterday.

One has to do with a report in this morning Globe & Mail which describes the failure to pass the Opposition's Bills in the House yesterday afternoon.

The last paragraph says this:

> " Slightly varying vacation bills were introduced by the CCF, Liberals and Labor Progressives, respectively. At first, Liberal Leader Oliver said his group would support its own bill but not the CCF Bill. Opposition Leader Jolliffe challenged the Liberals to say where they were going, their recently released election manifesto, said a two weeks vacation law. The result was that Mr.

Oliver reversed his position, and the Liberals joined with the CCF, against the government."

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. OLIVER: Now, Mr. Speaker, I have not had very many occasions to disagree with the press reports on anything which I have said in the Legislature, but I must take rather violent exception to this report, for two very important reasons.

In the first place, it is said the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) "persuaded us" to alter our course. Of course, we recognize the persuasive abilities of the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), but not to that degree.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

In the second place -- and by far the more important -- they suggested we reversed our position in regard to these Bills. That definitely is not the case. When the first Bill was moved by the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Fell) I said, on behalf of our group, that we were in favour of the principle running through that and succeeding Bills but inasmuch as we had a Bill of our own, our first loyalty was to that Bill, and consequently we would have to vote against the CCF Bills.

I suggest, Mr. Speaker, that is elementary parliamentary practice down through the years. That has been the custom; that has been the way by which hon. members of certain groups supported their own particular Bills.

These Bills were amended -- and very seriously -- by the amendment being moved for what is commonly known as the "six-months' hoist". In moving the six-months' hoist, it

was suggested that these matters could well be left to collective bargaining. On both of these things we disagreed in this group. In the first place, we did not want the six-months' hoist; we wanted the decision on these Bills to be made in this Legislature yesterday afternoon.

Secondly we felt the principles could not be safely left to collective bargaining, because of such a large proportion of the labor forces which were not subject to or helped by collective bargaining. Therefore, we voted with the Opposition group to say that we were not in favour of the six-months' hoist, and we wanted the Bills debated, discussed and finalized in the Legislature yesterday.

Had these Bills been debated, we would have followed exactly the course I set out in regard to the first Bill, when it was up for discussion.

I want to say in conclusion that I believe it was not intentional on the part of the press; it was just one of those things which happen. I have never had occasion to disagree with the report of the press before, but in order that our position would be clear in this regard, it has been found necessary to say these things.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

And now, the other matter, of course, affects the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) and myself. For two or three moments we got into a position last evening where we were somewhat at variance, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) made what I thought was an unprovoked attack on this particular group.

MR. FROST: Aggression.

MR. OLIVER: It may have been aggression, at least it was aggressive and in retaliation, Mr. Speaker,---

MR. SALSBERG: From the south and north.

MR. OLIVER: I suggested we did not think we had sinned but even if we had our sin was not as great as his when on one occasion he had difficulty in defining his Party's attitude on a particular measure in this House. That mea sure was an amendment moved by Mr. Hepburn and seconded by the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) regarding religious instruction in schools. I suggested one of the reasons he had trouble defining the attitude of his Party was because he was not informed by those outside what the attitude should be. I would say, Mr. Speaker, that at that time I was calling completely on my memory, I had no record before me. I now have the record and I want to read it and I believe it substantiates what I said on that occasion. Now, this is the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) speaking, he was then hon. Leader of the Opposition as now in this Legislature, this was in 1945, and page 2207 of Hansard of that date. The hon. Leader of the

Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) said:

> "All the members of the C. C. F. opposition are free to vote on the amendment, as their consciences direct. This may seem an unusual course, particularly in connection with an amendment to a motion of no confidence in the Government of the day. We believe it, however, to be the necessary and proper course in the best interests of all the people of Ontario, with respect to an issue having religious significance.
>
> It might be added that the Ontario Convention of the C. C. F., where rank and file delegates each year decide the policy of this Party, has not passed judgment on this issue. It was not placed on the agenda, --- "

and then Mr. Drew, following, as Mr. Drew had a habit of following close after, Mr. Drew said this ---

MR. JOLLIFFE: You are basing your grounds on what he said.

MR. OLIVER: I have already read what you said.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You read a portion of what I said.

MR. OLIVER: I think I have been fair, I said one of the reasons advanced by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), that is one and there are others the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) can refer to them if he wants to. Mr. Drew, the then Prime Minister, then

said this:-

"Before I pass to those, however, I only want to refer to one thing mentioned by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, a thing which should not go unnoticed. The Leader of the Opposition just now, in referring to that part of the sub-amendment which condemns the introduction of the present system of Bible reading or religious instruction, --call it which you will, -- in the schools, says that on this occasion the C. C. F. part of the Opposition is free to vote according to their conscience because there has not been a conference of the C. C. F. to decide what they should do otherwise.

I hope no one in this Province will miss the significance of that statement, because if, by the course of the members here tonight, the vote that is to be taken, forces an election, then let every person in Ontario --"

and we find the then Prime Minister saying:

-- then let every person in Ontario who is going to vote know that the C. C. F., when they come in here, are bound by somebody outside of this Legislature.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, we are bound by a democratic organization.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: I agree with that, but still an outside organization, outside the Legislature.

MR. DREW: I have never heard a franker admission of the misconception of democracy which permeates the C. C. F. Party. It is democracy to them when members who are elected to come here and do the business of the people of Ontario cannot do that business day by day unless they have a conference of people outside who tell them what their vote shall be. "

There was nothing said by Mr. Jolliffe. Here endeth the reading of the lesson.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. OLIVER: All I want to say to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) is, I hope he keeps that little pamphlet in his desk as a guide to his future actions.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Right next to my heart.

MR. OLIVER: Next to your heart, it will take the place of something you do not have in regard to a platform because we did not see it at any rate. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I regret that the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) should have been so wounded yesterday by what he terms "unprovoked aggression". I think, however, that before he gives voice to his

feelings in such remarks he should endeavour to be accurate. In the first place, he read to this House a few moments ago a report in this morning's Globe and Mail. I regret to say he did not read all of it, he omitted some very significant words. What the Globe and Mail says in my copy is this:

> "Slightly varying vacation Bills were introduced by the C. C. F., Liberals and Labour-Progressives, respectively. At first, Liberal Leader Oliver said his group would support its own Bill but not the C. C. F. Bill. Opposition Leader Jolliffe challenged the Liberals to say where they were going, their recently released election manifesto promised a two-weeks vacation law. The result was that Mr. Oliver reversed his position and the Liberals joined with the C. C. F. against the Government."

Well, the words which the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) omitted, inadvertently no doubt, were the words referring to the recently released election manifesto. So much for that point, and the House can take the explanation so far as it refers to the Opposition for what it may be worth.

Now, with reference to the other matter in which the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) seems to think his remarks yesterday were substantiated by his quotation from Hansard, may I say that here again we should be accurate, we

should endeavour to say exactly what was said, and I have obtained a copy, a flimsy, of yesterday's Hansard to see what it was the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) did say and if I read it we can then ascertain whether the quotation he has read from Hansard has anything to do with the charge he made against me yesterday. What he said was:

> "I do want to say to my friend, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) -- if you will excuse me, Mr. Speaker -- that we are still not as far wrong as he was in this Legislature when we moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, when the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) rose in his place and said that he was in no position to take a stand on that particular motion, as he had not heard from the 'higher command' ---"

MR. OLIVER: That is right, nothing wrong with that.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I then rose to say I had said nothing of the kind and the fact is, of course, that I did not say anything of the kind. I took a very definite position. The hon. member (Mr. Oliver) says I was in no position to take a stand on that particular motion, well, the fact is I took a very positive stand on it. What I said in Hansard for that day, March 22, 1945, a part of which was quoted by my friend the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) had nothing to do with a "higher command" and far from not

being in a position to take a stand, I took a very definite stand and subsequently voted on the same side as the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver). I said:

> "So far as the C. C. F. is concerned, and so far as it lies within our power, we shall not lend ourselves to partisan warfare on any religious issue. We have people of many different faiths in the C. C. F., just as we have many different faiths throughout Ontario, and we intend to govern ourselves accordingly, with understanding for each other on a basis of mutual respect and consideration. We believe that this is not an issue for partisan controversy, and that it ought to be dealt with here, according to the individual consciences of the hon. members who are required to vote upon it, and we hope that view prevails in other Parties, as well as in our own. All the members of the C. C. F. opposition are free to vote on the amendment to the amendment, as their consciences direct. This may seem an unusual course, particularly in connection with an amendment to a motion of no confidence in the Government of the Day. We believe it, however, to be the necessary and proper course in the best interests of all the people of Ontario,

with respect to an issue having religious significance.

It might be added that the Ontario Convention of the C. C. F., where rank and file delegates each year decide the policy of this Party, has not passed judgment on this issue. It was not placed on the agenda, in the hope and expectation that no such issue would ever be raised in a province having people of so many different races and so many different creeds.

The hon. C. C. F. members of this House know that I personally hold strong views on the question. I believe they respect these views, and they know I respect theirs. To each of the hon. C. C. F. members I say, 'Let your conscience be your guide'.

And now, I have stated the view of the C. C. F. opposition in this House. "

I went on to state at much greater length my personal views on the question. Now, to say that that substantiates the remarks of my friend the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) in that I was in no position to state my stand and second that I had not heard from a higher command is sheer nonsense, Mr. Speaker, absolute nonsense.

Now, I have some sympathy for my friend, the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) because I think in his recollection he was misled by the distortion of my remarks which we heard later from the then Prime Minister (Mr. Drew).

This is not the first occasion on which our good friends, the hon. members to my left have had to reply on Mr. Drew in order to make their point and in order to get elected. Indeed, I was reminded the other day when the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) was referring to the Liberal success of the 1949 general election that the principal reason for their success was the efforts of the same Mr. Drew.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I think they should be generous enough to give credit where credit is due.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I think that the hon. member (Mr. Oliver) learned a lesson.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Maybe you learned one too.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. member (Mr. Nixon) says I learned one, too. I am glad this matter came up because as I hinted yesterday, I think it is about time that political parties in this country learned to pay some attention to the decisions of their party conventions and to say the same thing to the electorate that they are prepared to vote for in this House.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Now, Mr. Speaker, if we look at the promises in the Liberal election programme of last November that statement of the modern Liberal democracy which was inconsistent with what my friends were prepared to vote for in this House, we see another of the reasons for some of the Liberal successes at the polls and that

reason is, they promise everybody a good many things which they are not prepared to vote for in Parliament or in this Legislature.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That, I say, is a lesson which our Liberal friends ought to learn and I might say to them, they will not forever go on winning elections on the strength of promises which they have no intention of supporting in this House.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I cannot say how deeply grieved I am ---

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: ---to see the deep fissures that are developing in the Opposition after all the spirit of conciliation that we have used and the machinery we have set up by conciliation to see the Opposition engaged in such an acrimonious debate is indeed a great disappointment to us on this side.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: OH, oh.

MR. FROST: I am rather mystified by this argument. The hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) has succeeded in convincing us on this side that really the Party did vote against their Party manifesto. On the other hand, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has not clarified very much the statements that he made in 1945 which indicated at that time the strings and influences on the Party that were pulled from outside. Now, Mr. Speaker, we ought to leave to someone else to decide

these issues but I would say that the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) he started out to make a very conciliatory and diplomatic statement and I noticed then from the colour of his tie, partly red and partly pink, that he is endeavouring to court those parties on either side of him.

MR. OLIVER: Look at the tie on the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow).

MR. FROST: That his efforts should come to nought in that is really a matter of great disappointment to us. We can assure you of this, despite the lack of unanimity and the deep fissures that are developing on the other side that when the time is ripe for great advances and reforms for the people of Ontario, the Government will be prepared to introduce it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. R. THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): You cannot live on promises.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 1.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 1, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the Opening of the Session.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)

MR. M. NEILAN (Rainy River): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take part in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, I would like first to congratulate you and say that I am very pleased to see you in your office again this Session, I am sure it is most gratifying to every hon. member.

I would like to congratulate the hon. members from Grey North (Mr. Phillips) and Durham (Mr. Foote) in their promotion to Cabinet rank. I am sure they will make a contribution to their respective departments which will no doubt reflect throughout the province.

It made me happy to see the hon. member from Kenora (Mr. White) honoured by moving the adoption of the speech from the Throne. One could take this as government recognition of the north. I think it very fitting that this motion be seconded by the hon. member from Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve). These hon. members did this in a very able manner and I am sure missed very little that the government have accomplished. My riding, the Rainy River district, adjoins the Kenora riding. There is much in common between these two districts. Products of the forest are the largest industries in both districts. I was rather surprised to see the hon. member (Mr. White) cover the forestry problem of the province so widely and give such a complete account of how a previous administration mismanaged our forests, particularly in the manner in which they exported our wood.

I will quote from his speech in Hansard of February 6th, Volume 4, page C-17:

"This administration admittedly is handicapped in

cleaning up an intolerable situation left on its door-step by the former administration. Our former Prime Minister clarified this situation speaking at Port Arthur on October 2nd, 1947. At that time he announced that over a ten-year period export would be eliminated. Immediate reduction in export quotas were ordered, 25 per cent. in some instances, with a stiffer cut in others. He pointed out that cancellation of the agreements to which I have made reference had already reduced export commitments by more than a quarter million cords a year".

But the export figures of pulp wood exported to the United States hardly bear out this statement. This government in 1949 exported 591,754 cords of pulp wood. In order to carry out this ten per cent reduction programme, it would naturally follow that in 1950 there would have been a reduction of 59,175 cords and that the export figures for the year, therefore, should have been 532,579 cords. Instead of that, we find that there was approximately 600,000 cords exported in 1950.

This increase in the exportation of our wood, along with two additional pulp mills, certainly will deplete our forests and, I am sure, reveal some startling news when the forestry inventory is completed.

I mention these figures for the purpose of correcting any wrong impressions that may have been created and to indicate that this government have not lived up to their commitments of reducing the export of our forestry products. I would also like to remind hon. members that the former administration were faced with an unemployment problem, the like of which this country nor this province have ever seen

before. Many of their actions could be justified by the fact that they made an honest attempt of keeping men working in our forests at a time when money was not available to establish saw mills and paper mills. There was no other course for them to follow except to make these exports on the small scale that they did.

Mr. Speaker, I would say that our forests have been well managed by our companies in the Rainy River district and that they are within approximately 75 per cent of giving a perpetual cut. In the Ontario Minnesota Paper Company timber limits they have approximately 100 miles of road which they have built. The J. A. Matheau Saw Mills have built approximately 50 - 75 miles. These roads have all been built by private industry and play a very important part in reducing fire hazards. The Ontario Minnesota Pulp and Paper mills have recently moved their logging headquarters from Flanders, Ontario, to the town of Atikokan. They can now drive from Atikokan to Flanders, which was their former headquarters. They also have several portable saw mills in their woods operations. They now make lumber from all suitable logs. They are leaders in converting timber to its most economical use.

Mr. Speaker, I would say that in the Rainy River District we have three high school areas, anemly, Rainy River, Fort Frances, and Atikokan. The school facilities at Rainy River are not at all adequate and should be completely remodelled with a view to serving a much larger area. I would suggest that their requests for school improvements be reviewed, and further consideration be given them to proceed with their plans for enlarging their educational facilities. Fort

Frances has good school facilities. More students each year are attending this high school and their facilities will have to be enlarged and remodelled as time goes on. School facilities in the town of Atikokan have always been a problem due to rapid increases in population. The department have made a worthwhile attempt in keeping up to date in this matter but there is still a shortage of class-room space and it will be necessary that they have another school. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) that a survey be made of the whole Rainy River District, and a plan developed that would project our needs for perhaps the next ten years.

Mr. Speaker, extension of hydro throughout our district has been one of the most important things that we have had for many years. People are quite conscious of its many uses and I am sure that our consumption of it will continue to increase. I would like to say to the hon. Minister (Mr. Challies) with respect to his advising me that we have 100 miles of line approved which will be built, and that there will be no change in the number of customers per mile on this line, that I always feel that hydro rates where those new lines are being built are always just a little on the high side. They no doubt are based on line construction cost and this is as it should be, but I wonder if, in the other parts of Ontario, some of the rates there are not based on lines that were built many years ago, not all in keeping with what it would cost to replace them today. I do feel that possibly a review of rates would possibly bring to light the fact that they could be equalized more throughout the province, and serve everyone on a more equitable basis and more in line

with the thought and ideas that the founder of this great system had.

Our tourist camp operators have a large investment in property and equipment. They operate good camps and do a lot of advertising. It is a very important industry to the Rainy River district. They are good conservationists and I am sure all are willing to cooperate with the department in any manner that will further the life of this important industry.

Mr. Speaker, agriculture within the Rainy River district has grown and expanded considerably in the past few years. Most farmers have been able to buy more modern equipment. The land clearing and drainage that the government has been carrying out has been of great assistance. Their chief needs at the present time are assistance in establishing larger herds of cattle of beef and dairy type.

I also feel that the government should give some assistance in experimenting with silos that would be suitable for the north country. The ordinary silo seems to absorb too much frost, and there seems to be extensive waste in insulage. The visit that we had last year from the Committee on Soil Conservation, which was followed by a very comprehensive report, and dealt extensively with the many things we need in the north country, the recommendations of this report would be invaluable to each farmer if put into use. I would urge the government to make the fullest use of this report. The cost of producing the report, if used, will be very small but if the report is shelved, the cost of course should be considered very high.

Mr. Speaker, labour relations throughout Rainy River

district are at all times of the best. We have a very high wage scale; employer and employee relations are always good; our labour organizations play an important part in the development of our communities; I feel that the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and his department always make a contribution to this happy situation. I would, however, like to point out to the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) that I feel that some government departments who hire men for our outlying areas do not make adequate protection for the men by way of seeing that they are covered by Workmen's Compensation. I shall use this illustration: I know a man who went to work with the Department of Highways with his truck, had his hand and fingers damaged, was unable to work for several weeks and later found that he was classified as a contractor and not eligible for compensation. I do feel that this situation should be improved and that when men are hired by the department on a casual basis, they should be covered by compensation and the cost of the coverage be absorbed by the department they are working for. None of these men are ever told when they go to work that they are not covered by compensation. I feel that this is important and I do hope that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley and the department concerned give it some consideration.

Last year the Committee from the House who visited Atikokan and Steep Rock, where our iron ore mine is located, I am sure were made very conscious of the size of this project, and its importance to Canada and the province of Ontario. Since last year this mine and the community of Atikokan have grown and expanded at a tremendous rate. The mine is now producing well over a million ton of premium ore per year. They are bringing in a new ore body into production. Also,

Inland Steel Corporation in the course of a short time will have a third ore body in production on a royalty basis. When these two new ore bodies reach the production stage, production of the mine will increase at a terrific rate. The foresight and good management that the executive of this company have displayed has no doubt played a very important part in this great development. They are not only conscious of the development of this mine but have made a worthwhile contribution to the development of one of the most modern communities in this province.

This mine and the new community are glowing examples of what can be accomplished by private enterprise, and should serve as a stimulant to any government in assisting in the many things that only a government can do. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out to this House that this is the largest community within the province of Ontario that is not served by road. The investment that private enterprise has been making in this area is tremendous and I am sure has reached a proportion that would indicate to this government that it needs immediate attention as for as roads are concerned.

Highways throughout the Rainy River district have been improved each year and many of the projects that the department have completed with their own men and equipment, have been done in a very satisfactory manner. New roads that have been built by contractors are of a very high calibre and I would like to commend the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) for all this. Nevertheless, I do feel that the time has arrived when the eastern part of our district must have some preferred attention from the department of Highways and its hon.

Minister (Mr. Doucett). There are many thoughts and ideas as to how this should be done and where the roads should be located. Recently our newspapers indicated that the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) had promised to build this road and that it would be built in a northerly direction. Last spring a delegation from the Asssociated Chambers of Commerce for that section of north-western Ontario, presented their views to the hon. Minister (Mr. Doucett) and asked that this road be built east from Atikokan to Shebandowan on, connecting up with the existing road to the Lakehead cities.

MR. MacLEOD: Hear, hear.

MR. NEWMAN: This delegation not only represented these chambers, but were a representative group of our best business men. They were in most cases long-time residents, and I would say that each and every one of them has a very large investment in their communities. Their thinking in this matter is sound and should be given serious consideration. Mr. Speaker, I feel that I am familiar with the views of those living in the Atikokan and Steep Rock areas as I have a business there comparable in size to the average one in town. Their views in this matter are simply this, that they want a road leading out of Atikokan and do not want to become involved in any argument regarding its location, that in any way would delay this very important matter. I would say this is a very natural view for people in this community to have. However, I would like to point out, Mr. Speaker, that this road should first of all be built on highway standards from Atikokan to Sapawee, a distance of fourteen miles. Then I feel that connecting Atikokan and Sapawee together by road would make available all the facilities of the J. A. Matheau

Saw Mill, which is located at Capawee and which has a payroll of from $800,000. to $900,000. per year. Whether the road were built east or north, I feel that the first step should be joining these two communities together. Building a road north to the Trans-Canada Highway would increase the distance from Atikokan to the Lakehead approximately 25 miles. This road would go through an area that has no mineral value; it is barren land where no one lives; whereas going east, to connect up with the many small communities, would very quickly increase their growth. They would become valuable towns. Already there are several mines of value that have been staked there, and also one in particular which promises to go into production in the near future.

Mr. Speaker, I feel that the time has arrived when the government should underwrite some of the very important things that this part of the province needs. I would like to give one example of how these areas respond to any project that the government underwrite. A year ago, a very fine hospital was completed at Atikokan, toward which this government made a grant of approximately $15,000. The following year a theatre was built in this community and I believe the government receives from this theatre approximately $6,000. a year in amusement tax. I therefore feel that these needs should not be considered an expense but rather an investment.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Is there not a liquor store up there too?

MR. NEWMAN: The more we develop these areas the more important they will become to the future wealth of this province. We feel that the mines in this area could be classified as "Canada's Iron Ore Jackpot".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. S.J. HUNT (Renfrew North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, after listening to the flow of oratory during the last ten or twelve days, I hesitate to take up very much of the time of this House.

At the outset, like previous speakers, I would like to congratulate the mover (Mr. White) and the seconder (Mr. Villeneuve) of the reply to the Speech from the Throne. I thought the material contained in those speeches gave us a great deal to think about as hon. members of this Legislature and that the presentation of that material left very little to be desired.

I, too, would like to congratulate the two hon. members of this Legislature who have been elevated to the rank of Cabinet Ministers since our last Session. I believe I speak for all the hon. members of the Legislature when I say that we have the utmost confidence in their sincerity and their desire to do a good job for the people of Ontario.

I am very pleased to see that our hon. friend the member for Russell (Mr. Nault) is back again in his seat. He, with a few others, represents what might be considered a minority if considered numerically in this province, and I think that this House has reason to be proud of the contribution made by our few hon. members of French extraction.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. HUNT: On former occasions I have tried to bring to the attention of this House matters that pertain more or less to my own riding of North Renfrew. The problems we have had to deal with or have had to bring to the attention of this House have received a good deal of consideration, I must say, in the last six or seven years.

Today I hope to deal very briefly with a few matters which are perhaps of a more general nature, pertaining to some of the various departments of government. To begin with, I think I would like to touch on Welfare.

I think we have all been impressed with the courteous treatment that has been afforded hon. members of this Legislature when we have had occasion to bring problems to the officials of that department and also the courteous treatment afforded the less fortunate people of this province with whom they have to deal. On no occasion do we have to wait for a hearing, nor is there any attempt made to give us a "brush-off". Any cases brought to their attention are always dealt with courteously and on short notice.

I think we have reason to be proud of what our government here in Ontario, together with the government at Ottawa, has tried to do and is planning to do in the interests of our old people and our unfortunate widows, in this province. However, there is one class of people who seem to have been forgotten and apart from direct relief no provision has been made to assist them. I refer to the unemployable people of this province who are permanently incapacitated. I have in mind at this particular time one woman in my riding who has been an invalid for 14 or 15 years. She was eligible for family allowance until her youngest child reached the age of 16. At that time she had two boys in the armed services overseas and I believe she was eligible for separation allowance. Had these boys been killed overseas or come back maimed, she perhaps would have been eligible for some assistance, but they were both fortunate enough to come back in perfect health and on their discharge from the army this woman was left

ineligible for any assistance except direct relief. I am sure I would have possibly ten or twelve such people in my riding, and I do not think my riding is exceptional in that respect.

I do not know whose responsibility this is. I do not think it is altogether a provincial responsibility, but we have seen so much co-operation evidenced between our provincial and federal governments in the last year or two that I hope -- and I am sure we all hope - some solution will be worked out between our Department of Welfare here in Ontario and the Department of Health and Welfare in Ottawa and some provision made to assist these people besides requiring them to apply direct for relief which, in a great many cases, they hate to do.

I want to go on to the Department of Education. I was amused, as I am sure we all were the other day, at the record of mistakes that were related by the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing) in connection with the erection of a school some years ago in that county. I do not know just what responsibility the Department of Education has in the building of these schools, and I am sure none of us doubt for a moment, doubt what the hon. member for Wellington North (Mr. McEwing) had to say, but I must say the Department, if they are responsible have profited by their mistakes, because within the last two years I attended the opening of three very high class schools in my riding.

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)

If any of the hon. members here have occasion to drive through Algonquin Park to the little village of Whitney they will see two of the most up to date schools to be found anywhere in the province -- a separate school and a public school. I believe they are both three-room schools, up to date in every way. Just this year, I believe it was, since New Years, I had occasion to attend the opening of a school in the municipalities of Rolph, Buchannan and Wylie. I believe I have their total local assessments here which amounts, on land and buildings, to $156,465. These are townships adjacent to the big power development at Des Joachims, with a very sparse population and a low assessment. If the ratepayers of those Townships were left to their own resources and had to foot the bill for the building of a school such as they have at the present time it would be an impossibility. Because of the increased grants, because of the increased assistance afforded by the Department of Education it has enabled those people to have in that rural part of Renfrew county a $40,000. school with two of the most up to date classrooms, with a folding partition that may be folded back in order that the whole building may be turned into a large auditorium for any public meetings. At the front they have a panelled portion where they can put on programmes of a very high class.

If you could have seen the expression on the faces of those boys and girls and on the faces of the teachers, as well, and the pride they showed at the opening of that school I think you would agree with me that we really have done something here in Ontario to bring about better educational facilities in this province since 1943. Perhaps we have not

all that we had hoped to do, or all that we may yet accomplish, but I think we have accomplished a great deal in providing equal educational opportunities for the boys and girls in the remote sections of rural Ontario.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. HUNT: Another result of the policy carried out by the Department, I believe, has been this: Some years ago we had a dearth of public school teachers in the province of Ontario and in many cases married women, who had been out of the profession for many years, stepped into the breach and took over some of the schools, and did a very good job. But, because of better school buildings and more sanitary conditions in our schools, and better conditions generally, we have made it possible for our school boards to pay a little more in the way of remuneration to our school teachers, they have made the profession attractive. I think it is one of the highest professions in this province. They have made it a little more attractive to the extent that this year in our training centres in Ontario we have 275 more people attending them than were attending in 1949. I think we are all agreed that this is a very creditable profession for any young person to get into. It is one field where they can make a very definite contribution in the interests of this province and this country. I think our teachers are one class of citizens who have been more or less forgotten. They have never been paid salaries commensurate with the duties that they perform and with the services that they render to the people of this province. I think that our Department of Education, even though it may not be perfect, has certainly gone a long way in the right direction in the last few years.

If I may turn to highways for a minute -- I regret that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) is ill and not here -- I think that all of us in this Legislature, and more especially the hon. members who happen to represent what we call rural ridings feel that the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) has done an excellent job.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. HUNT: Ten years ago in my municipality very few, I might say none, of our township roads, were snow plowed, and quite a bit of our county roads were not even plowed in the wintertime. Last weekend I went home -- and I do not live right up in the front of the country -- and I had no difficulty even after a stormy winter in that county in driving back out to my own farm. I might say that almost every mile of township and county roads in the county of Renfrew are snow-plowed and kept open in the wintertime. This cannot be accomplished without the expenditure of a great amount of money. Because higher subsidies have been voted to the townships and the counties, especially in the erection of bridges, of which we have many in Renfrew county, it has been possible for the townshipw and counties to give our ratepayers more in the way of road maintenance and road building in the last few years.

I heard with some interest the other day the criticism which was directed at our government for being a profligate government, it spent too lavishly, extracted too much from the taxpayers of this province; but, then I also heard one of the hon. members of the Opposition suggest to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) that we take over additional

provincial highways in the near future and assume a greater part, I think he said 100% of the cost of snow-plowing. I do not know whether he was really serious about that or not, and whether he thinks that that would be actually fair. We are in the snow belt in Renfrew County, like many other counties in Ontario, and I would hesitate to go down into Kent county and ask the people to contribute 100% to the cost of snow-plowing, where they have little or no snow. I doubt if he was altogether sincere when he made that suggestion.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Who?

MR. HUNT: I think the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver).

MR. OLIVER: Me?

MR. HUNT: Then, I think I have heard it rumoured around that if there were a change of government in this province there was a good chance we might have our gasoline tax reduced. How we could continue to spend more on our highways, on welfare, on health needs in the province and still at the same time reduce our tax is one of the things that nobody has attempted to answer. Perhaps some day the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) will tell us how he intends to finance the snow-plowing and the taking over of these country roads under our particular system.

MR. A.A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): You can do anything in a modern liberal democracy.

MR. HUNT: I was gratified to see in the Speech from the Throne that something was going to be attempted to improve our telephone service in rural Ontario. I think this is one field where our provincial government might do a great deal

in assisting or directing the small companies that are attempting at the present time to give telephone service to our rural people. In the town of Pembroke, -- my home town -- we have 11 or 12 small independent companies which are attempting to give telephone service to the rural people. They are altogether too small; the service they render is altogether inadequate and the lines are falling into disrepair. I do not know what the solution may be but it was suggested that, perhaps, working through the Hydro Commission something might be accomplished to consolidate these little companies into larger units; and certainly we hope that something will be done to provide better telephone service for our rural people.

On almost all of our township roads, franchises have been given to either the Hydro or the telephone companies and in many cases where these lines were built residents living there were by-passed because they were not just ready to accept the telephone service. Now, it is impossible to get an additional franchise, and the existing lines, in many cases, are overcrowded and as a result it is impossible for these people to get telephone service at all; so, I hope that some committee will be appointed, or some solution will be found, at any rate, to bring about better telephone communications for rural Ontario.

We hear some criticism from time to time about the increase in our Hydro rates. I can only say that in our county we are very pleased with the hydro extensions which have been built in the last few years in our county. The power on the farm today is one of the most important commodities,

and it is one commodity that we are getting at pretty near the same price that we were, back in 1942 or 1943. Nearly every other commodity that we are required to buy has gone up very greatly in price but hydro is comparatively cheap. The only kick we have coming from anybody up there is from the people who have been unable to obtain hydro service. That number has been very greatly reduced. We have a few people who are still waiting on hydro, but a sincere attempt has been made to give hydro service to almost all of them and I believe in a short while we will have very isolated cases without power.

There is one other thing I might mention before I close, and that is the decentralization of industry in the province. In the last 8 or 10 years we have heard a lot of speeches in and out of the House in this regard. We have read a lot of articles, also. They all state that decentralization of industry is important and most desirable in this province. But nobody seems to have done anything about it. If you have occasion to travel west, I think it is, from Toronto, out to Mimico and Long Branch, one is amazed to see the number of light and heavy industries which have located and are locating in that particular part of Ontario. I suppose the same thing applies all over the province. I do not know, under our democratic system, how we can dictate to industry where it must locate or direct it to any certain location; I have a letter here from the District Manager of The Bell Telephone which would illustrate just what the growth has been in the large centres of Ontario. This is to the effect that "as of this date we have approximately 1,825 deferred applications on file for telephone service in our Weston

Exchange. 875 of these are preferred applicants." That, in one small suburban area of Toronto. It only indicates, I think, to all of us something which may be quite apparent but about which we have thought very little, that the growth of our large centres has been tremendous in the last few years and in the smaller centres we are not getting industry.

I have in mind one little village in my county where at one time they had two grist mills and one or two other small industries. Today they are all closed up. They have cheap power there, they have good labour and if anything could be done, it should be done, to direct industry to these smaller centres. It has been dealt with from a standpoint of national defence. I think in the event of war our large centres will be the most vulnerable. They will be the first attacked. I think, looked at from that angle, that something should be attempted by both our provincial and federal governments to bring about decentralization of industry. Under our system of government we do not like to bring any compulsion to bear on industry to settle anywhere; we will be generating in the Ottawa Valley close to 1 million horsepower by the end of this year on the Ottawa River and the tributaries of the Ottawa River. I would not suggest for a minute, as I have heard suggested, that all this power be retained to build up industry in Eastern Ontario, but I do feel that we should get our share of power, if we need it and I think we should get our share of industry. I have always felt that way.

We do realize the cost of building our transmission lines from the Ottawa Valley down to Southern Ontario is a very large item. We spend millions of dollars on the construction of transmission lines. There is bound to be a certain loss

of energy in transit. I think, from an economic standpoint, we could sell power at the source on a flat rate or at a cheaper rate and offer some inducement to bring industry to our smaller centres. We have a good deal to offer there; we have a good deal in the way of natural resources; we have a good transportation system and we have an abundance of good labour. We fail to see why we do not get industry to locate there. Unless some inducement is offered I fail to see how this situation can be corrected.

I might go on at length, Mr. Speaker, and go down the list of the different departments. We do appreciate what the Depar tment of Health is doing in the way of assistance to our hospitals. We appreciate what the Department of Mines and the Department of Labour are doing. I do not intend to take up any more time at this point.

I just picked up the Globe and Mail today and I see where they have done something in Toronto that the hon. member from Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and myself had hoped last year might be attempted by the government of this province. They unveiled yesterday a bust of Dr. Frederick Banting, one of our most outstanding citizens in this province. Two years ago, I believe it was, they unveiled a portrait of Mrs. Adelaide Hoodless, the founder of Women's Institutes of Ontario, at the Archives, in Ottawa. This is something which I think was appreciated by the people of this province and more particularly by the women of this province. I am sure you will agree with me that the women are very important.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. HUNT: I think the time has come when we should

attempt to do something right here in our own buildings. We have scores of pupils coming in here day after day and if we could have exhibited on the walls of this building portraits of some of our very outstanding people, who have made a very great contribution in years gone by, for these boys and girls to see as they go through, I think we would accomplish something worthwhile.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. HUNT: I trust the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will bring this to the attention of the Committee on Art and see if a start, at least, cannot be made in this direction.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not intend to take up any more of your time. We do appreciate the courtesy you extend to all of us and I am sure it must be very monotonous for you to sit in your chair day after day listening to so many speakers one after the other.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(PAGE D-10 FOLLOWS)

MR. G.B. ELLIS (Essex, North): Mr. Speaker, first of all I want to associate myself with the praise which has been showered on you and your good wife by the hon. members who have taken part in this debate. I want to assure you that I think you have upheld the honour of the House Speaker in a very fine way. I am sure all the hon. members appreciate it very much.

As the representative of the riding of North Essex, which comprises the easterly part of the city of Windsor, the towns of Riverside and Tecumseh, and the townships of Sandwich East, Sandwich South, Maidstone, Rochester, Tilbury North, and Tilbury West, I do so in the knowledge that the people I represent, like the rest of Essex county, are some of the most understanding, tolerant, democratic and cosmopolitan peoples of this great province and Canada.

Hon. C. DALEY (Minister of Labour): Hear, hear.

MR. ELLIS: I say this advisedly, because down through the years the people of my riding, in common with the rest of Essex county, have grown to resent the attempts of Toronto newspapers and other national publications to sensationalize and scandalize the good people of Windsor. Unfortunately, some few in our communities have encouraged and actually taken delight in furthering the spread of these insults. For them I have only contempt.

The time has come to do some plain speaking about the unfair, unjust and often malicious propaganda spoken and written about the city of Windsor and its peoples. For reasons known only to themselves, some

individuals and organizations in this so-called centre of culture known as Toronto the Good ---

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Might I ask the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Ellis) if it would not be advisable for him to send for the leader of his party, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), so that he might hear this speech?

MR. ELLIS: Pardon?

MR. FROST: You might send for the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) so he can listen to this speech.

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York, West): Why do you not send for the Attorney General (Mr. Porter) too?

MR. ELLIS: Mr. Speaker, as I said, for reasons known only to themselves, some individuals and organizations in this so-called centre of culture known as Toronto the Good, have persistently sought to malign and condem the city of Windsor and its people as social outcasts -- living a life apart from the rest of Ontario and, indeed, Canada.

Windsor's internal political problems, its law enforcement, and its private citizens have been made targets for the barbs of the uninformed, the half-informed and the totally ignorant. The aspersions cast have been unfair, unjust and wholly undeserved. In not a few instances they have been characterized by malicious zeal that can only be taken as personal bitterness or hate of badly-warped personality anxious to find an alibi or a whipping post for their own shortcomings.

What actually has happened in Windsor? We have had a shake-up in our police department. We have formed a new police commission. A police chief and his deputy have been retired. A Crown Attorney has resigned. The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) not being here, I cannot explain that.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Right here.

MR. ELLIS: After years of recognizing gambling and racetracks as a legal diversion and collecting millions in revenue therefrom, the province of Ontario has suddenly noted with some concern that working men bet from .50¢ to a few dollars on a horse race through the agency of a handbook. If this is a crime in Windsor, then surely none here is so naive as to believe that it is not a crime elsewhere. I venture to say -- without any great effort in conducting a survey -- that there are few hon. members in this House who can stand up here today and say the same thing is not taking place in their own communities. Even the smallest village has its channel for taking bets on the horses.

While the population of Windsor is listed as only 120,000, I would point out to the hon. members that the city of Windsor is located within ten minutes' transportation of the city of Detroit which has a population of over two million; so actually we are a much larger city than our resident population indicates. This brings with it policing problems comparable to much larger centres of population, but I can honestly say that our record of serious crime is one that we have no reason to be ashamed of and our people are ever alert to the need of keeping their city clean.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)

I would like to assure the hon. members in this House that it is perfectly safe to make a visit to Windsor and assume that you will not be slugged on the street and robbed. You will find the great percentage of our people look just as Canadians look elsewhere in our province. Their actions are pretty much the same as any normal Canadian's. They work hard, play hard and rear their families, sending them to find schools, clothing them and feeding them with the same care and attention lavished on your own.

We still have a jail in Windsor, but we also have some hospitals and welfare institutions. Doctors practice their healing art; ministers preach unmolested in their churches to well-attended services. We have some excellent hotels; our homes are comfortable -- in most instances well-furnished and well-tended -- even though we do not have enough of them. Our employers get along with their employees despite the stories of fantastic exaggeration that have accompanied the occasional disagreement.

In short, you may come to Windsor with the same degree of safety that you enjoy travelling elsewhere in the province. If you come looking for trouble you will no doubt be able to find it. If you come with peaceful intent, you will find there are all the law-abiding interests that exist anywhere in the province. It is desired by most Windsor citizens that those who decry our city should make it a point to come and visit us, then compare us with what they find elsewhere in the province. The fact that we are less than half a mile distant from a great American city has some disadvantages, but they are greatly outnumbered by the advantages we enjoy.

Perhaps that is the best word I can leave with you -- come and visit us. Come soon and often.

You will find that Windsor has a proud record of achievement in civic welfare projects. The city has a flourishing family of service clubs and fraternal organizations that take a back seat to none for the success of their humanitarian projects. The Ontario Crippled Children's Society was given birth by a Windsor Rotarian - Arthur S. Fitzgerald. Our new Red Cross headquarters with its cerebral palsy curative workshop is the finest institution of its kind on the continent.

Our community fund, community welfare council, our family service bureau, old people's home, civic outdoor swimming pool, public recreation programme, school system, all are models for study by other communities. The list of community services is far too long and far too well-known to take the time of this House to enumerate.

Our population is made up of every race and creed under the sun -- yet we live in peace and harmony. Forty per cent. of our people are separate school supporters - yet no one ever hears the right of our Roman Catholic citizens to have their own schools challenged in Essex County. We never question whether this right is confined to any particular grade. We would fight any attempt to restrict or confine the constitutional rights of our Roman Catholic population and would viciously oppose any movement based on religious intolerance, be it in the educational field or otherwise, that would divide our people and destroy that which means so much to Canada and Canadians.

If Windsor has been lax at all it has been in not tooting its own horn loudly enough. Without reflecting in

any way whatsoever on other communities, I ask your indulgence in recalling the Windsor contribution during the wars we have engaged in. Our valiant Essex Scottish were in the front ranks of the Dieppe raiders. Our sons and daughters vied with those of other fine Canadian communities in distinguishing themselves and offering their lives in defence of their homeland. We are not a renegade, lost race of people in Windsor. We are of the same pattern as yourselves, believe it or not.

Without boasting, Windsor people can point to a record of free-will giving in support of war and peace-time appeals for money, unsurpassed anywhere. The contribution of our industries and our workers to the tools for defence of our nation holds a niche high in the list of Canada's achievements. That record speaks for itself.

We are citizens of no mean city. As one of these citizens I ask this House to weigh carefully the sources of reports concerning Windsor. I am proud of my community, just as proud as you are of yours. I make bold to speak in its defence, because there are all too many willing to believe any mean or slurring reference to Windsor and its people. I will match our people, their reputations, their achievements, their patriotism and their general sense of responsibility as good citizens with that of any other community in this or any other country. Windsor has much of which it can be proud and we shall continue to safeguard that record whenever half-baked or slanderous untruths are spread about us. I ask with all the sincerity I can bring to words -- be not too diligent in seeking out the mote in the eye of your neighbour lest you miss the beam that is in your own.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to join with other honourable members who have spoken in this debate and express my disappointment with the paragraph in the Speech from the Throne dealing with provincial-municipal affairs. I suppose a Throne Speech is only intended as an instrument of self-praise and backslapping.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): It is a statement of fact.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. ELLIS: But when we are told, and I am quoting from the Speech from the Throne:

> "The financial position of our municipalities has received the constant attention of my government. The impact of inflated costs has created difficulties for all governments, nevertheless, the municipal position is strong,"

MR. FROST: Would you read the rest? Would my hon. friend (Mr. Ellis) like to read the rest?

MR. ELLIS: That is all I want to read. I am not going to read the whole of the Speech from the Throne. You did enough backslapping there already.

I may say that after reading that, one is immediately struck with the open complacency contained in that part of the Speech.

MR. FROST: Oh, there is no complacency in the balance. Read the rest of it.

MR. ELLIS: That is your story.

HON. DANA PORTER (Minister of Education): You say there is "backslapping." There will not be anything under the table.

MR. ELLIS: Just in case my opinion in respect to this paragraph could be construed as biased, let us see what the press has to say in this regard. I quote in part from the editorial columns of the Windsor Daily Star, which is the most highly quoted press in Canada, and I am sure that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will not disagree, if I suggest that it is not unfriendly to this government.

MR. FROST: Well, it is a good paper. It is very seldome wrong, but sometimes it is.

MR. ELLIS: I quote as follows; the heading under "Municipal Finance", appearing in the Windsor Daily Star of February 3rd, 1951:

> "It must be observed, however, that even with the decrease of debt-carrying charges most cities have had to increase their taxes. This has been possibly because taxpayers have been enjoying good times, but even in good times there is a limit to which tax rates can go, and in the event of bad times, existing rates would be serious indeed. Most municipalities now are in periods of expansion, with the necessity of constructing new services, schools, streets, sewers, etc. There is also a backlog of work not done in wartime to catch up with. In these inflationary days such works are expensive. It would be easy to over-simplify the idea that municipalities are in a happy financial position."

MR. FROST: I agree with that.

MR. ELLIS: Then the editor of the Windstor Star says this government over-simplifies the happy financial state of our municipal governments, then I am inclined to believe that

even this editor is underestimating the seriousness of the situation.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has advised municipal representatives that he is prepared to meet with them and discuss their problems separately and, while this may pacify the individual municipality temporarily, it is not a serious attempt to solve municipal-provincial relations.

Last year in this House, along with other hon. members, I debated at some length the position of our municipal governments in relation to increased mill rates and increased responsibilities. At that time I pointed out that one-third of the financial responsibilities of our municipal governments is uncontrollable and I classified these uncontrollable expenditures under the following headings: education, administration of justice, social services and subsidization of housing. Since then all municipal costs have risen considerably, particularly education, administration of justice and social welfare, and as a consequence, we find our municipal governments this year in the identical position they found themselves last year -- forced to raise their mill rates.

Now, let us consider the position of the government here in Queen's Park. During the past three years this government has accumulated surpluses of over $75,000,000, and yet has repeatedly refused to even convene a provincial-municipal conference with the idea of relieving the municipal taxpayers of at least a portion of these uncontrollable expenditures that are charged against homes and property.

The situation has grown so acute that we now find the smaller centres of population being pressed so hard financially that they, too, are crying for relief and, in fact,

are threatening to withdraw from their respective county councils, such as happened last year with the Town of Riverside.

We must bear in mind that we have now passed from the horse-and-buggy era to that of the atomic age, but in so far as the responsibilities of municipal governments are concerned, we are still trying to treat with them on the basis of that earlier age.

Ten years ago municipal taxes represented 30 per cent. of Canada's total tax bill, but in the year 1949 municipal taxes represented only 13 per cent. of the total Canadian tax bill. So from this it is obvious that something must be done to relieve the municipalities of a portion of the load they are now forced to carry. In my opinion, the solution of our municipal-financial problem is not a source of new income and further taxation against property and the home, as we now know it, but rather, relief rrom the costs of education, administration of justice, social welfare and subsidization of housing. I fully realize that to carry out this programme would necessitate negotiations with the Federal government by this government. However, until this government realizes the dire necessity of a new deal for our municipalities it seems futile for us to look to Ottawa for help.

As a municipal representative and a member of this Legislature, I cannot emphasize too strongly the desirability of this government convening a provincial-municipal conference and definitely establishing a line of demarcation as to what are legitimate municipal responsibilities and what are legitimate provincial responsibilities. If this were done and a proper appraisal made, I feel certain that

this government would find the case of the municipalities such a strong and undisputable one that they would immediately face their just responsibility and assume the full cost of education, social services, administration of justice and subsidization of housing, which would have the desired effect of lowering municipal tax rates by at least one-third.

The government will say, where will the money come from to do this with, and right there, Mr. Speaker, I am sure I can partly solve this for them.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Good.

MR. ELLIS: Yes. Pay attention, now.

MR. G. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): The hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) has just left.

MR. ELLIS: This government has untapped sources of income that can be computed in the millions of dollars and that can be secured without any further taxation on anything or anybody. These millions could be used to take some of the staggering load off our municipalities, --

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I may say this: I am just now preparing the Budget and I would like to get some idea where these untapped riches are right now. I could use them.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Wait for them.

MR. ELLIS: Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) I can get them for you easily. I do not want to rush you or anything like that, but I know you will appreciate it after I show you. You could use these millions to increase the pitifully inadequate pensions being paid our senior citizens today, or used in part to increase the inadequate and shameful allowances under the Mothers' Allowance Act, or used in part

to establish a pension scheme for the unfortunate and long-suffering incurables who today are dependent upon charity, or could be used to build low-rental housing in our industrial centres and alleviate the deplorable housing situation that is a plague on this government and the government at Ottawa.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) asked where are those millions?, so I shall proceed now to point them out to him. I have here a copy of the Debates and Proceedings of the Second Session of the Twenty-Second Legislature, Province of Ontario, Monday, March 4, 1946, and on page 1409 we find the following:

> "HON. LESLIE BLACKWELL (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Drew, that leave be given to introduce a Bill entituled 'The Liquor License Act, 1946", and that the same be now read for the first time. "

You are listening, are you, Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost)?

MR. FROST: Oh, I am listening.

MR. SALSBERG: Will the hon member (Mr. Ellis) explain?

MR. ELLIS: The hon. Mr. Blackwell is still speaking and explaining the Bill, which is in sections, said:-

> "On Section 6.
>
> References to government stores for beer indicate that the government has determined upon a policy of taking over the brewers' retail outlets".

AN hon. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. ELLIS: Now from the Evening Telegram, Toronto, Friday, March 29, I quote --

MR. JOLLIFFE: What year is this, by the way?

MR. ELLIS: 1946.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Five years ago.

MR. ELLIS: 1946, Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). I quote:

> "Government plans own beer outlet, proposes taking over brewers' warehouses under provisions of new Act, equitable basis assured.
>
> "The Ontario government will take over all b rewers' warehouses in the province and operate them under the proposed new liquor legislation introduced in the Legislature yesterday by Attorney-General Deslie Blackwell. 'It is surprising how many people have been under the impression that the brewers' warehouses were operated by the government,' explained Mr. Blackwell. 'They are sales outlets for breweries. Ujder the new proposal, these brewers' warehouses will be taken over on an equitable basis of some kind and become government stores'. "

Here, Mr. Speaker, we have an unfulfilled promise made to the people of Ontario, a promise, had it been carried out, that would have given the province many millions of dollars of new revenue, and while it may be true that there revenues would have come to the people of Ontario at the expense of the brewery combine and, particularly, E. P. Taylor, the fact remains that neither the combine nor E. P. Taylor are destitute; in fact, they would never miss a few millions each year, while on the other hand these millions could accomplish untold good for our people and would greatly enhance

the position of this government in the eyes of the people of Ontario. In fact, every nickel of profit from the liquor trade should be used to advance our people educationally, econimically and socially in the province of Ontario and in Canada.

Now just to estimate what new revenue this province could secure, and should have been receiving since the Blackwell legislation was introduced in 1946, I have checked the report of the Liquor Control Board filed by the hon. Mr. Welsh for the year ending March 31, 1950, quite recently in this House.

I find that the net profit received by the Board was in excess of 30 per cent. of the total sales of liquor, beer and wine sold that year by the Board.

Further I find that the net value of beer sold through the breweries and brewers' retail stores that year is given as $103,500,232.19.

Now let's apply the 30 per cent. profit margin that the province now earns on its own sales of liquor, beer and wine, and we have the magnificent sum of $30,000,000 for the year 1950 . That is using the hon. Treasurer's (Mr. Frost) own figures. Because this government did not have the fortitude to carry out the intent and purpose of the legislation advanced by the Hon. Mr. Blackwell in 1946, the revenues of this province have sustained a loss of about $120,000,000.

MR. FROST: No, Mr. Speaker, that is quite incorrect. I looked into that matter and I found there was no money in it, so I got a little cold to the idea. So there is really nothing in it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: No money in it?

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): You will have to

pr ove that statement.

MR. ELLIS: In saying that, I am only using the government's figures. If it should be out by a few million, we will not argue the point. It is still a lot of money.

MR. FROST: I am sorry, that is not true, Mr. Speaker, If it were true, I think the interests --

MR. ELLIS: Then I stand to be corrected, and I would like to see the figures you have got there.

(Take "F", follows)

R. FROST: Nothing to it, I regret to say.

MR. ELLIS: Irrespective of whether it is $120,000,000 or $115,000,000, the fact remains that it is a lot of money.

MR. FROST: I would like to say to the hon. member (Mr. Ellis) that the Brewers Warehousing Co. is a company which is arranged toprovide distfibution of the various brewers. In the Brewers Warehousing Co. there is no money, such as in the Liquor Control Board, where there are profits which might be made. Actually it is a merchandising partnership amongst the brewers. I say to the hon. member (Mr. Ellis) that that, as he know, there is a brewery down in his town---I will not give the name; he knows about it--but I want to say to him and to the hon. members of the House that this brewery is having difficulty, and there are many others having difficulty also. These small, and medium sized breweries are all having difficulty. There is not a pot of gold in the brewer y business. Actually, with the impact of Federal government taxation, to keep these small breweries in business is a very difficult problem, and I would express the hope---and the hon. members might argue this---if the Ottawa Government would do what they should have, that is, get out of all excise taxes, and leave them to the provinces, we could do a lot of things we cannot do at the present time. That is a true picture, and I urge my hon. friends to support that point of view.

MR. ELLIS: Mr. Speaker, I will agree that a lot of breweries in the province---and I have one inmy area---are in financial difficulties, but the fact remains they are outside the combine, and it is only because the combine has cracked down on them repeatedly--

MR. FROST: It is a question of efficiency of oper-

ation. A small brewery just cannot compete with the improved methods which some of these other breweries have. The hon. member for London (Mr. Calder) has a very efficient establishment in London, and it is very difficult for the little breweries, like the one in the riding of my friend the hon. member for Kitchener (Mr. Brown) to operate, and they find it increasingly difficult to compete against the more efficient methods of the larger establishments. That is the story of it.

May I say that my sympathies are all with the little fellows.

MR. ELLIS: I would like to say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that the price of beer is set at a certain figure, and there is an allowance for a percentage of profits for the beer which goes through the brewers retail stores. Whether it is 30% or 40%, I do not know--

Hon. MR. GRIESINGER (Minister of Planning and Development): The Brewers Warehousing Company Limited is a non-profit sharing proposition. They sell their beer at a price that is set up, and there is nothing left over, and I will be quite frank and quite honest in saying that if we were to take over the operation of the brewers warehouses it would cost us a great deal more money.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Putting it on that basis, it would not be worthwhile for you to take it over.

MR. FROST: That is incorrect. It is a kind of an orderly marketing which was set up nearly 30 years ago. I thought there was money in it, too, at one time, but I found out there was not.

MR. ELLIS: But the idea of the province controlling the brewers retail stores---there is money in it, apparently.

Mr. E. P. Taylor would not be interested in the retail stores, if he was not making money out of it.

Now, I am going back and I want to finish what I have to say, and will, if it takes all night.

As I have said, $120,000,000 over three years---irrespective of whether it is $120,000,000 or $115,000,000---is a lot of money, even at the badly deflated dollar of today.

MR. FROST: Are these the proceeds of the Brewers Warehousing Company? I did not just "get" the reference by my hon. friend (Mr. Ellis) to "$120,000,000." What is that for?

MR. ELLIS: I am taking the percentage of sales which the Liquor Control Board reported in their report of recent date, and taking the gross sales, and then taking the net profits and from that I am computing the percentage of profit of the gross sales, and it works out at 30%. I am applying that to the brewers retail stores, and I do not think it works out at very much less.

MR. FROST: My hon. friend (Mr. Ellis) figures on liquor may be right, but not on beer. I admit we make a profit on liquor and it runs to around $40,000,000 this year and we certainly can use it.

MR. ELLIS: I have just found $30,000,000 a year for you and now you do not want it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Hon. J. T. FOOTE (Minister of Reform Institutions): Mr. Speaker, I do not want to heckle the hon. member (Mr. Ellis) and if he does not want me to make any comment, I will not do so. But I found out the government itself is handling beer in the combination stores, but making practically nothing out of it. The figures could

be given to my hon. friend (Mr. Ellis). The profit the government makes is already taken on the gallonage tax; it is not made on the retail sales, and in the combination stores, there is so little profit in it that it was decided it was not worth while to go into it. I think he would be amazed if my hon. friend (Mr. Ellis) knew the profit which comes to the government of Ontario from the combination stores. It would be a matter of a very few cents on 24 pints. I doubt if it would be over two cents.

MR. ELLIS: But the figures do show a 30% profit, and until somebody can show me that is absolutely wrong, I will have to accept it, if we must think of liquor with a 100% profit---

MR. FOOTE: We get it on the gallonage.

MR. ELLIS: All right. Let us say that it is only $15,000,000, but I would like to bet it amounts to that at least---

MR. FROST: No, oh, no.

MR. ELLIS: You are too considerate. That is the trouble. But if it was only $15,000,000, just think what you could do with that amount of money. Why, it would wipe out the whole debenture debt of the city f Windsor.

MR. GRIESINGER: May I ask the hon. member (Mr. Ellis) a question? This government, a few years ago, saved the city of Windsor a few million dollars on the S. W. and A. deal and your mayor said at that time there would be a saving to the peole of between four million dollars and five million dollars, and yet next year the tax rate went up, and what happened to that four million dollars or five million dollars?

MR. ELLIS: Yes, but that went on all over the province of Ontario, despite the fact that we had a saving on that S. W. and A. matter. The grants came down, and we had to increase our mill rate. That is what I have been explaining to the House for he last half hour, but I still have the $30,000,000 if you want to get it.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): You cannot even give it away.

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): Do you want to do some collective bargaining?

MR. ELLIS: Irrespective of whether it is $30,000,000 or what it is, I think the intent and purpose of the legislation introduced in 1946 should be carried out. If it was good business then, to have the brewers outlets, in 1946, it is good business today. And, while you may say the profits would not amount to 30%---well, what if they do not? There are people deriving profits from those sources, and I agree with the hon. member for Eglinton (Mr. Blackwell) that the general conception of people of Ontario when they go to the brewers retail stores is that the province is operating that store, and they are greatly shocked to learn that they are not dealing with the Ontario Liquor Control Board at all, but with private enterprise.

I want to deal with one more subject, if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) willbe kind enough to let me read a headline in the this morning's Globe & Mail, wherein it says:

"Provincial rent control termed folly."

And then appears the phrase by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), and then it goes on to explain that in his opinion Ottawa should not drop rent control.

MR. FROST: Th t is part of your Party's platform. You should agree with that.

MR. ELLIS: If the Ott wa legislation was any good, I would be inclined to agree with you, but the present measure of rent control that we have in the Federal Government at the present time is not worth a tinker's--- nickel.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

(Page F-7 follows)

MR. ELLIS: So I say there is no use looking to Ottawa to continue a half measure which exists there. I would like to point out to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that in this morning's Globe and Mail, on page 10, we have another headline reading:

> "Five Men to Direct Rent Control in Quebec Province"

So there we have an article from a certain page that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost is not anxious to take over rent controls, if Ottawa would extend the present measure, he would be satisfied. And then, on the other hand, we have the province of Quebec, not known to be generous in protecting the poor and down-trodden, coming out and doing the right thing, taking over rent control, and setting up a proper measure and doing apparently what this province should do.

I want to point out the inadequacy of the legislation in Ottawa. Over the period of years they have been decontrolling everything, and they have cut down on everything contained in the original legislation, but it was not very equitable legislation at any time, and as a consequence we have a condition today in our industrial centres of two kinds of rent; you have the condition of the controlled rents, which many times was far below what they should be, in so far as the owners of the property were concerned. Those are the rents which were controlled back in 1940.

Then, on the other hand, you have the uncontrolled property right next door, where there is no limit, but they ask for all they can get.

So we find these controlled properties renting for $25. or $30. a month, or perhaps $40. a month, while the de-

controlled properties are charging rent often as high as $100. a month in our industrial centres. That is the problem we must face in dealing with rent control; that is the problem which Ottawa does not face. In fact, all that the Ottawa legislation does in playing with rent controls, is bringing about a greater degree of inequality, as time goes by. Some time or other we must have rent control, and then we must tackle it from a point of view of bringing about a fair and equitable degree of control. I would like to point out that as far as the present legislation is concerned, it never did cover what I term "light housekeeping rooms". I may point out to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that in our industrial areas is where the greatest degree of exploitation exists in respect to our rental situation.

I know of a case in Windsor where the so-called "light housekeeping rooms" are demanding rents in excess of anything that was asked for a controlled self-contained unit .

Some of these light housekeeping rooms consist of only a room and a small kitchen, and yet the people who are unfortunate enough to have to live in them are paying as high as $60., $70. and, yes, even $80. a month for the right to live in that type of accommodation. Very often you find they have taken an average six-roomed house and converted it into light housekeeping rooms, and you will find a dozen tenants living there paying exorbitant rentals.

So it is no good to say that we will be satisfied to have Ottawa continue with that legislation. The present legislation is no good, and it must be changed, so that we may have a more adequate measure of rent control in our industrial centres. That rent control situation has to be changed so it will cover such premises as light housekeeping rooms, and rooms

in which there is the greatest measure of exploitation, where every dollar is being exacted from the tenant.

I would say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) let us not start a fend with Ottawa over this legislation. You, yourself, know we shall have to have rent control, you, yourself, have given voice to that, so let us get down to brass tacks and bring about a decent form of rent control in the province of Ontario.

(TAKE "G" FOLLOWS)

MR. H. J. WALKER (elland): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak for the amendment of the speech from the Throne, and may I thank you, Sir, and yours, for the most courteous attitude to myself and all members of the House.

It is with sincere feeling that I recall the remarks of the Hon. Chief Justice R. C. Robinson, at the Speaker's dinner, when he said: "We, the people of Canada have the privilege of the right to complain among ourselves, the right to stand united, when isms or others try to dominate our freedom of the right to complain.

Mr. Speaker, may I say to the Hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that this ever ready expression, referring to the province of Ontario as "Old Man Ontario" is a compliment to to the people of Ontario, the Father of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, the leader in the destiny of the people of the Dominion of Canada.

Therefore, we, on this side of the House have the right to give constructive criticisms to recommend, what we believe better Government for the people, by the people for the people of the Province of Ontario.

Down through the years since Confederation the progress os this province, was founded on the right to complain. Constructive criticism by opposition, elected by the free people of this province.

And now, Mr. Speaker, when the freedom of the right to complain is challenged as it leads us to believe today, I can assure you, Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), we, of the groups of the elected opposition, will stand firm by the government, and protect that cherished right to complain.

And, may I say to the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost), I can assure him of the whole hearted co-opera-

tion of the people of Welland county, in his leadership in civil defence.

We shall be ever aware of the evil eye that is cast on the natural resources, continued industrial expansion, friendly free labour relations, not only in Ontario, but, the Dominion of Canada.

Now, Mr. Speaker, with the privilege of the right to complain, may I refer to: The Department of Health.

May I first congratulate the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) of the appointment to his most important position. I was impressed by his speech to the Throne, not only by his ability, but to the importance as to the Government's choice of a Doctor as Minister of Health, also, of bringing the Nurses Act, that was presented to the Department of Health some years ago. Again showing the importance of a doctor as the mediator of all health problems.

The proposed Ontario cancer centre, is no doubt one of the most outstanding events of the year and by the Federal Government at Ottawa, their co-operation in their immediate contribution. To this great humanitarian project, is an outstanding example of what Provincial and Federal conferences and friendly relations can mean to this province, something that has been needed these past few years.

With continued Provincial and Federal cooperation, we do hope to see amendments to the Health and Welfare Department in the near future. The need for greater consideration to the incapacitated persons, is also a must.

With the cost of living as of today, the lowering of the old age pensions, from 70 years to 65 years, with a means test and at 70 years no means test, this Mr. Speaker would contribute to the meagre savings that was accumulated

in the days of normal living.

There can be no criticism to the hon. Minister of elfare (Mr. Goodfellow) or his Department in these cases. The Welfare Department has lived up to the Act and administered it to the satisfaction of all concerned, then, I do say Mr. Speaker the government by all means should promote legislature to cover these amendments.

Mr. Speaker, the announcement of the Federal Government withdrawing the second mortgage clause from the persons building, or buying homes under National Housing Act was a disappointment to the people of Ontario. But, may I remind the government that this was due to a national emergency and we as a province should take over our responsibility as of the beginning of the Housing Act and keep homes and buildings a first consideration. We need homes before stores or addition to stores, theatres or buildings that could be a second consideration for the present time.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Municipal Affairs today have a great many problems confronting them and I realize with such rapid expansion and growth, Ontario is faced with many, more will follows

I am concerned with the confusion that local municipalities are faced with today.

The many changes in the Municipal Act that the government deemed a necessity, such as: Police Act, Fire Act, Education Acts and many other Acts: all add to the confusion.

I say, Mr. Speaker, there should be a Commission on Municipal Affairs formed and the hon. Minister and his Department with municipal autonomy to consolidate the statutes.

Take for an example new members are added to local councils or county councils, with the e new amendments the confusion to legal advisers make it difficult sometimes to administrate simple municipal business.

Mr. Speaker, consideration should be given to city owned vehicles such as: sanivan trucks, local snow plows, and city owned trucks, buses to a reduction in the gasoline tax, provincial Police receive cars at tax less, then why not local police cars, and gas tax reduction to vehicles that rarely leave the city itself, to a municipality of a few thousand citizens. A heavy snow fall can skyrocket the mill rate with no means of overcoming the alotted budget.

Mr. Speaker, may I refer to Bill No.35 of 1950. An Act to incorporate the Ontario Municipal Improvement Corporation, Where municipalities can borrow certain sums of money for sanitary purposes.

Now we, of Welland county, may soon be faced with capital expenditures to a great amount with the international joint committee on pollution. Making recommendation on sewage conditions in the Niagara Peninsula.

The Bill does not provide any assistance by the government on conditions mentioned. These and many other municipal problems I feel could be discussed.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I quite agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) on his remarks as to the cost of printing Hansard. To me, it is unnecessary expense. But I am firmly convinced that the Private Bills committee should be printed in Hansard, the most important Bills in this House go to the Private Bills Committee, and some to my mind are not dealt with to the satisfaction of the inter-

ested parties concerned. Legal advisers and others, of all concerned do not get the full amount of time to explain their problems as it is needed. If, Hansard was taken, then, the evidence could be re-read by the Minister of Municiple Affairs or by the parties concerned in their local municipalities.

Mr. Speaker, there seems to be a noticeable change in the Ontario Provincial Police Force. Young men do not seem desirous to stay with the force.

I have noticed the change in Welland County, the change has not been one of transfer, but to resign and seek employment elsewhere. I find Mr. Speaker, the wages are far from satisfactory for the type of service and men we require in the Ontario Provincial Police. If the salary is not what it should be, it is time the government made it so.

Mr. Speaker, the bill to ammend the workmen's compensation act was a step further to benefit labour in Ontario. Many more recommendations are implemented in the Roach Report and if the Minister of Labour and government do not desire the committee on labour to meet on labour problems as the Prime Minister has stated the committee would become a sounding board that would create division and doubt among our people, then Mr. Speaker may I say to you that a select committee on Labour be set up in the place of a committee on Labour and go further into the study of the Roach Report on Labour.

The compensation funds are made up of a deduction of the wages of employees and the contribution of the employer so Mr. Speaker why not let labour have a say in the distribution of the fund.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, before commencing this contribution to the debate I wish to extend the thanks of my family to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), to you, Mr. Speaker, and to all the hon. members of the House for the very genuine and moving expressions of sympathy extended to the family in the bereavement which we suffered. I assure you that every member of the family joins in this expression of mine.

To you, Mr. Speaker, I want to say what other hon. members have already stated in this debate previously, that we appreciate the manner in which you preside and conduct your office. I have had the privilege of sitting here under a number of Speakers before and with all due respect to them I think you have added something to the atmosphere of the House and to the relationship outside the House with the very able and friendly assistance of your wife. That is appreciated by every hon. member of the House regardless of their affiliation or label.

I want to congratulate the new members of the Cabinet and say that the province will undoubtedly watch anxiously for their contribution and leadership in the important posts that they now occupy. The Department of Health I think is in the hands of a very aggressive, able person and we are hopeful that benefits will be felt by the people of this prov ince. To the new hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote), I want to say that we are certainly hopeful that he will inaugurate those reforms t hat all experts in the field of penal reforms have been asking for for a long time.

Very much is expected and we will all watch anxiously for the results which I think we have a right to expect.

Earlier this Session, Mr. Speaker, I spoke rather critically and very freely of the defects of Hansard reporting. If you recall, Mr. Speaker, I appealed to you, who are immediately in charge of this service, for improvement. I am sorry that the government did not agree to print Hansard but I am very happy to say on this occasion that many improvements are noted in the Hansard this year so far. We are given an opportunity to look at the first transcript and to make those changes which are permissible.

Now, insofar as the mover and the seconder of the motion on the Speech from the Throne, I want to publicly acknowledge the oratorical ability of the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) and I also want to acknowledge the fine material that he used in his contribution. He is an able Speaker, but I could not help but think as he hurled charges against past Liberal administration how the opposition groups, when they get to the other side of the House, will be able to reveal - - -

MR. FROST: When? In 1967?

MR. SALSBERG: Will be able to reveal weaknesses, shortcomings, mistakes and worse than that I am quite sure. I somehow had that running through my mind as I watched the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White). Whether it will come in 1967 or not no one in this House can tell. It may come sooner that you think.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West); Maybe later than you think.

MR. SALSBERG: It has happened before and will undoubtedly happen again. When the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) dealt with the Department of Lands and Forests I became bewildered, coming from an hon. member of the government benches and from a person who introduced the motion, I was not sure whether he came to bury or praise the Department and particularly the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott). I felt that perhaps more keenly than others because despite my disagreements with the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) I have a personal weakness for him and I feel if there is going to be any burying it should be left to the opposition and he should not undertake it. I am sorry if I am not r ight in my assumption but I got that feeling when I listened to the speech by the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White).

As for the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve) who seconded the motion, I want to genuinely congratulate him. I think he delivered a very fine speech, well balanced and even though disagreeing with many of his conclusions, I, like every other hon member of the House, fully appreciate the fine contribution he made.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is difficult to deal with problems before the Legislature without being conscious of the international situation. I think it is unquestionably true to say that most of the problems that confront this Legislature at present have their roots in or flow out from the international situation. The grave danger of war which faces the people of the world is certainly affecting government policies and government legislation. I believe that we should recognize

that the threat of war comes primarily from certain groups in the United States - the danger of war has its roots there. I think we should recognize that this country is being suched into the war machinations of these circles in the United States. I think that the present trend endangers the sovereignty of this country as well as the peace of this country and furthermore the present trend endangers the economy and economic well being of the people of Canada in long range terms. My colleage the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has already dealt with this question exhaustively and there will be an occasion, I hope during the Session when the resolution placed on the Order Paper by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) will give me an opportunity to say something further. I must, for the moment, however, in concluding this brief reference to the international situation say that in my opinion no party, no group in this House outside of our own has dealt with this problem correctly or adequately.

There is an old saying that imitation is the highest form of flattery and if that is true then this group has occasion to be flattered very often. Many of the things we raise, many of the things we say are often violently objected to but as time goes on our views are taken over by other groups, not often in time, and sometimes unfortunately too late, but they are taken over. Let me draw the attention of the House to a few such cases.

We were the first to sound the warning of the creeping, paralyzing grip which American monopoly capital is beginning to exercise on the economy of this country. I think the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has dealt with that problem for a few years, long before others began to deal with it. Now, not only the official Opposition has referred to it, perhaps a bit too gingerly in my opinion, but many prominent people in all walks of life and some of them in important business positions are warning of this danger that is confronting this country, the danger of turning this country into an economic and political satellite of Wall Street. Unfortunately, while more people are beginning to say what we originally stated, like the saying of Mark Twain, very little is done about it and we think that something must be done and done soon.

Now, let us take another illustration. We were the first to warn of the danger of the war hysteria emanating from the top circles in the United States, I know, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that there are many in this House, if not the majority, who even now seriously question that contention and that argumentation, I know that, but despite this questioning of our position, the point of view that we advanced is gaining expression and is being accepted slowly, unfortunately, by widening circles.

(Take "H" Follows)

Insofar as the official Opposition is concerned I want to draw the attention of the members of that group to far clear expressions on the question from their colleagues and their leaders in the West than is apparent in the East. It is one instance where light and wisdom comes from the West insofar as the CCF is concerned and not from the East. It is the pressure of growing numbers of members and supporters of the CCF that raises publicly this question of war and the direction in which the United States is dragging this country. It is the hon. Prime Minister of Saskatchewan who perhaps gave clearest expression to this danger when he said that the people in Saskatchewan in his opinion do not want their sons to die in wars for the defense of corrupt regimes, for puppet regimes.

MR. OLIVER: Is that a quotation?

MR. SALSBERG: No; I quote from memory, but I do not think I am far off.

More will come to accept this point of view, I am convinced, because it is correct; and the point of view we advance insofar as war and peace and the future of this country is concerned coincides in every detail with the interests, immediate and future interests, I believe, of this country.

Now, another example: Remember, we raised the question of an F. E. P. Bill in this House. For a number of years we were the only ones who did. There was a time before we came into this House when some sort of Fair Employment Practices Bill was introduced during the time of the Liberal Government. It never got beyond second reading even though it was introduced

by a supporter of the government. In fact, I was told at the time t hat the member who introduced it had to plead on bended knees with a colleague to second it so that it would go on the Order Paper. Then the hon. members of the CCF began introducing that Bill. I want to make it clear that I do not think for a moment nor do I imply, that they did not desire such legislation from the very outset; of course they did; but they came later. The Bill standing in my name was in this House for six or seven years. Then came the Liberal Party and now the dominant party of the House, the government party has seen the light. We are very happy that we have reached the stage where we all agree on what we originally proposed.

Take the question of the Consumers Gas. You know in 1945 I had a motion on the Order Paper, for the entire Session, dealing with the Consumers Gas and similar corporations. Unfortunately, the hon. Prime Minister of that day did not want to call it and so it died with the death of the Session. This year there is not only my motion but there is also a Bill which touches on one aspect of t he Consumers Gas problem. It takes time, but people come along. I might say that unfortunately, due t o my absence from the House, the motion which I put on the Order Paper on the 12th did not appear in print until a couple of days ago. It was entirely due to a desire on the part of the Clerk of the House to discuss certain aspects of the motion with me, and I was, unfortunately, as you know, away for a week so he waited until I returned. Then it went on the Order Paper.

Or, if you take the question of the establishment of a Standing Committee on Forestry, which was dealt with here early this afternoon; well, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) suggested that before and then a back bencher of the government party suggested it and now at last it is a government proposal, a government notion; and we have accomplished something else which we launched.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I could go on for a long time citing instances in which we championed, initiated, inaugurate legislation, policy, which eventually was taken up by others. But I will stop citing examples, illustrations, and will deal with a couple of questions on which I want to speak during this debate. The last example I referred to was that of forestry, so I want to start with that.

The Hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) and I have spoken on the forestry situation for a long while and I am sure we will do so again during this Session. I cannot leave this opportunity without expressing my alarm and my amazement at the failure of this government to utilize the Session of the Legislature to give answers to most serious charges that have been levelled against the government and the province - - - charges against the government's forest policy and its administration of the forest resources.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, as I stated, I have a personal liking for the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) and I say that the charges levelled are not directed against the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) as such, not against him as a

person but against the Ontario Government. It is government policy which is in question and I am surprised that this government has kept quiet so far. Now, let us note some of the things which have been said and by whom in recent months. The Toronto Daily Star editorial says, on September 20, 1950:

> "That the government of Ontario by means of the regulations and administration of the Lands and Forests Department should knowingly cripple the saw-mill industry of the province is something hard to believe but no one could inquire into the working of the Department without being forced to that seemingly incredible conclusion".

And further, in the same editorial, this paper says:

> "The waste and destruction that go on in our Northern Ontario forests cry to high heaven against the neglect and indifference of the provincial government".

I suggest, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that these are strong words and serious charges.

A few days later the same paper editorially blames the government's forestry policy for the high cost of lumber in this province and it says --- and I am quoting from an editorial of October 21:

> "The saw-mill industry already has declined seriously. Today's 1147 saw-mills
> pr produce only one-third of the annual production of 50 years ago. The average output per mill is little more that one-quarter what it was then. The Kennedy Commission predicts that Ontario mills will run out of lumber during the next 25 years".

Now, further a very serious charge.

Then that same paper quotes The Financial Post which, as you all know, is not a labor nor a left wing paper. Mr. Gilmore, in an article in The Financial Post, says the following -- and I am quoting Mr. Gilmore:

> "Ontario has and has long had under the present government and its many predecessors the worst forest laws and regulations and policies of all the provinces".

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I might ask the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) this question: Does he know that Mr. Gilmore, in that article, was advocating that all of our Crown lands should be handed over to private owners to operate? Did the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) know that that was in the article?

MR. SALSBERG: I will answer the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) if he is through.

MR. FROST: Is the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) in favor of that, or not; because we are not in favour of it; we are going to keep the lands in the people.

MR. SALSBERG: My answer to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is, of course, that I know that Mr. Gilmore advocated that but I am, of course, opposed to such a proposal.

MR. FROST: That is the basis of Mr. Gilmore's objection to the policies of the Department of Lands and Forests. Now, I suggest to the hon. member for

St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that he take that article and tear it up. It is a false document.

MR. SALSBERG: I might remind the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that he quite correctly stated that he is not obliged to accept all the conclusions of the Kennedy Report, the Hope Report -- or of any other report -- but that he can take certain parts and certain facts contained in them. I think that is correct and I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to apply the same logic and reasoning to --

MR. FROST: The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is reading from something which advocates something which this government and this House is positively opposed to and he takes the preamble of that entirely out of context and he comes here this afternoon to make a speech. I would say to the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) that he would get more marks in this House if he would be consistent. I was going to say "honest and consistent", but I will not use the word "honest", I will just say "consistent".

MR. SALSBERG: I assure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that I am honest al all times in every argument I present to this House; and I am honest and consistent in doing exactly what I am doing -- and I am going to proceed to do it, namely, to quote what a person, who is recognized as having had considerable experience has to say about a certain phase of our f orest problem -- and I do not have to agree with his conclusions. I disagree with the conclusions of Mr. Gilmore.

MR. FROST: I would say that article by Mr. Gilmore says this, that in effect, Ontario --

MR. SALSBERG: I must appeal to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) not to refer to any part of an article t hat I am not reading nor to any conclusions that I am not bringing to the House. I am only attempting to read one paragraph of an article,"that the whole of Canada is notorious for poor forest laws and poor management. Amongst foresters, this is well known, including the fact that Ontario is the worst of t hem all".

MR. FROST: Because we own our own lands; because we do not give them to private owners.

MR. SALSBERG: Whether he is wrong or right, I will deal with in a moment. These are serious charges which are made by important publications and people. Now, let me but read the heading of an article in the Globe & Mail of June 6, 1950:

"Pulp and paper firms said vicious monopoly". Then, I come finally to the most important --

MR. FROST: Who said they were a vicious monopoly?

MR. SALSBERG: That was the heading.

MR. FROST: Who said it, though?

MR. SALSBERG: This was stated, according to the Globe & Mail by Mr. E. B. Johnson of Port Arthur.

MR. FROST: We have heard of him before.

MR. SALSBERG: Now I come to one of the most serious of charges I came across. The new leader of the Liberal Party of this province has gone up and down this province making extreme charges against this government, and I want to make it abundantly clear,

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am not saying whether I am in agreement or disagreement with him, but, as a member of this House and as a citizen of this province, when I read a headline, as I did in the Toronto Daily Star of December 9, 1950, which says: "Frost has sold out to pulp, paper interests, Liberal leader says", I rubbed my eyes and I asked myself - What is What? Is the man correct or is he incorrect? If he is correct, then we are confronted with an alarming situation. If the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) of this province has sold out to the pulp and paper interests then it is time for extreme measures to be taken by the people. If, on the other hand, the charge is incorrect and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has not sold out, then the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) should do something about these statements. That is the point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that I wish to make on the question of forestry.

MR. NIXON: Yes, or no.

MR. SALSBERG: I frankly expected the spokesman for the Liberal Party in the House to come in and repeat work for word what their new leader said outside the House.

MR. OLIVER: Our member has not spoken on forestry matters, yet.

MR. FROST: Ordinarily the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) has more sense than to say such a thing as t hat.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) said in a soft voice that there is still a lot of time in this Session. In other words, he may say them yet.

MR. OLIVER: That is correct.

MR. SALSBERG: And I drew the conclusion that when that takes place the charge will be repeated.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: I think it was not a far-fetched colclusion from the remark which I heard. What I am driving at is that, having thrown this issue onto the public scene, as was done during the last six months, with some of the largest newspapers speaking the way they do, with political leaders speaking the way they do, that the g overnment would utilize the first chance it had, when the House convened, to stand up and give a clear out, unambiguous, simple, all-embracing and final statement in reply to all that.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): And brief.

MR. SALSBERG: Unfortunately this has not been done and I think we should recognize that.

MR. FROST: I took occasion to give an all-embracing, unambiguous, clear, final statement on that question by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has not accepted it as final. What am I going to do about it?

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) now says that he has given such an answer and that I evidently did not accept it, or did not recognize it.

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. SALSBERG: May, I, t hen offer some support for my contention that no such clear cut, unambiguous answer was given --

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition); Simple.

MR. SALSBERG: -- by quoting from the Telegram of yesterday.

MR. FROST: Surely the Telegram is not wrong, again.

MR. SALSBERG: The Telegram of yesterday reports the speech of the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott) and says the following, and I am quoting:

> "While he carefully avoided any direction reference to the present dispute raging at the head of the lakes between pulp companies and saw-mill operators, the inference was clear ~~xxx~~ that the declaration of policy was aimed at the campaign being conducted by Edward Johnson, Port Arthur saw-mill operator, who has been carrying on a crusade against the government timber policy".

(Take"I" Follows)

Now, it is a sad sate of affairs if the Telegram has to try to rescue the government by saying that it was implied as an answer. But the answer has not yet been given to this moment -- not to the satisfaction of the people of the province. And again, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I repeat and emphasize that I am not associating myself with the charges, although I do know that the pulp and paper monopoly is very powerful and very influential. From what hon. members on the government side have said about things in the past when the Liberals were in power, one is justified in concluding that they exercised great power. Nevertheless, for the moment I do not subscribe to these charges, but I do say that the people of the province and hon. members of this House have a right -- and I think a duty -- to ask the government to reply in a clear, simple and exhaustive fashion so that everybody will know what it is. If Mr. Thompson's charges are not true, then it should be said in so many words: "Mr. Thompson is not telling the truth."

MR. FROST: That is correct.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, you did not say it.

MR. FROST: Yes, I did.

MR. SALSBERG: I am trying to put words in your mouth, not because I have anything against Mr. Thompson, but I think it is serious when charges of that character are made and no answer is given.

MR. FROST: The answer is all contained -- quite untrue.

MR. SALSBERG: Yesterday the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) made a few remarks during the speech delivered by the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) and I got the feeling from what the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) said, that

he will do this, that and other things recommended, but he will not do it to shake up and to upset and so on -- I had a feeling that he was promising to prepare an omelet without breaking any eggs.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Now I do not know whether even the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) can make an omelet without breaking eggs. No.

MISS AGNES MacPHAIL (York East): He can try.

MR. SALSBERG: I say again the people have a right to hear an answer, and I say that this House should ask for an answer.

So much, Mr. Speaker, on the matter of forestry. I will deal now with only one more question in this debate, and that is the question of old-age pensions and the role of this government on this matter.

The hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) has made many pronouncements recently on the issue of old age pensions, and he has received a lot of publicity. Generally speaking, the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) is very fortunate in the kind of publicity he gets.

MR. A.A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): He does not wait for opportunity, he creates them.

MR. SALSBERG: And he is fortunate in the opportunities he gets to make headlines too, and I want to congratulate him on his ability to recognize every opportunity and to utilize it to the full.

MISS MacPHAIL: And in photographs, as well.

MR. SALSBERG: And I am told by the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail), who ought to know, that he is very photogenic, and coming from her I think it is beyond question

The hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) has made many statements, he got a lot of publicity, but he has done nothing to help the old-age pensioners today -- now.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

AN hon. MEMBER: That is not true.

MR. SALSBERG: I will give you all the credit that is due you. I will never hold it back, whether this question is discussed or any other. After all, we do not have to hold back credit, because we do not think that holding back credit will enable us to get a majority in the House in the next election.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: So we, like no one else in this House, can afford to give credit where credit is due -- and give criticism where it is due. We are aware, and so is the public, of the public statements of the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) on the matter of Dominion-Provincial responsibilities for old-age pensions, and I agree in a general way with what the Premier (Mr. Frost) has stated, but I say also that these speeches, these statements, as well as the sections of the Speech from the Throne dealing with old-age pensions does not provide a morsel of bread to an old-age pensioner who today has not enough of a pension to buy all the bread he needs. These are facts we must recognize. Very often the statements about future accomplishments serve merely to raise false hopes in the hearts of pensioners who suffer most.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Every time the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) states that the means test must be done away with, old people

come in to see me -- as they undoubtedly do every other hon. member of this House and say: "Well, the paper says no more means test, can I now apply although I've got a house?" Every time a statement is made about reducing the pension age to 65, people who suffer privation come in and ask: "Well, can I apply tomorrow". We have to advise them that is all for the future but that for the moment they are ineligible.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear that I think the Dominion Government is very largely responsible for the misery and suffering of thousands of old-age pensioners. I think we should acknowledge that. I think the pension which the Federal Government agrees to share costs on is very miserly and inadequate, I think the means test that the Federal Government adheres to is cruel -- and they insist on it to this day -- I say that is a cruel thing, that they are chiefly responsible for. The fact is that in the country there are about 650,000 people over 70 years of age and only 251,000, all told, are getting a pension, mainly due to a means test that is extremely mean and cruel and is pubishing people that certainly should not be punished. Every hon. member of this House knows from personal experience and contact with the old fold in our ridings what ordeal they have to go through before they can get even this low pension.

MR. J.S. DEMPSEY (Renfrew South): No ordeal. No ordeal whatever.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, one hon. member says there is no ordeal. I am sure the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow)

will not agree with him, because I am speaking of the means test which is primarily a Federal matter, and I can quote what the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) said when he has spoken against the means test.

Hon. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW (Minister of Public Welfare): I agree with the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg). I never did agree with the means test as s on as I became acquainted with how it operated.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Quite right. We know that. We know the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) is opposed to it. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has spoken out about it, but the --

MR. H.C. NIXON (Brant): What about the means test with Mothers Allowances? Do you agree with that?

MR. SALSBERG: I am opposed to it in all of these --

MR. NIXON: That is something you know something about, you know.

MR. SALSBERG: In Mothers Allowances there may be grounds for estimating, after all, the amount of wealth a person has left. If a rich man passes on and leaves his wife and children well provided for, it is a little different than when we speak of an old man or an old woman 70 years of age who has to go through the wringer of the means test.

(PAGE "I" 6 FOLLOWS)

I want to commend to hon. members of this House an article that appeared in the Telegram. The Telegram never approves of me, and I never approve of the Telegram, as a matter of fact, but occasionally they know getter even though they do not say it, whereas when I know better I say it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: Now, this excludes all members of the press gallery. We know the members of the gallery are eager to do justice, but we know how their hands are tied, and my sympathy goes out to them.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: The article I refer to appeared this summer -- to be exact, on June 3rd -- written by Mr. McKenhnie, on the hardships of the means test as experienced by old people in this province. I commend this article, I think it is an excellent picture of the hardships that these "senior citizens" as we speak of them on holiday occasions, have to go through. Now if that were not enough -- and I am still limiting myself to Ottawa -- Ottawa came out this summer with a policy which was really ----

AN hon. MEMBER: A honey.

MR. SALSBERG: --- a "humdinger" -- somebody here says "a honey". It was the bitterest thing that any government to my knowledge has ever tried to impose upon people. They came to this province and insisted that the provincial Department of Welfare enforce a clause which they had been enforcing only mildly and thereby removed from the list of pensioners approximately 8,000 people--or, at any rate, it would have affected about 8,000 people .They insisted on the enforcement of a regulation which the provincial department began to

enforce and which resulted in the fantiastic situation, that an old man or woman having a shack or a cottage found his or her pension was either cut entirely or reduced, because he was considered to have had a hypothetical income. He has no income, but they insisted that you estimate the euq equity in the house as if it were something invested in an annuity -- am I right, Mr. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow)? -- yes -- and then add to his total income the hypothetical earning of an hypothetical investment which was not there.

I shall not forget that Saturday morning when my office was literally crowded with old people who came in with letters they had received from the provincial department, having their pension either cut completely or reduced to fifteen- eight - seven dollars a month because of a supposed income which they never had.

It is bad enough, bad enough with a means test which limits the total income to $600 a year, pension and all, but it was certainly vicious to further cut it on an assumption that they have something thwich they have not got.

I want to give acknowledgment to the statement which the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) made at the time -- I am speaking of the provincial Minister -- in opposition to it. And he at that time also suggested that the amount of earning be allowed to rise, because what Ottawa did was that: While they agreed to an increase of the monthly pension from $30. to $40 they insisted on keeping the earning provision down to a total of $600. of income. In other words, that when a pensioner got $30. a month he was permitted to augment that with an income which in total would be not more than $600.; when they increased it, he was not allowed to earn as much as he had earned before, or his pension would be reduced in

proportion to the amount in excess of $600.

There was such an uproar against this ruling from Ottawa, that Ottawa I think relinquished it or backtracked, or postponed the execution of that order, that decree.

So much for the Federal Government and its responsibility. And I think it is a serious matter, that of our Federal Government and its policy on this question. But, having said all that, we must ask what this Provincial Government has done to aid the most suffering section of our aged people. I say, Mr.Speaker, in all earnestness and with full responsibility, that an examination of the role of this Ontario Government for the last few years in relation to the old age pensioners leads one to the conclusion that this government should be indicted before the bar of public opinion as being guilty of moral indifference to the suffering of thousands of aged people in this province. What is more, I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that the government has no defence for the injustice that it is guilty of -- no defence whatsoever.

Here is an instance: When the pension was $30 a month, this government gave a bonus or -- what as it was called, a supplement -- a supplement of up to $10 a month to old age pensioners. I understand that some 27,000 pensioners received a supplement of anywhere from $1 to $10 a month during that period. But after the Federal Government agreed to share with the provinces the 75/25% cost up to $40 a month, this government immediatly stopped its supplementary allowance of $10 a month to all pensioners.

MR. GOODFELLOW:Mr.Speaker, I think the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) knows very well why we stopped the supplemental allowance -- because we were so criticized by hon. members

like the one speaking that we told the Federal government that we would assume 25% of the cost of any basic pension that they established. And I think this government still stands behind that policy.

SOME hon.MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(Take J Follows)

I state that this does not offer a shred of defence---not a shred.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: What hon. Minister was it who burped?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) looks too innocent.

MR. SALSBERG: It is not a shred of evidence we can accept. It is a very formal, cold-blooded approach to the question, to say that they were ready to share up to 50% with the Dominion Government, but if the Dominion Government does not do that, then let the old people starve. Is that a defence? Is that a moral position for a government to take? It is not. I am sometimes amazed at the attitude of the hon. members of the Government on this question.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West: You were not the only one.

MR. SALSBERG: Personally the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) is considered to be a very kindly man. I think the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) would like to see everybody happy. I am sure that either of them -- would not refuse the request of a hungry, aged person, if he came to them for assistance. I am sure, further, that they would go out of their way to help a person in their neighbourhood, or within their reach. But when it comes to the total number of old-age pensions, they are able somehow to pull

the shutters, and say "We are ready to give more; we are ready to share with Ottawa, but Ottawa does not feel that way, and we are sorry". The shutters are tightly closed and they do not hear the cry of the aged; they say "We will wait until Ottawa changes its mind". That is no moral position for the Government to take.

I am more justified in saying what I am saying, I think, that the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) is in what he said a few minutes ago. I am justified in saying that the Government is saving money at the expense of many thousands of pensioners. And when I say that, I am aware of the total amount the Government is spending on pensions, that it's 25% of the cost, is perhaps higher than it was two years ago. That is so, but since May, 1949, when the Government eliminated the special assistance, it has saved money in quite a number of cases, and I think it is money that no one would want to touch or handle or boast of.

Since May 1st, 1949, when the allowance was removed -- that is the $10 supplement -- the cost of living in the country has gone up from 159.5% to 172.5%, in February of this year.

MR. FROST: The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) knows it was not removed; it was incorporated in the basic pension. That is what happened. The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg), of course, likes to mislead.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) will hear quite a bit, before we are through.

MR. FROST: That is O.K.

MR. SALSBERG: I know this hurts the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost), and I frankly state before the H ouse that I am not trying to spare the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). No. I think it is necessary, in the interest of our old-age pensioners, to speak planly, and if it hurts, let it hurt. It may result in assistance which the pensioners need, and which is now denied them. I am sorry I have to do this. I would be happier, not to, but I think it is necessary.

There is an increase of 13 points in the cost of living since the 1st of May, 1949, when the pension was removed.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) knows, as the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) said, that we had in this province a supplementary allowance which I think in many ways gave a fair degree of satisfaction, but the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) and some others like him, certainly did everything possible to disparage what was being done, to the extent that they created a feeling that the supplementary allowance was unsound.

Actually it was a very fair way of approaching it, but not with the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg).

What we did in this House just two years ago at this time was we said we would pay 25% of whatever basic pension the Federal Government paid, and as evidence of good faith, this House unanimously agreed to pay 25% of the amount fixed by the Federal Government.

Mr. Speaker, that is the policy, and that is what

we follow, and it will give the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) a great deal less about which to talk.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend, the Premier (Mr. Fros t) gives me, not less, but more to talk about. First, I reject any suggestion that I ever opposed --

MR. FROST: Oh, my, my.

MR. SALSBERG: -- the supplementary allowance. On the contrary, I voted for its extension.

MR. MILLARD: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) is mistaken.

MR. FROST: The hon. member for York West (Mr. Millard) is becoming an ally of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) about three-quarters of the time.

MR. MILLARD: I will be an ally as I want to be.

MR. SALSBERG: I want the hon. members of this H ouse to bear witness when I say that the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) is definitely mistaken.

MR. MILLARD: It is just a "red-herring".

MR. FROST: I am not as much mistaken at the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) was when he tried to mislead the House when reading from an article in the Financial Post.

MR. SALSBERG: I ask for a retraction, Mr. Speaker. I never attempted to mislead the House. I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to retract that statement.

MR. FROST: I will not do any such thing.

Mr. SALSBERG: I never tried to mislead the House when I read from the Financial Post. The hon. Premier (Mr. F ost) said that I tried to mislead the House.

MR. FROST: He found it was a hot potatoe, and he dropped it.

MR. SALSBERG: I ask for retration. I dropped nothing like a hot potatoe.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: I read a quotation which I wanted to read, and completed reading it. The hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) is beyond the rules of the House in saying that I deliberately tried to mislead this House. I did not.

MR. FROST: I must say that he did.

MR. SALSBERG: Then I must ask for a ruling, Mr. Speaker. I will not leave the record showing that I am accused of deliberately misleading the House.

MR. FROST : I ask the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to read the article, and then I will leave it to my hon. friends to say if the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) was misleading the House or not.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. SALSBERG: That has nothing to do with it. I quoted correctly from an article in the Financial Post, and I do not think any hon. member in this House can impute to me what the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) is imputing to me by saying that I deliberately mislead the House.

MISS AGNES MacPHAIL (York East): The hon. Prime

Minister (Mr. Frost) misleads the House many a time.

MR.SPEAKER: Order. I have been asked to give a ruling on something of which I am totally ignorant. I was not in the chair when the article -- if it was read this afternoon -- was read. I must say that to my knowledge there is nothing in the rules which will force us to accept the principle that it is wrong to say that a statement was misleading. If it were a direct accusation of an untruth, that would be definitely a matter calling for a ruling, but there is nothing of which I know that calls for a ruling here. I stand ready to accept any such ruling whereby the statement is alleged to have been misleading.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD:(Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. My own impression is that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) accused the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) of deliberately trying to mislead the House.

MR. SALSBERG: That is it.

MR. MacLEOD: I suggest that is entirely different from saying that what the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg is saying is misleading. They are two entirely different matters. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) wants to be fair in this, and I must say to him that in the argument that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is advancing there is nothing inconsistent with the stand we have taken in this House for a number of years, because in three successive Throne debates, I, myself, have moved an amendment calling on this Government to

restore the supplements which was originally paid to the old-age pensioners of this Province.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I may say that I am very dissatisfied with your ruling. I will not challenge it, but I am certain that it is contrary to parliamentary practice, when you permit an hon member -- whether the Premier or a backbencher -- to refuse to withdraw the statement that another member of this House was deliberately trying to mislead the House because he quoted from an article in a publication. I think it is an unparliamentary expression, not becoming the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) of this Province and even not the hon. member for Lindsay (Mr. Forst).

MR. SPEAKER: I want to be charitable and as kindly as I can, but I am not prepared to be accused of supporting an individual hon. member of this House. I will stand on my record on that. I have used my judgment to the very best of my ability and I have, I think, in the past given rulings even in favour of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) as well as to all hon. members, whether the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe), or the farthest backbencher, because none of them carry more weight with me in my rulings than any hon. member of this House. I stand by that, and I am not prepared to have that ruling challenged, unless it is the wish of the House. I stand by that, and I am not prepared to have that ruling challenged, unless it is the wish of the House.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I will not only say that the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) is misleading the House by the way he interjects into the arguments that I am making, and in doing so, he is deliberately misleading the House by the manner in which he interrupts my speech, because he is hurt by the charges I am making against his Government. I suggest it is unparliamentary, the statement made by the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) because we never opposed the supplemental allowance. We always supported the Government, but asked them to provide a higher pension.

We are in favour of the supplemental allowances now, which we do not think should be necessary, because the pension should be an adequate one.

To go back, may I say again that there was an increase of 13 points in the cost of living since the 1st of May, 1949, but the basic pension still remains the s ame, and is unchanged in this Province---

MR. FROST: May I make the position clear---

MR. SALSBERG: No, I will not allow the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to make any more position clear. You will make your position clear in good time, when it is your turn, but make it so the people of Ontario will understand what you are talking about.

I challenge the hon. Premier of Ontario (Mr. Frost) to meet me in public debate on this question of old-age pensions, anywhere in this Province, or anywhere else.

MR. FROST: Right here. This is the place to do it -- right here.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) is afraid to go unto the public platform. I will meet him in Lindsay, if he wants, and debate the subject with him, that is, as to what his Government has done since 1949. I will not go into St. Andrew; I will go to Lindsay.

I repeat, the cost of living has increased 13 points, but the maximum a pensioner is receiving today is the measly $40 a month, which was received after May 1st, after the Government dropped this supplementary allowance. No man's interference can alter that fact, and no man's interruptions can change that fact.

Mr. Speaker, the Government is aware that the cost of living has increased; oh yes, it is aware of it. For instance, the Government -- and I commend them for it, although I do not think it was enough -- increased its share to the municipalities for assistance to the unemployed. They increased it up to 25% for food. Am I right, Mr. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow)? Yes, the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) nods.

Now, when the Government did that they made a public statement that this was called for because of the rising cost of living. That is good; not good enough, but good. They also announced a special supplementary allowance to widows.

That is not enough, but it is good, and I commend the Government for it, too. But they remained terribly silent about the old-age pensioners, and yet their cost of living has gone up, the loaf of braad they buy is higher than it was one year ago; every necessity of life has gone up.

What you recognized for unemployables, what you recognized in the case of mothers' allowances, you refused to recognize when it comes to the old-age pensioners, and you give it up.

Now, the Government tries to shield itself with a so-called "principle position". They are against supplemental allowances because they say the Government should increase it -- and when they said "the Government" they mean Ottawa. And yet, Mr. Speaker, other provinces have given a supplementary allowance. The fact is that British Columbia is now giving $10 a supplement on top of the $40 and the maximum pension in British Columbia today is $50.

The fact is that Alberta, I think, and if I am wrong, please correct me -- is paying $10 to old-age pensioners above the $40. The Government of Saskatchewan is giving a supplementary. I do not know how juch it is, but it is an increase over the rate.

MR. W. H. TEMPLE (High Park): About $5.

MR. SALSBERG: I am told about $5. British Columbia does it, Alberta does it, Saskatchewan does it, and yet the Government of the richest Province in the land has suddenly created a "principel position" for itself, and says, "No, we will not give any supplemental, but if Ottawa is willing to see the old people who are completely dependent, starve, then we will let them starve".

I say this is a shameful position for this Government to occupy. And it is doubly shameful when you bear in mind that the Government comes to this House

year after year and reports a surplus of anywhere from $20 million to $25 million. Can anybody justify a policy of this sort in the face of such enormous surpluses? I do not think anyone can. No wonder my very genial friend, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) gets angry when I speak about this and does not want to meet me in public discussion.

MR. FROST : I am not in the slightest bit angry, and I am perfectly prepared to debate this question anytime right here in this House with the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. SALSBERG: No, I want to go to Lindsay with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. FROST: I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, if the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) went to Lindsay, there would not be very many to come out to hear him.

MR. SALSBERG: I undertake to underwrite the expenses of that meeting.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): How about a six-months' hoist?

MR. FROST: If I could move a hoist for the hon member (Mr. Salsberg) for one month, I would be satisfied, and not worry about the six months.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

(TAKE "K" FOLLOWS)

MR. SALSBERG: I am repeating the challenge in a very friendly way. I know that the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) strengh in his home town is very very great but I am willing to meet him there and discuss it. May I say on this occasion that I had the privilege of meeting another hon. member of the Cabinet in a public discussion in his home town, that was in St. Catharines, and it was not because of any ability on my part but rather the strength of the argument I was able to muster and the facts I was able to present that I have convinced the people of that City at the time that their local member was not quite satisfying, at least, as far as the audience that evening was concerned. I am sure I could not do that with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) but I am willing to take a change.

MR. FROST; Who was elected over there?

MR. SALSBERG: I will tell you privately.

MR. FROST: The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) is still there. Your candidate did not get too far.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) still sits here, that is true, but also very unfortunate.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: In fact, I would be inclined to say that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) probably would be elected in Lindsay even though I went there. However, I am concluding my remarks -- I am told if I had not been interrupted I would have concluded a long time ago, I have nothing to apologize for and I do not think I took as much time as I usually take. I am really getting better.

SOME hon.MEMBERS: Oh,oh.

MR. FROST: We are rather disappointed about all this.

MR. SALSBERG: However, I conclude with an appeal to the Government and I mean it sincerely, I say to the Government that they cannot in their own minds and hearts justify the policy they have been pursuing since May 1st, 1949. I am sure that when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) speaks of this problem in the privacy of his home or gets his feet on the ground when the Session closes that he will be unhappy about it. Now, I will support the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the Government in anything they want to do at Ottawa to increase the payment or any other arrangement in that direction which deserves it I will support inside the House and outside. I do appeal to the Government to take into account the circumstances of thousands of pensioners who have no family to rely on, no one to give them any additional support and to at least re-establish the supplement of $10. a month until the matter is settled in Ottawa. Insofar as the broader aspect of the question is concerned you will tellme you are going to Ottawa next month and you will tell me it may be solved this Summer. I am not as optimistic as that,I am inclined to agree with what the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) said in this House, that better pension schemes might not come into effect until another election, provincial and federal, will have taken place. That may be so.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) should go now to Ottawa and get them to change their views, to abolish the means test and provide every pensioner with the minimum that he requires. That will be all to the good and to that extent he will get the support of everyone in this House and outside but until such time I appeal to the Government to re-establish a $10 supplementary allowance that will perhaps

make up for the increased cost of living that has been experienced by the pensioners since the 1st of May. That is not asking too much, that is not asking anything outlandish it is already done in other provinces. We can afford it and, Mr. Speaker, when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost)comes before this House in the Role of Provincial Treasurer and presents his budget he will not be able to face himself and his friends after reporting the surplus that he is sure to report without making provision for supplementary allowances. I want the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to be able to face himself and everyone else. I hope he does that before he brings down the budget.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Mr. Sepaekr, I would like to reply to a point the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) raised and I want to make this plain and perhaps the hon. members of this House will see the reason for it. In 1943 the hon. members opposite first introduced a supplementary allowance and with thebest of intentions, I might say, that was carried through until 1948. I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that it held back progress in old-age pensions to an unbelievable extent, we made no progress in old-age pensions until we got the emphasis where it should be, that is a pension arrived at by the Federal Government of which we pay a proportion. What we did in the interim from 1943 to 1948 was well intentioned but it was a mistake, it did not get us anywhere. Now, Mr . Speaker, following what happened in this House in the Spring of 1948 when we agreed to pay a $2.50 increase which we thought should be paid and the Federal Government accepted it, we have made great progress and today we are I hope, within a very few months of having old-age pensions for everyone without a means test

at 70 and over and old-age pensions to the needy between 65 and 69. Our policy is perfectly plain. We are going to stay with it, we are not going to depart from the course we have taken throughout and we are going to do everything in our power to get that great benefit for our people and we are not going to bedevil the issue for anybody, we are not going to make the mistakes we made in the past and get off the track, but we are going to stick to it until our people get the benefit.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: I think that makes it perfectly plain.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You will have to put a lot more pressure on Ottawa before that happens.

MR. FROST: We are doing very well, we have accomplished more in the last few months than we have in the last few years.

MR. JOLLIFFE: January 1st. we shall see.

(TAKE "L" FOLLOWS)

Hon. W.S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, in view of the clock indicating now six minutes of six I should say I thought awhile ago I would have time to address this House on a subject which should be more cheerful than the material that has been dealt with for the last half hour; but I do not think I could relieve the House of its depression in ten minutes. Consequently, Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House I think I should say tomorrow afternoon we meet at 2:00 o'clock. I think we will proceed with the Throne Debate, if we can, for perhaps a speech or two. Perhaps it might be possible before that to clear up some items on the Order Paper -- the second readings of Private Bills, the government notices of motion, and there are some items in the government B ills which I think might be proceeded with, the second reading of Bill No. 80, the second reading of the Bill relating to old-age pensions, No. 81, No. 91 and possibly Nos. 95, 96 and 98.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 5:52 of the clock p.m.

ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Third Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

Toronto, Ontario, February 23, 1951, et seq.

Volume XVII

Friday, February 23, 1951.

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

Volume XVII

Friday, February 23, 1951.

And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting Petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ACT

Hon. DANA PORTER (Minister of Education): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the High Schools Act," and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, this Bill provides for a number of amendments to the High Schools Act. Some of them are in line with some amendments which have already been introduced into The Public Schools Act, but there are one or two other special amendments, which I shall particularly mention.

It is now provided in The High Schools Act that various matters, including the apportionment of liability amongst municipalities included in a high school district, are based on equalized assessment. This amendment re-enacts the definition of equalized assessments so as to make it clear that business assessments are to be included with the equalized assessment of a municipality for the purposes of this Act.

I am informed that there has been some question as to whether business assessment was to be included, and the result would be that the burden would be somewhat

heavier on the rural part of the district, and it is felt that the business assessment should be clearly provided for in this way.

Subsection 2: This amendment will authorize the issue of debentures to take care of initial payments or contributions by a school board to a pension scheme, in the same way as is provided in The Public Schools Act.

Section 2. This amendment authorizes, in cases where a municipality is detached from a high school district, the formation of a new district to include the area detached from a district. Heretofore the authority has been limited to adding the detached portion to an existing district.

Some cases have arisen where there was not an existing district, and that situation more or less blocked the move the people wished to make.

Section 3 provides;

> "Where a high school district has been established by the councils of two or more counties, or by a county and a city or a separated town, section 8 of The High Schools Act has heretofore required the passing of concurrent by-laws where one municipality is to be detached from the district. Section 8a is added to the Act to permit the detachment by the action of the county in which the municipality is situate where the municipality so requests."

Section 4 provides:

> "The substituted section is to provide that the board of any high school district in a

"county, may declare all or some of its high schools, collegiate institutes or vocational schools open to the county pupils and to resident pupils of other high school districts and, in the case of a district consisting of a city or separated town the board of which has so declared its school open, the board may request the county council of the county in which the city or separated town is situate to appoint a representative to the board.

Then the next sections, numbers 5 and 6 provide:

" These amendments make it clear that a board has power subject to the approval of the Minister, to dispose of any property vested in the board, however and whenever acquired, and provides that the secretary of the board shall notify the Minister of the disposition of the proceeds thereof. Sections 34 and 35 which formerly dealt with disposal of property on dissolution are now obsolete and are dealth with elsewhere in the Act."

Section 7 of the Act provides:

" The amendment is to provide that non-teaching employees of a school board may transfer to another board, municipality of the Provincial or Federal Government without loss of pension benefits, in the same manner as teachers and municipal employees."

Section 8 provides:

"The amendment is to permit a county council to issue debentures for permanent improvements at the request of a majority of the municipalities

comprising a high school district. Where the high school district comprises more than one-half of the equalized assessment, or more than one-half of the municipalities, of the county in which the school is or is to be situate, it is made mandatory that the council of that county on request shall issue the debentures.

And Section 9 provides:

" This amendment provides that the principal and interest on debentures for which each municipality in a high school district is liable shall be paid to the county or municipality which issued the debentures on or before the time when the debenture payment falls due and provides that a defaulting municipality may be charged interest on overdue payments."

PUBLIC OFFICERS' FEES ACT

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Forst that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend The Public Officers' Fees Act", and that same be now read for the first time.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) is the Attorney General now.

Motion agreed to. first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, under the present Act the Division Court clerks are entitled to retain their gross fees and emoluments up to $6,000 each year. Out of that they pay certain expenses, of course.

At the present time, they must pay to the Treasury of Ontario 10% of the amount between $6,000 and $10,000, and 20% of the amount earned over $10,000. We found in some

cases they are making, we think, a little too much money. I know the Opposition is always in favour --

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Of saving money.

MR. PORTER: -- of giving increases, but in this case we are cutting down, and the amendment in this provides that the percentages shall be increased from "10% and 25%" to 50% and 60%" respectively.

THE JUDICATURE ACT

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to Amend the Judicature Act", and that same be now read for the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, at the request of the Chief Justice of the High Court, we have investigated the work of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and it seemed very clear that the number of Judges -- which is now 16 -- is still not quite adequate to do the amount of work which falls upon them.

It is true an increase was made a few years ago, but, even so, when we consider the volume of cases which have been coming before the Courts, resulting from the increase in the population of the province, and as a result of expanding commercial and industrial activity, and also consider of the fact that during the last few years, as this House well knows, Judges of the Supreme Court have been appointed to sit on Boards, and Commissions of various kinds, sometimes to a very great length,---

MR. ROBERT THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): And very little use.

MR. PORTER: That is not what your Leader said before the Session.

MR. FROST: And he has not said much since.

MR. THORNBERRY: I mean the use you are putting it to.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): To what is the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) referring?

MR. PORTER: I was referring to something that one of your hon. members said. I do not want to get into a discussion about it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You referred to the "member's leader", and I wondered what the reference was.

MR. PORTER: Some statement the hon. member (Mr. Jolliffe) made before the Session about the Hope Report.

MR. FROST: And he has not said very much since. He has been very quiet since that time.

MR. PORTER: I read about it in the Press.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Oh, you read about it? What the hon. Minister (Mr. Porter) should understand is that excellent work has been done by Commissions, as I have pointed out in this House during the Session, by some Judges. On other occasions it has been rather disappointing.

MR. PORTER: I do not know that there are any occasions to which the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) could point where that is the case, but nevertheless, that is not the subject matter for discussion on first reading.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You have heard of the Hong-Kong Report, no doubt? Has there ever been any rejoicing in your ranks, about the Hong-Kong Report?

MR. PORTER: Oh, of course, that is a Federal matter.

SOME Hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: And no doubt a great deal of good was done. by that Commission, too.

To resume the point I was making in regard to the explanation of this very simple Bill, until interrupted so adroitly by one of the hon. members, I would remind the hon. members of the House that there are a great many occasions when some Judges are asked to sit on Conciliation Boards, Commissions, Boards of various kinds, Boards of Arbitration, and so forth, and that cuts in, to a certain extent, to their ordinary duties.

And, of course, always in a body of sixteen Judges, in the ordinary course of things, from time to time certain members of the Bench are ill for differing periods, so it is very seldom the full sixteen Judges are always sitting at the one time. It was therefore considered reasonable that two Judges should be added to the Supreme Court Bench, and we are making a provision for the appointment of two Judges to the Trial Court Division.

The second amendment to the Judicature Act provides that under this Act where an action involves a physical condition of one of the parties, as the result of, say, a highway accident where damages are claimed, as a result of a collision or in any other way, the provision is now made whereby the Court may order an examination by an independent medical practitioner, and we propose to enlarge that in this amendment by adding to . "Medical practitioners" the words" and legally qualified dentists" as in many cases dentistry is the subject matter of the accident.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

THE CORONERS ACT

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Coroners Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, this Bill is for the purpose of clarifying the powers of coroners with respect to post mortem examinations, and the like; and to provide for certain items of expense which are necessarily incurred in the carrying out of their duties.

THE WOLF AND BEAR BOUNTY

Hon. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that leave be given to introduce an Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Wolf and Bear Bounty Act," and that same be now read the first time.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SCOTT: I do not know what the applause is about, but section 1 of this amendment refers to the fact that we very often have sent in for bounty, skins of animals which are cross breeds or possibly a breed of dog; We later return these to the persons who send them in for bounty, only to have them sent back again through another officer or office of the province. Also, this is to permit the Department to retain and dispose of that type of hide. The second section permits where the wolves or bears are kept in captivity, to see that the owner shall not release those animals without consent in writing of the

Department; the reason being that these animals which are kept in captivity have become so accustomed to things that they are often more dangerous than the wild animals under normal conditions. We would like to be able to control the release of those animals.

THE FOREST FIRES PREVENTION ACT

Hon. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act to amend the Forest Fires Prevention Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. C. W. COX (Fort William): Mr. Speaker, might we have an explanation from the hon. Minister of Lands and Forests (Mr. Scott)?

MR. SCOTT: Mr. Speaker, the first amendment applies to sections 2 and 5 where work permits are granted. At the present time the subsection reads that the applicant shall state the location. We wish to a little more definitely pin-point the location where this work is to take place so that the applicant should send in a description of where this work is going to take place.

The second amendment refers to where there is clearing going on for roads, Hydro lines, or for flooding of land for water storage. The Act at present says the person doing the clearing shall burn the timber. We wish to add the words "non-merchantable" in front of "timber" to make sure that good timber is not needlessly burned.

The third amendment refers to the permit for the use of engines, steam and gas, and so on at mining or saw logging operations. At present the Act states that

where it is steam they shall clear within a radius of three hundred feet of operations. In the Act it says "other than those using fuel other than oil" and in view of the growth of the use of oil burning engines we wish to delete that section so that wherever they are using power they must do this clearing.

THE PRIVATE FOREST RESERVES

Hon. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Goodfellow that leave be given to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Private Forests Reserves Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. SCOTT: This applies to parties who have requested to have an area set up of deeded land which they own as a private forest reserve. In certain cases we find that certain species of timber on those private forestry reserves have been reserved to the Crown and, in view of the fact that no cutting except dead trees can be permitted on these private forest reserves, we feel we should release any reservation on the odd specie of timber so that the owner may have total ownership in view of the fact that he cannot cut it, anyway, without asking the permission of the Crown.

Secondly, this will permit the release of the odd pine tree on Summer cottage lands which at the present time is reserved to the Crown.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to move, seconded by Mr Walters, that leave be given to introduce a Bill entitled, "An Act

to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act," and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. DOLLING: The purpose of this Bill is to implement the specific recommendations of the Royal Commission on Workmen's Compensation with regard to accident prevention. The provisions of the Bill are self-explanatory.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the day.

Hon. C. DALEY (Minister of Labor): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I would ask your indulgence to permit me to read a statement which I think is of interest to this House. The statement I wish to make and to advise this House with respect to, is about a most important and historic agreement, I think, which has been signed by the Ontario Hydro and the Niagra Development Allied Council, A. F. of L., on behalf of 17 A. F. of L. unions. This last contract becomes effective March 4 and covers all classes, some 6500 workers who will be engaged on the construction of the huge Hydro Niagara project for the duration of that work. The negotiations, conducted over a period of less than two months, provide a 44 hour week, union shop and rates of pay ranging between those prevailing in Toronto and the Niagara peninsula. It also provides for an annual review of wages scales. Each party has made major concessions and union representatives withdrew their original demand for a short work week and undertook to accept a 44-hour week in recognition of the key role which Niagara Power will play in the nation's defence program. In view of the fact that construction work is highly unionized, Ontario Hydro, in

turn, waived the nece sity for certification thus saving the unions a considerable amount of time, trouble and expense and conceded the union shop agreement. The agreement makes the Niagara development the first completely unionized construction project in the history of Ontario Hydro. Also significant is the fact that this is the largest construction project ever undertaken by the Commission.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. H. R. SCOTT (Minister of Lands and Forests): Mr. Speaker, I just wish to correct a matter which occured in the speech of the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Newman) yesterday. I have always found him very fair in his statements and it was possibly owing to a misunderstanding he included exports from private lands and Indian lands in the export of pulp wood from Crown lands. As the House knows, we have no control over the export from private lands and Indian lands; and the figures for 1949 from Crown lands were 394,522 cords, and for 1950 305,690 cords.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) this question: Does that include jackpine?

MR. SCOTT: All species.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day, I thought I would draw the attention of the hon. members of the House to a little sample of refreshment it was my pleasure to give them today.

A week or so ago we all enjoyed those beautiful, delicious apples, provided by the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Thomas), and I want to tell him how we appreciated them. It gave me the idea that probably I should give

the House a sample of honey. In so doing I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that to give that amount of honey one bee would have to make 33,000 trips, or, if that bee flew in one direct line steadily to gather that sample of honey it would have to fly around the world twelve times.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): On a 40 hour week.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DENNISON: I wonder , sometimes, if we appreciate the work which goes into that amount of honey by these marvellous insects. These insects which provide that honey are the only insects in the world which man has been able to use for his own purpose, outside of the silk worm and, to use the silk worm, we must drop it into boiling water. We can be very proud of our relationship with the honey bee. We provide the honey bee with housing, which is something we very often neglect to do for ourselves.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DENNISON: We provide the honey bee with plenty of food for winter, which, again, is something we often neglect to do fonr ourselves.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DENNISON: In closing, I will be looking forward to greatly increased sales of honey in every constitutency in Toronto in the coming year; and finally I want to draw the attention of the hon. members to the fact that honey contains four times the amount of iron contained in raisins. I do hope that this extra vitality will keep the hon. members of the Cabinet in their seats

and ward off the flu epidemic so that we will be able to go forward next week into the Budget address with greater sweetness and energy than ever before.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): I am very interested in the hon. member's (Mr. Dennison) remarks, especially about the benefits of honey and also the food value.

I might say that a pound of honey in food value is one of the most valuable foods we have. I hope you sell many more pounds of it and not give it away as you have today.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): At a big profit.

Hon. T. L. KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): And the people eat more.

You mentioned two articles---apples and honey. Those are two of the greatest foods produced in this province. The honey, of which we had a glut last year, we could hardly sell. It is much better this year. Apples are a drug on the market today. We buy imported foods not nearly as good as this honey, and we leave alone our own foods. It is a lesson that we all might take to hearty that in this province we grow all the essential foods, which a human being eats.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): How do you ferment it?

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South): In view of the fact that one of my constituents in South Essex advised me last year that he could not take his bees into a certain area in Northern Ontario because that area was already

being taken care of, I am just wondering if it could be that the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) has graduated from the ranks of the little fellow into the class of a monopolist and in view of the fact that he did some advertising here it might be indicated that he must have quite a large business, so I would also like to ask, is the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) now running with the hare and hunting with the hound?

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, lest it be felt that we do not appreciate the kindness of the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison), let it be said that we like to try before we pass judgment on the article. The first of the week we will be able to tell you definitely just how we like this product. I am very interested, though, inthe generosity of the various groups in the House. The hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Thomas) sends us apples and the hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) sends us tropical fruit.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. OLIVER: The hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) now has threatened to sweeten us with honey. I would just say that may their numbers increase and their generosity grow in the same direction. I wanted to say---

AN hon. MEMBER: Olive oil for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

MR. OLIVER: Olive oil for he hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost)! I think he has pretty near enough. of that.

I want to say to the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) with respect to his idea of trying to

educate the people to eat more, there are limits to that doctrine, after all.

MR. JOLLIFFE: In some cases.

MR. OLIVER: In some cases, yes. It is not the real answer, after all.

MR. J. L. DOLLING (Hamilton East): You left out the corn which comes from the direction of the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter).

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): The corn comes from over there.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have answers here to questions 27, 15, 13, 78, 26, 35, 66, 77, 101, 104, 106, 18, 65, 75, 113 and 79, which is very lengthy and which might be made an order for return.

I may say, of course it ., involved working all night, to get all those answers. The more answers which are given the more insatiable becomes the curiosity of the opposition.

(Take C follows)

[illegible]: Orders of the Day.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST: (Prime Minister): Private Bills. Order No. 1.

THE JEWISH CONGREGATION ANSHE-SHOLEM OF HAMILTON

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order, second reading Bill No. 5, "An Act respecting the Jewish Congregation Anshe-Sholem of Hamilton", Mr. Hall.

MR. W. MURDOCH (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Hall, I move second reading of Bill No. 5, "An Act respecting the Jewish Congregation Anshe-Sholem of Hamilton".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Second Order.

CITY OF WOODSTOCK

CLERK OF THE HOUSE; Second Order, second reading of Bill No. 12, "An Act respecting the City of Woodstock", Mr. Dent.

MR. T. R. DENT (Oxford): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 12, "An Act respecting the City of Woodstock".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 3.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF GREATER NIAGARA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order, second reading Bill No. 15, "An Act respecting the Young Men's Christian Association of Greater Niagara", Mr. Houck.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 15, "An Act respecting the Young Men's Christian Association of Greater Niagara".

Motion agreed to, second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 4.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTRE OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 4, second reading, Bill No. 16, "An Act respecting the Jewish Community Centre of Toronto", Mr. Blackwell.

MR. A. W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move second reading of Bill No. 16, "An Act respecting the Jewish Community Centre of Toronto".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 5.

THE WINDSOR UTILITIES COMMISSION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 5, second reading of Bill No. 20, "An Act respecting the Windsor Utilities Commission", Mr. Ellis.

MR. EAMON PARK (Dovercourt): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Ellis, I move second reading of Bill No. 20, "An Act respecting the Windsor Utilities Commission".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 6.

GREATER NIAGARA GENERAL HOSPITAL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 6, second reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act to incorporate the Greater Niagara General Hospital", Mr. Houck.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act to incorporate the Greater Niagara General Hospital",

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 7.

RIDEAU CLUB OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh Order, second reading of Bill No. 2, "An Act respecting the Rideau Club of Ottawa", Mr. Morrow.

MR. C. H. MORROW (Carleton): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 2, "An Act respecting the Rideau Club of Ottawa".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 8.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth Order, second reading Bill No. 7, "An Act respecting the United Church of Canada", Mr. Edwards.

MR. J. F. EDWARDS (Perth): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 7, "An Act respecting the United Church of Canada".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 9.

CITY OF SARNIA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth Order, second reading Bill No. 9, "An Act respecting the City of Sarnia", Mr. Cathcart.

MR. B. L. CATHCART (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 9, "An Act respecting the City of Sarnia".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 10.

TOWNSHIP OF MOORE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth Order, second reading of Bill No. 11, "An Act respecting the Township of Moore", Mr.

Cathcart.

MR. B. L. CATHCART (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 11, "An Act respecting the Township of Moore".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 11.

INCORPORATED SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF ONTARIO AND ST. THOMAS CHURCH? BELLEVILLE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh Order, second reading Bill No. 18, "An Act respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario and St. Thomas Church, Belleville", Mr. Sandercock.

MR. W. E. SANDERCOCK (Hastings West): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 18, "An Act respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario and St. Thomas Church, Belleville",

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 12.

CITY OF BELLEVILLE BUS FRANCHISE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE; Twelfth Order, second reading Bill No. 21, "An Act respecting the City of Belleville Bus Franchise", Mr. Sandercock.

MR. W. E. SANDERCOCK (Hastings West): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 21, "An Act respecting the City of Belleville Bus Franchise".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 13.

INCORPORATED SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth Order, second

reading of Bill No. 22, "An Act respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa", Mr. Morrow.

MR. D. H. MORROW (Carleton): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 22, "An Act respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa".

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

House in Committee,(Mr. Patrick in the Chair.)

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister); Order No. 4.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 4, resolved by Mr. Doucett that this House will resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House for the purpose of considering the following resolution, resolved that, subsidies may be paid to municipalities in respect of expenditures made for the construction and improvement of roads, as provided in Bill No. 93, "An Act to amend the Highway Improvement Act".

Resolution agreed to.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Thirty-seventh Order.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Order No. 37, House in Committee on Bill No. Sixty-six, "An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act", Mr. Daley.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, I would like to move that section 1 be amended by adding thereto the following:

"Section 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act to be amended by adding a new subsection thereto to read: Where an accident causes any injury to a workman and that injury is aggravated by some pre-existing physical condition inherent in the workman at the time of the accident, the workman shall be compensated for the full injurious result save only where the pre-existing physical condition is due to an injury for which the workman is then receiving compensation or was at some earlier date receiving compensation which has been commuted".

May I add, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment is taken entirely word for word from the recommendation of Mr. Justice Roach in his report. It was Mr. Justice Roach who suggested this amendment, It is a necessary amendment. I spoke on this when the Bill was in second reading, and I do not think it is necessary at the moment to go into detail.

MR. FROST: Well, Mr. Chairman, I might say the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) spoke on that on second reading. I think it was explained at that time, that, this Act takes care of some particular obvious and some very acceptable recommendations in the Report, but this does not by any means represent the amendment in connection with this Report. There are a number of matters in the Report in which we are very definitely interested, and will in all probability be implementing in whole or in part, but the subject matter of this is very far-reaching and we do not feel disposed to accept it at the present time. It will be taken into consideration but we are not going to

accept it at the present time.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, on a point of Order, is it not proper for the amendment to be read by the Chairman, because I am far from clear as to whether it has any connection with section 1. I suggest it should be read so we can see what it is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Moved by Mr. Salsberg that the following subsection be added to section 1 of the Bill:

> "Section 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act to be amended by adding a new subsection thereto to read:
>
> Where an accident causes any injury to a workman and that injury is aggravated by some pre-existing physical condition inherent in the workman at the time of the accident, the workman shall be compensated for the full injurious result save only where the pre-existing physical condition is due to an injury for which the workman is then receiving compensation or was at some earlier date receiving compensation which has been commuted."

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to hear the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) opposing this amendment. For the information of hon. members who may not have heard the full reading--obviously some have not--I want to report that the amendment consists of a word-by-word statement of what has been recommended by Mr. Justice Roach. I suggest to this Committee, that this is rather an important recommendation that the Royal Commission made. In other

words, I am now asking not only for what I believe to be necessary, but I am asking in support of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission to the government, after a most exhaustive study of this problem. It was my privilege to attend quite a number of sessions of the Commission, and to listen to the evidence presented, and they came to the conclusion that an amendment to the Act is necessary to enable the Board to mete just treatment to a larger number of injured workmen than is generally recognized who, until now, are not able to get just treatment. Now, what does it deal with? It deals with cases, Mr. Chairman, of workers who have been injured at work and then find an aggravated development of their condition. The Workmen's Compensation Board will insist in many such cases that their responsibility is limited to the immediate effect of an accident, not for aggravation caused by an accident, to previously existing deficiencies or injuries or any other form of suffering.

Now, Mr. Chairman, every hon. member of the House I am sure has had occasion to appeal to the Board on behalf of a constituent who finds himself in such difficulties. I have a few on hand at the moment which would be immediately effected by this legislation. Let me again cite the case of a workman who was injured while working with some pipes; there was a minor explosion, he was hit in the face, fell back and his head hit the wall. The immediate injury healed and, according to the doctors, he recovered, but he is unable to go back to work now for months because of severe pains in the head. The Compensation Board argues that that may be due to a previous injury, yet this man who has a wife and children to support

has a record of very regular attendance at work, was never before suffering to a degree where he could not work, and yet he is denied compensation. May I point out to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that the Roach Commission refers to a decision of the Court of Appeals in England in the case of a workman who suffered because of a tender skin, in a case where a worker suffered aggravated injuries because of his skin before the accident. In other words, the principle was established in the courts in England that workmen are entitled to compensation and in view of the conclusions of the Royal Commission I do not see why the government should hesitate to implement that part of the Commission's recommendations. This would simply authorize the Commission to deal with such cases in a more elastic fashion than they are now able to do. They are now restricted to payment of compensation only on the immediate effects of an accident and not to the aggravated effect of an accident of a previous condition of the workman. I am sure Mr. Justice Roach gave it a lot of careful thought and I suggest this would not constitute a great innovation, but it would free the hands of the Board to act properly.

(Take "D" follows)

I think you will agree with this recommendation. I am sure Justice Roach gave it a lot of careful thought, and I might suggest that would not constitute a great innovation but it would free the hands of the Board quite considerably.

I am concluding with this bit of information, that the members of the Compensation Board very often tell hon. members of the Legislature when we appear before them with a case: "Well, gentlemen, we do not make the laws, you do, and we have no authority to go beyond the laws that you have made." When they say that, of course, they "put us on the spot." I can always come back and say: "Well, I always advocate improved laws, but the government rejects them," but it is true they are often unable to do what they believe to be necessary because of limitations placed upon them.

This amendment would merely free their hands to give a more liberal consideration to cases of the sort under discussion.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Chairman, I cannot agree with the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that the Board requires this freeing of their hands. I think particularly the case that he cites, where the man fell and hit the back of his head against the wall as well as being injured on the front of his face, I would certainly think the Board would consider that whole thing as one accident and that they would compensate, but they have to rely to a considerable degree on the advice from their medical people, and it might be--- and I do not know that case, I would like to have the details of it so that I can look into it---it might be that the medical people do not think this man is actually suffering from any injury, that there is probably no evidence of it. In other words, they may think that he is doing a

little bit of malingering. They have to have some way of stopping that sort of thing, and it might be that on a case here and there they are wrong. Certainly I am sure that every case---and I have investigated many of them, I simply ask for the reports, and there have been some adjustments made when they considered the matter further and probably received new evidence that would qualify a man for further consideration---but I think in designing this Act, you have to be a little bit careful that you do not go too far. You could go too far right along the line of this proposed amendment. You could have it so that a man, in order to get a job in the first place--I am thinking of a situation when labor may be more plentiful than jobs---that a fellow would have to be almost a perfect physical specimen to get a job, because an employer, if you go too far along this line, would say: "Well, I could use that fellow, but he has got a certain condition, it may not bother him, but if he happened to get hurt it would flare up and his previous condition would be aggravated and we would be stuck for a lot of additional compensation." I think you can go so far that you would tend to destroy and take away from the workers--

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) would permit a question?

MR. DALEY: Yes, sure.

MR. MILLARD: What you are now saying seems to disagree entirely with what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): I did nothing of the sort. I said at the end of the report--

MR. MILLARD: Would you wait just a moment?

MR. FROST: My hon. friend (Mr. Millard) wants to put words in my mouth.

MR. MILLARD: Will you sit down a moment?

MISS MacPHAIL (York East): Just keep standing.

MR. FROST: He is a great man to misunderstand. I assure my hon. friend (Mr. Millard) I said no such thing. I wish you would underline that.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: If you will just hold yourself in peace, probably you will know what I am going to say -- you are anticipating what I was going to say.

I was going to say that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) indicated that the resolution suggested by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) would be given serious consideration.

(Page D-4 follows)

MR. SALSBERG: That is right.

MR. FROST: Of course, There is nothing wrong with that.

MR. MILLARD: And judged on its merits. And now the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) is saying that he is rejecting this recommendation by Justice Roach.

MR. FROST: At the moment.

MR. DALEY: At the moment.

MR.MILLARD: You say you think this recommendation is not sound, and are giving your reasons for saying so.

MR. DALEY: Idid not say that. It is something you have to consider.

MR.MILLARD: What I want to know is, are the government rejecting the recommendation of Justice Roach, or are they going to give it serious consideration later on?

MR. DALEY: Certainly we will give every recommendation in the report consideration but we cannot include it all and get the benefits that our present Act proposes to extend to the workers. We want to get along with the Act as we have developed it, and certainly there will be amendments from time to time---there always will be.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I am obliged to rise again to correct an impression left by the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr.Daley). He said that the amendment is not necessary for the Board to give a more liberal interpretation in some cases. I want to quote to the House the statement of Mr. Justice Roach in which he is very definitive and in which he says:

> "In my opinion such a policy is not authorized by the Act."

For the information of the House, may I read from page 46 of

The Report on the Workmen's Compensation Act by the hon. Mr. Justice Roach, because I think Mr. Justice Roach phrases it very well and succinctly. He says the following:

> "A workman suffering from diabetes may suffer a very minor injury to a toe due to a weight falling on it. His diabetic condition aggravates that injury and it becomes so serious that the whole foot has to be amputated.
>
> "The Board informed me that in the case illustrated it would consider the loss of the foot as having been partly caused by the pre-existing diabetic condition and would award to the workman only fifty per cent of the amount which would normally be awarded to him for the loss of a foot.
>
> "In my opinion such a policy is not authorized by the Act.
>
> "Section 2 (1) provides that compensation shall be awarded for injury caused by accident. In the case illustrated the loss of the foot was not caused by the diabetic condition within the meaning of those words in the section. It is true that without the previously existing diabetic condition the workman would not have lost his foot but the real and effective cause of the ultimate injury was the weight falling on the toe, and not the diabetic condition.
>
> "All workmen are entitled to the full protection of the Act without any discrimination based on their physical condition. One or two illustrations will show why this must be so.

"Two workmen are struck on the head by a falling object. One suffers a fracture of the skull, the other does not. The one who was injured was found to have a thin skull. Obviously he should not be penalized on that account.

"The workman with the abnormally sensitive skin is incapacitated by hot water and soda used to wash crockery. The Court of Appeal in England in the case of Dotzaner v. Strand Palace Hotel Ltd. (1910) 3 Burroughs Workmen's Compensation Cases, page 387, held that was an accident and the workman should not be penalized because he had tender skin.

"The result is no different where the workman is suffering from a pre-existing disease. If the injury aggravates the disease to the point where the workman is incapacitated he is none the less entitled to be fully compensated. In Lloyd v. Sugg & Co. (1900) 1.K.B. 481, the Court of Appeal in England held that a workman who suffered an injury to his forearm which was aggravated by a pre-existing gouty condition, was none the less entitled to compensation and that the pre-existing gouty condition was immaterial in determining the amount of the award.

"To insure that section 2 (1) shall be given its proper application I recommended that the following be added as subsection

"5 of section 2"----

and then Mr. Justice Roach wrote out the amendment which I have forwarded to the Chairman of this Committee as an amendment to the Act.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I think that is very clear. I think Mr. Justice Roach put it in words that everybody can understand---even in the House, and I say for the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) to caution us against haste in introducing an amendment of this sort, which was so carefully considered by Mr. Justice Roach and which was argued before him by representatives of labor and of business, is to suggest something that does not deserve any support.

There is no need of being cautious further when Mr. Justice Roach came to so definitive a conclusion after the most careful consideration, and I close again by drawing to the attention of the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) that the Board has not got the authority under the Act to do what he implied they can do, he has to give them that authority---it is really permissive legislation---and that I think the recommendation of Mr. Justice Roach should be adopted and incorporated in the Act.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, I am not going to repeat what I said the other day about the weight which ought to be given to the report of a judge who has gone into this matter so much more thoroughly than the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) or anybody else could do.

I am not going to repeat that. I speak with reference to this amendment because I want to emphasis that there is here a problem of real magnitude.

AN hon. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I gather that the Government is not, at the moment -- was that not the phrase? -- not at the moment convinced by the recommendation of the Royal Commission. I am glad to know, if that is the decision, that further consideration will be given to the matter.

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Now, this subject is one which I think is of perhaps the highest importance. This problem of aggravation has been a very difficult one, not only in connection with workmen's compensation but, as I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) knows, in connection with veterans' pensions. It has been a most difficult, irritating, and at times apparently insoluble problem for a great many years, and it has been a big problem in Great Britain and other countries as well as here, both in connection with veterans' pensions and in connection with workmen's compensation.

I think that what the Judge said about it does indicate that there is a need of some change or at least some clarification, because this is one of those cases where the Judge, approaching the matter from a judicial point of view, does not agree with the Board's interpretation of the existing Act.

May I say this in that connection -- and probably I would be the only one on this side of the House to say it -- I think ever since the inception of the Act, organized labour has been unanimously against any suggestion that there should be an appeal to the Courts from decisions of the Board, or that there should be any access to the Courts.

MR. MILLARD: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: And I believe that, on the whole, employers and employer organizations share the same view. Now, I agree with that view because, on balance, I think they are right, but we should also keep in mind that there are some disadvantages in depriving the Courts of any right to review board's interpretations, because on a great many occasions the board's interpretations of the Act have been legally indefensible and in many more cases highly questionable.

The members of the board, after all, are practical men and very busy men, and we know that when they hold hearings they do so in an informal way which, in nine cases out of ten, is probably very desirable. But in the tenth case, or when the board is going to make some law in its interpretation of the Act, then this informality, this lack of a judicial approach to the interpretation of the Act, has led to a number of anomalies. What the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) read from the Judge's report is an example of the anomalies which have grown up in this country because the board does not give a judicial interpretation to the Act.

That is one among many reasons I would advance for saying that the Government really should give this particular problem the most serious consideration and if, as the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) says, the Government is not prepared to move at this moment, then I would plead with them to realize that eventually you should move, because the problem is a very difficult one. The present interpretation of the Act is not satisfactory, and you should at the earliest possible moment arrive at an equitable solution of this thing and clarify the Act in such a way that there can be no possible grounds for misinterpretation.

I am not surprised that some doubt has arisen about the meaning of the Act and that the Judge disagrees with the board because the board, with the greatest respect to them, in a good many cases I am familiar with has never been able to distinguish between what the lawyers call the causa causans and the causa sine qua non.

AN hon. MEMBER: Come again.

AN hon. MEMBER: Then there are Holstein causas.

MR. DALEY: I would have had trouble doing that myself.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DALEY: Indeed, it has sometimes occurred to me that before making some of the bad law which the board has made, that they should try to get a little bit of advice about the meaning of the words they are dealing with, because on occasion they have made

interpretations and decisions the significance of which they did not understand.

MR. G. E. PARK (Dovercourt): Mr. Chairman, before you make this particular amendment, I would like to raise with the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) a question which Mr. Justice Roach also brings forward in his report, ---

THE CHAIRMAN: Has this to do with the amendment?

MR. PARK: Yes, it is under the same subsection, exactly the same subsection as the one ---

THE CHAIRMAN: It must be this amendment.

MR. PARK: Yes, the same sections deal with this amendment, and it is a question not of pre-existing physical conditions but pre-existing or continuing injuries, which requires not a change in the Act but a change in the regulations. And the changes in the regulations which come under this subsection are recommended by Mr. Justice Roach.

Now, the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has indicated his view with regard to pre-existing physical conditions and the recommendations Mr. Justice Roach makes and which are now before us in the form of this amendment. What about the next step, which comes under exactly the same subsection, that of continuing injuries where a man gets injured once, returns to his work and then has what is regarded as a recurrence of the same injury, and he receives compensation only on the basis of the old rate that was payable to him and which, as Mr. Justice Roach says, "requires changes in the regulations, not in the Act?

I think this is a good time for the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) to indicate whether or not such changes in the regulations might be forthcoming.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Chairman, I must say that I have argued many times with the board on that question. I rather feel that if a man is injured back when wages were low and he is paid on the rate in existence at that time and then that same injury breaks down later and he has to be compensated ag ain, I have always felt that he should be compensated at the rate of today. For instance, I have argued that very strenuously with them, but of course we are looking at things today with everything going up and up, but the same condition might react against a person who might be injured during today's high wage rate and high percentage of 75 rather than 66 as it was, and then his breakdown may come when the bottom would be out of everything.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Is that coming?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DALEY: It could be. It could be. It has happened before.

MR. PARK: He lacks confidence in this Government, obviously.

MR. DALEY: However, I think there is a lot in what the hon. member (Mr. Park) says.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): In 1967, from what we heard the other day, the bottom will fall out of everything.

MR. SALSBERG: That is a historic date -- '67.

MR. DALEY: I have to appreciate my position as Minister of Labour under whose jurisdiction this board comes, of course. I do not make the awards, I do not deal with individual cases, only the exceptional cases are brought to my attention, and I have to take advice from people of long standing on the board.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)

And I am speaking now of Mr. Wormett. I do not think there is anyone in Canada, or any place else, who has greater experience, or knows more about the administration of Workmen's Compensation Act, and the effect of it, than Mr. Wormett. We have obtained him as an advisor to myself on the workmen's compensation. I discuss these things with he and the Board, and I say that in order to get an amendment in for this Session, I had to take the things which to me were quite obvious should be done.

The question raised by this amendment is one which wants a lot of consideration. It is quite easy to read the Judge's recommendation ---

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Do you not think the Judge gave it a lot of consideration. After all, it is one of the few recommendations ---

MR. DALEY: Yes, but we have to know how to administer it better, if we are not administering it properly now.

MR. SALSBERG: There is no doubt you are not administering it properly now.

MR. DALEY: You mentioned a diabetic ---

MR. SALSBERG: No, I did not.

MR. DALEY: If we went too far along that line, we would have industry judging every man to see if he diabetes, and if he was even suspected of having it, they would not employ him. You can go too far in these things.

MR. FROST: That is one of the big difficulties.

It might do more harm than good.

MR. DALEY: That is what I am afraid of Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is the argument we heard in regard to silicosis and you changed your mind on that.

MR. SALSBERG: You are afraid they would not get the job.

MR. DALEY: This will give them a tangible benefit at once. We will continue consideration of the other recommendations of the Commission.

MR. MacLEOD: I want to say this Mr. Chairman, that what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said a few minutes ago indicates very clearly the whole matter was pre-judged because he said the amendment would do more harm than good.

MR. FROST: No, I did not. I said it "might do more harm than good". Obviously it might. The difficulty is this; we have a great many in our society who are handicapped in one way or another; they may be handicapped in a medical sense, or from some accident. Are we going to put any restrictions which impose liabilities on employers which would lead them away from employing these people?

On the first day of this Session, on February 1st, I attended a very important conference dealing with handicapped persons, those that in all ways, mental, physical, and from a medical standpoint and the great problem was the rehabilitation of these people.

Mr. Chairman, the great problem is this; you can pass this amendment, but when you get down to the practical

application of it, you may be putting thousands of good people out of work; you may be ruling them out. I would say, Mr. Chairman, we should be reasonable and go slowly and make sure we are on sound ground. It is all very well to say this may carry with it the judgment of a number of hon. members in this House, It may even carry with it the judgment of the Judge, but there are two sides to this question, and both sides have to be weighed and I think the prudent thing to do, Mr. Chairman, is to go slowly, and not take all of these handicapped people and rule them out, and count them as being just wasteage, people who are just floating around, and whom nobody wants. We have to be careful of those things.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) a question. Are you suggesting ---

MR. FROST: I said what I said. I have suggested nothing. The hon. member (Mr. Millard) is the one always suggests, and makes innuendoes. I think what I said was perfectly plain; there was no "suggestion" in it; It was plain to anybody who has the sense to see it.

MR. MILLARD: Do I take it that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is saying that employers would discriminate against handicapped persons if they felt those persons would have equal treatment under the Workmen's Compensation Act?

MR. FROST: I did not say anything of the sort.

MR. MILLARD: That is what I understood you to say.

MR. FROST: Oh, no. May I give one example, Mr.

Chairman -- apparently it is a great joke the hon. member has created. He is a very brilliant man.---

MR. SALSBERG: Which of your "hon. friends" are you referring to.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, let us consider some person suffering from a nervous ailment, and who has been in hospital, and comes for employment, and the boss, or the employer, or the superintendant, sees that man, and knows about him and he says, "Well, if I employ him, he is in a position which may cause him to become involved in an accident and, therefore, I will not employ him. I will take another man. This man is dealt with by our statute and, therefore, I will take the other man" .

Mr. Chairman, that is not a question of discrimination; it is a question of human nature, after all. You do not want to create handicaps for people who are already handicapped. That is why I suggest we go easy about this thing.

There is no doubt that in the recommendations which were made, there are very great elements of fairness and common sense. On the other hand, there are two sides to the question, and perhaps we can, by further consideration, find a way which will protect the handicapped persons, and at the same time not impose disabilities against their employers. I think that is fair.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, would the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) permit me to present an actual case rather than a hypothetical case?

MR. FROST: Oh, well ---

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) is away from life, and brings to us hypothetical cases. Here is a concrete case, and I will give the name of the individual and the name of the firm if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) wants to have them, in a few moments.

This is the case of a man who worked for one of the largest corporations in the country, located in the City of Toronto, and who had worked for this corporation for 21 years. He was injured while at work, and hospitalized, and treated, and told to go back to work. The man complained he could not work because of a serious pain in his back. The Compensation Board maintained that his present difficulty was not due to this accident, but perhaps to a previous accident, as he had had two accidents while employed by the firm for the past 21 years,

(Page E-6 follows)

in addition to the last one, one of which was not reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board, in any case.

This man is denied compensation; he is convinced he cannot go back to work. If the company says it is not responsible for him; the Board says it is not responsible, and after 21 years this man and his family are now exposed to all the difficulties which face a family when the bread-winner cannot get work, and gets no compensation. It is this type of case with which the Royal Commission is seeking to deal, to provide protection for such people, and that is why I, for one, insist so strongly in including this recommendation of the Commission in the Legislation.

MR. FROST: What protection has the hon. Member (Mr. Salsberg) to offer the handicapped, which will be available to the handicapped persons on the other side, that is, a man who has a disability and maybe ruled out of employment because of the fact that he has that disability? In other words, if that is counted as one or two strikes against the employer, the probability is that he will turn to somebody else. What protection has the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) in that regard?

MR. SALSBERG: I am certain that the people who have been handicapped in the past have a hard time getting a job, without any amendment to the Compensation Act. Everyone knows that handicapped people have a tough time, and that is why there was a national conference which was attended by the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) of this Province --

MR. FROST: Would that not make it harder for him?

MR. SALSBERG: I suggest that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley), and all the hon. members of this House should deal with the problem of handicapped persons, and certainly you will not help them by debying assistance to workmen who are not handicapped, but who may become handicapped as the result of an accident. One has nothing to do with the other.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I think the hon. Member (Mr. Salsberg) has given the best reason for not adopting the amendment. As a matter of fact, in what he says, he makes it more difficult for a handicapped person. Can he not meet with the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) in an attempt to remove that additional handicap? That would answer the whole question.

MR. SALSBERG: It does.

MR. FROST: The hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) knows that he only raises that point to cause trouble. That is all it is done for.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I object to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) wiggling out every time he gets in a corner. I say to him it is time to stop wiggling. Let him say "Yes" or "No", but do not wiggle.

MR. FROST: If the hon. member (Mr.Salsberg) wants to introduce a section of this sort, why does he not introduce the compensating section which takes care of the problem he mentions? It is because he does not know the formula, and he cannot do it, and that is the problem with which we are being confronted on this side of the House.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not a sound amendment.

MR. SALSBERG: It is an amendment along the line of the recommendation by the Royal Commission.

MR. FROST: But not to project these handicapped persons into a condition of further handicapping them -- more than they are at the present time.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, we could, of course, spend a lot of time discussing thousands of individual cases, but I will not do that. I think we should apply a little logic to the real point at issue. I will lean over backwards in an attempt to be fair and concede there is a problem with reference to handicapped persons. But that is not the end of it.

The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has just said we should not impose an additional handicap on them. The whole point is -- and this is inescapable, if you study the Judges' Report -- that an additional handicap is being imposed upon them now. That is the unfortunate and very tragic alternative which creates the present situation. They are handicapped, and because of that handicap, they did not receive, according to the Judge, the same treatment, which they would receive if they had not been handicapped.

What does that mean? I am not putting words in anybody's mouth when I say this; I am saying it; never mind the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), nor the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) -- I am saying that it creates two classes of workers under the Compensation Act; the first section has all the rights and privileges

laid down in the Act, and the second-class workers bring up the rear, and are lucky indeed if they get anything. But, in any event, each should get the full treatment if the aggravation principle is applied.

I am not blaming anybody for it. I say it is one of the most serious cases which arises in connection with the whole Act, just as it was in connection with veterans' pensions.

I would have thought, however, that after the Judge had given it so much consideration, which he did; after he had heard from all sides of the question, as he did, and I have no doubt that he heard every conceivable argument against his suggestion which has been advanced, and after giving it mature consideration, he recommended, as he did, I think it should carry a little more weight with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost).

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) a question? Does the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) think the Judge's recommendation is a complete answer to this problem?

MR. JOLLIFFE: No.

MR. FROST: Neither do I.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I do not think it is a complete answer. I think the efforts which was made by Veterans Associations and by Provincial bodies and authorities, who got down to business in connection with this problem of handicapped people, is the avenue which has to be followed, and is the avenue which they can follow, which will, I think, solve your problem under the Compensation Act.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)

That is a problem for this Legislature. I am not telling you that this is the whole answer. We know it is not. But, the context of this discussion is the Workmen's Compensation Act and administration under the Act. I do not want to exaggerate and, whatever the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) may think, I want to be fair about this, but I would have hoped that the Judge's recommendation would carry more weight with him and that he would not have said here that this is not a sound recommendation.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): No, no; I do not say that; I say what we are fearful of in this you can see for many apparent reasons that this recommendation, while the Judge has advanced it in good faith and after great consideration, does not, we think, answer the problem.

I may say, Mr. Chairman, that from a personal standpoint in my own family I have had dealings with the Pension Board involving a case respecting this problem and I know that at the present time the Pension Board at Ottawa has not been able to devise an answer. We asked the Judge to look into this matter and we really, with all due respect to the decision of the Justice, good as his report is, are fearful on that point that he has not got the complete answer; and we are fearful of this, that in implementing that, that we would increase the disabilities that certain people are under in the thousands in this province. I think it is a problem to which we could well give consideration. This is a matter which has been current in this country since 1915, since this Act came in. It has been current in this country in Veterans' Affairs for 30 years. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) knows the extent to which this

problem is current in Veterans' Affairs. They have not the bona fide answer. I think, myself, that in our Workmen's Compensation Board we have gone further to find answers than the Ottawa people have in Veterans' Affairs. Of course, I know this, that, for instance, such things as war veterans' allowance was brought in to try and meet that situation. That was one of the basic reasons for war veterans' allowance. On the other hand, with respect to compassionate allowance, I know of many cases under this Act where compassionate allowances have been made under certain conditions to try and compensate.

That, I think, is the consideration behind this problem, and we are all trying, we are endeavouring to find the answers for it. I would say, and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) agrees with me in this, that the Judge's recommendation is by no means a complete answer to this question. It does not approach being a complete answer; indeed, we are fearful of this, that the Judge's recommendation might provide greater problems from another standpoint with thousands of people in this province.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Is that not true of every piece of legislation on the statute books? When you speak of the Judge's recommendation not being a complete answer, that may be true.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): We are fearful that it might do more harm than good, taking humanity as a broad ---

MR. A. A. MacLEOD: That is true of a lot of legislation we put on our statute books. The point I want to make is this: I do not think this discussion is helped

very much when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) suggests that the mover of an amendment of this kind is moving it only because he wants to create trouble? After all, that report came to the desk of every hon. member of this House, and it is the duty of every hon. member of the House to read it. Any hon. member of this House might have moved the amendment moved by the hon. member for St. Andrews (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. FROST: Perhaps I was a little bit quick on the trigger. I am quite prepared to withdraw that.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SALSBERG: In that case, I will withdraw, as well, what I said in reply.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I would like to qualify, Mr. Speaker, what was said a moment ago with reference to myself.

I do agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that the real recommendation does not solve the whole problem, but the whole problem fell within the Commissioner's terms of reference. He is reporting with reference to the Workmen's Compensation Act. He has recommended what is, in his judgment best for the purposes of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the administration thereof. Of course, as in the case of almost all other legislation, there is a wider problem with many social ramifications for which the Board is not responsible and the Judge was not responsible when he made his answer.

I would say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that our view is that so far as the Act is concerned and the administration of the Act, the Judge's recommendation is the answer to the problem; and he went so far as to draft

a section with which to do it, which is a little unusual.

MR. MacLEOD: It is before us now.

MR. PARK: Mr. Chairman, I want to return to the problem that I posed a few moments ago which does not develop out of pre-existing physical conditions. A man is completely whole and entire; there is no pre-existing physical condition. He gets injured on the job, and, as the hon. Mr. Justice Roach gives instances, he gets injured in March, 1942; he gets paid off in Workmen's Compensation at that time on the basis of 66 2/3 of his earnings in March, 1942; he returns to the job; there is no suggestion from the Workmen's Compensation Board, from his doctor or anyone else, that he is not completely healthy, that he cannot go back to do exactly the same job; he comes back and he performs exactly the same job; comes March, 1950 and he has another injury which is the same injury, again, as that which he had in March, 1942; at that point the Workmen's Compensation Board says that this is a continuing injury, not a new injury and at that point he should be at the top compensable rate of 66 2/3 per cent of his wages as of March, 1942.

Now, this does not require an amendment to the Act, as the Judge says, although it arises in the same section of the Act as this amendment which is now before us. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has indicated that he feels that in this respect at least the Board's regulations could be broadened.

I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) whether he feels now that the government is prepared to give a commitment that the recommendation of the hon. Mr. Justice

Roach with respect to the amendments of the regulations on second injuries will be implemented, and the regulations accordingly.

As to the point of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley), that, well, we are now in an inflationary period and subsequently we may be in a period where the wages would be less and the worker would benefit, I think everyone would agree that it is better that compensation should be paid at the prevailing rate of wages then, whether they be higher or lower. The purpose of compensation is to provide a man with a livelihood while he is off the job and at the prevailing rate. That, it seems to me, is the reasonable thing to do. I can see that there might be a possibility of a situation arising which the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) mentions; but I think anyone would agree that it is far better, even if it did arise, that justice should be done if the prevailing rate is the rate which is applicable. This is a recommendation which the hon. Mr. Justice Roach has made. It does not recommend an amendment but merely a broadening of the regulations. The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has indicated that he has made suggestions to that end to the Board. I think we might have from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) his agreement that the Cabinet council would be prepared to accept such a regulation if the Workmen's Compensation Board has the right to enforce it.

MR. FROST: I will take it all into consideration.

MR. L. E. WISMER (Riverdale); I do not think this amendment will pass.

MR. FROST: Some of the hon. members have trains to catch. I would like to go ahead, if we can, but I may say

for the benefit of those who want to catch trains I do not think that we will say anything about the fact they are not here.

MR. WISMER: We do not want to have to defeat the government this afternoon.

MR. FROST: We will take a chance on it.

MR. WISMER: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) brought into discussion the question of special disabilities for handicapped persons and I am only on my feet because I think he has perhaps the wrong idea as to what that conference at the b eginning of February was attempting to do. This amendment, as suggested by the Commissioner, which is now before us, has a bearing on what the conference on handicapped people was considering, because, Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, what was happening, the reason that conference was called is that there is going on in this and other countries a developing decision that there must be a greater social responsibility acceptedby all governments, and employers and others for the handicapped person. Now, there are certain of those responsibilities accepted under Workmen's Compensation, others under the various provisions for war veterans and other agencies, What that conference was really trying to find out was, how much of a field was left between what is already in existence, in other words, how many handicapped people are there who can get no assistance either under Workmen's Compensation in the provinces or under the veterans arrangements in the Federal field.

I raise this, Mr. Chairman, in the hope that the government will think through again this proposal by the Commissioner, not so much from the standpoint it will create

special disabilities in employment, because an employer may wish not to hire this specially disabled person, which really means a new disability on the employer, but rather that such an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act will further limit the field of handicapped people who cannot get assistance. I think we should consider it from that angle. If the government is going to reconsider this whole matter here is an opportunity for us, the Legislature of Ontario---and ,through the Bord, of the Government---to actually reduce the number of disabled or handicapped people who cannot get assistance; in other words, if you could find a formula, it would be worth making these amendments so that, by and large, the employing of Workmen's Compensation within the province of Ontario will, to some extent, at least, accept responsibility for these special handicaps over which the individual involved did not have control; that is, he did not catch diabetes because he wanted to. In other words, there was some lack of control by the individual. That is mostly the situation with respect to all handicapped people. If we in Ontario, by such action as this, can narrow down the field of handicapped persons who cannot get assistance, it will certainly assist all those agencies in Canada, including the Government of Ontario, to assist those who do not come under these special handicaps.

MR. FROST: That has been said here indicates the magnitude of this problem. It is a big problem. I will say to the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Wismer) that at the last Federal-Provincial Conference we

advanced that proposal. I mean, it was not advanced in the plenary sessions but, nevertheless, there was discussion on the point. Ourselves, we wo ld prefer rather than pensions with a means test between 65 and 70, a type of disability pension that would take care of the disabled and unemployable persons, back, perhaps, to 21 years of age.

(Take G follows)

I think my hon. friend will agree with me that is probably a sounder approach to the problem than the one that is being made, but on the other side of the picture, we have ten provincial governments and a federal government in this country and it is not what we advance, it is not what we want, we have to try and arrive at agreements that will satisfy everybody.

MR. WISMER: You are in an opposition position.

MR. FROST: Well, we try to we advance our position but I think my friend will agree if you go to a federal-provincial conference with a dogmatic attitude, you get nowhere, you have to be able to give and take and see the position of the other fellow.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Do you not find a lot of sympathy with that position?

MR. FROST: I cannot say we do. The hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) is not here now, but we did from some quarters. That, of course, was in camera and it would be improper for me to disclose the position of other parties and other governments. I would say to the hon. member for Riverdale (Mr. Wismer) that in our decision to accept the sixty-five to sixty-nine inclusive with the means test we did not like many elements of it. In that age group from 65 to 69 you are dealing with a large segment of disabled persons, particularly among women, and, therefore, we thought it was better to take half a loaf than nothing at all. To arrive at the broad general agreement that old age pensions should be paid to everybody without a means test over 70 and in view of the fact we were taking care of a considerable segment of handicapped persons in that area

between 65 and 69 inclusive, we thought we would accept it. I can say quite frankly to this House, Mr. Chairman, that we were not by any means satisfied with that. We think there should be a very much better approach made to that problem on the basis of handicapped persons and unemployable persons who are unemployable in part because of disability, but again I say you are dealing with 11 governments and you have to do the best you can. I know what I say here is not altogether relevant to this proposed amendment but it will show the magnitude of the problem. If anyone can produce a formula that is reasonable and workable and meets the phases that have been discussed here this afternoon, I know we would be glad to consider it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Chairman, I want to raise a point that has nothing to do with the amendment. At an earlier stage in this matter the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said that he wanted to get this Bill into effect as soon as possible for the protection of the workers in the province because, as he pointed out, the Bill does represent some improvements. Now, I am sure the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) said that in complete good faith, but I would like to enquire why this section like certain other sections of the Bill are not becoming effective until the 1st of January, 1952. This "January 1st, 1952" seems to be taking on a mystic significance. What magic is there about that date which leads the government to postpone the application of this new benefit, namely, the reduction from 70 for another ten long, weary months?

MR. DALEY: There are a couple of sections that may well be put into effect when this amendment is carried.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Let us put this one through.

MR. DALEY: But in the question of where the assessment is affected, we felt it could not be done because assessments have already gone out. A couple of sections here do not actually affect the assessment, but we thought in making the Act that it is something that the Board is sure at least of an opportunity to prepare to create the facilities to handle it.

I mean, the reducing from 75 days is going to make a lot of extra work, they estimate probably 25 per cent more cases to handle, that is to process--and it will require considerable additional help and considerably more space than we have. We are crowded to the doors now, if any of you go there you will see. But we hope to be able to have this building and be able to operate so that we can really do a job on these amendments. It is just physically inpossible at the present time, with the present set-up, to really take on more than we have to handle right at the moment. That is the only reason.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

On section 3.

MR. JOLLIFFE: This is another January 1st, 1952. I suppose the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) would say that this affects the assessment?

MR. DALEY: As I say, it is the physical aspect of putting this into effect.

MR. JOLLIFFE: May I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) would it not have been more sound to make the changes along with the board's fiscal year which I understand is April 1st. I would think that would be the logical way of doing it and it would also be of some benefit to the record of

your comparative figures over the year. You are going to have overlapping between one fiscal year and another.

MR. FROST: We want this in as soon as possible. We will review that when we get to that section. We will hold that section for consideration and see.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Nine is the section.

MR. FROST: That is right.

Sections 3 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

On Section 7.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Is this not the one that was going to be amended?

MR. DALEY: Yes, this is a new section, section 8, and as I stated in introducing the Bill, Mr. Chairman, I would like to have included this additional amendment which will be 67 (a).

> "Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor -in-Council, the board may purchase or otherwise such real property as ... may deem necessary for its purposes and may with like approval sell or otherwise dispose of any such property".

I do not think it is necessary that I go into too much detail about that, but I have always felt that this board should have the right to own its own property in order to be able to satisfactorily conduct the business and there are precautions taken there, that will be subject to the Lieutenant-Governor's approval. They have Malton, as you know, but they require these buildings. It was necessary to go through the public works department and a lot of what I would consider almost red tape in order to get these few buildings which the federal government were quite willing to turn over to us.

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): You do not own

that now, do you?

MR. DALEY: The Department of Public Works owns it. We think we should own that, that is, the Workmen's Compensation Board should be able to own it and control it rather than pay rent to the Department of Public Works.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The Public Works owns that new property.

MR. DALEY: Yes.

MR. G. EAMON PARK (Dovercourt): Does the Department of Public Works own the Fleet Street property you were talking about, too?

MR. DALEY: Yes.

MR. PARK: Would there be any suggestion that you would turn that over to the Board now?

MR. DALEY: That is right.

MR. FROST: I might say, Mr. Chairman, it is pretty difficult. The Board has very large sums of money for investment and I do not know of any better investment that the Board can have than its own building.

MR. JOLLIFFE: We are entirely with you on this.

MR. FROST: It is sensible that they should have these powers at the present time because the Department of Public Works owns it and, we provide for the amortization.

MR. JOLLIFFE; Absolutely, the only regret is that costs and prices are so much higher than they were 10 or 15 years ago. I know if I were not so anxious not to be accused of aggression I would say it should have been done 10 or 15 years ago.

Section 7 agreed to.

MR. SALSBERG: Before section 8, Mr. Chairman,

I would like to move an amendment, that after section 7 a section be listed known as section 8 and to read as follows:

> "Section 115 of the Workmen's Compensation Act to be amended by adding a subsection to read, The board is specifically empowered to pass regulations adding to schedule 3, any disease not previously named therein and which is peculiar to or characteristic of a particular industrial process, trade or occupation".

And may I, Mr. Chairman add --

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, you are out of order, we are considering the new section.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) just got a new section.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the one we are considering.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, immediately after his --

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. Minister's (Mr. Daley) new section should be 7(a) and not 8.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, section 8, 7 was carried. The new section was 8.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Well then, that means we will have to renumber the new section.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When we come to that, we will.

Section 8 agreed to.

MR. SALSBERG: All right, Mr. Chairman, now about the new section, the reason I moved that --

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, it is now 5 minutes after 4 and we can consider these amendments later. I think we might move the adjournment of this debate and the Committee can rise and perhaps there are one

or two second readings we can clear up before the House adjourns.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I have no objection to that procedure, I just want to put in a plea of further consideration of section 9.

MR. FROST: That is what we are going to do.

MR. SALSBERG: Then, I move the adjournment of the debate on this point.

Motion agreed to.

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report a certain resolution and progress on a certain Bill.

Motion agreed to.

The House resumes, Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole House reports one resolution and progress on one Bill, moves the adoption of the report and begs leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, just before we adjourn there are three Bills here that might be passed on to Committee. If there is any objection we can allow them to stand. We might consider Order 43.

THE NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 43rd Order, second reading of Bill No. 91, "An Act to amend the Natural Gas Conservation Act." Mr. Gemmell.

Hon. W. C. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 91, "An Act to amend the Natural Gas Conservation Act."

MR. FROST: That might be considered in Committee. It can be considered in Committee just as well as here.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. FROST: Order No. 46.

THE TRUSTEE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 46th order, second reading of Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend the Trustee Act." Mr. Porter.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend the Trustee Act."

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

MR. FROST: I assume that on the Police Act there might be some discussion, and I will hold it over.

Mr. Speaker, I moved the House do now adjourn. In so making that motion, on Monday we can proceed with Bills and perhaps with the Throne Debate. We have some

speakers "on tap" and we can proceed with the Throne Debate on Monday.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): They are champing at the bit.

MR. FROST: I move that the House do now adjourn, until three o'clock Monday afternoon.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4.09 of the clock p. m.

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ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Third Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

0

Toronto, Ontario, February 26, 1951, et seq.

0

Volume XVIII

Monday, February 26, 1951.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

Volume XVIII

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26th,1951

And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. W.J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the second Report of the Select Committee appointed to prepare the lists of Members to compose the Select Committee of the House, and move its adoption.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT:

To the Honourable The Legislative Assembly of Ontario
Gentlemen:

The Select Committee appointed to prepare the lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees of the House begs leave to present the following as its second report:

Your Committee recommends that the Standing Committee on Government Commissions and the Standing Committee on Lands and Forests be composed as follows:

<u>Committee on Government Commission</u>

Mr. Dent, Chairman.

Messrs. Calder, Dennison, Houck, Hunt, Johnston (Simcoe Centre), Jolliffe, Millard, Morrow, Patrick, Reynolds and Stewart.

The Quorum of the said Committee to consits of five members.

<u>Committee on Lands and Forests</u>

Mr. White, Chairman.

Messrs. Allen, Brown, Chartrand, Dempsey, Fullerton, Grummett, Jolliffe, Leger, Robinson, Sandercock and Villeneuve.

The quorum of the said Committee to consist of five members.

All of chich is respectfully submitted

(signed) William J. Grummett
Acting Chairman

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have the answers to questions 25, 73, 92, 95, 127 and 115.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I move that you do now leave the Chair and the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole.

Motion agreed to.

The House in Committee (Mr. Patrick in the Chair).

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 1.

THE JEWISH CONGREGATION OF ANSHE-SHOLEM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order, the House in Committee on Bill No. 5, "An Act respecting the Jewish Congregation of Anshe-Sholem of Hamilton", Mr. Hall.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 5 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 2.

THE CITY OF WOODSTOCK

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: House in Committee on Bill No.12, "An Act respecting The City of Woodstock", Mr. Dent.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

Schedule "A" agreed to.

Schedule "B" agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 12 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 3.

THE Y.M.C.A. OF GREATER NIAGARA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 15, "An Act respecting The Young Men's Christian Association of Greater Niagara", Mr. Houck.

Section 1 to 15 inclusive agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 15 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 4.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 16, "An Act respecting The Jewish Community Center of Toronto", Mr. Blackwell.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

The preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 16 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 5.

THE WINDSOR UTILITIES COMMISSION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 20, "An Act respecting The Windsor Utilities Commission), Mr. Ellis.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 20 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 6.

THE GREATER NIAGARA GENERAL HOSPITAL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 20, "An Act to incorporate The Greater Niagara General Hospital", Mr. Houck.

Sections 1 to 26 inclusive agreed to.

Schedule agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 20 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 7.

RIDEAU CLUB OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 2, "An Act respecting the Rideau Club of Ottawa", Mr. Morrow.

Sections 1 to 5 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 2 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 8.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth Order, House in Committee

on Bill No. 7, "An Act Respecting The United Church of Canada", Mr. Edwards.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 7 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 9.

THE CITY OF SARNIA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 9, "An Act respecting The City of Sarnia", Mr. Cathcart.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Bill No. 9 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 10.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MOORE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 11 "An Act respecting The Township of Moore", Mr. Cathcart.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 11 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 11.

THE SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF ONTARIO
AND ST-THOMAS CHURCH

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 18, "An Act respecting The Synod of the Diocese of Ontario and St-Thomas Church, Belleville",Mr. Sandercock.

Sections 1 to 6 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 18 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 12.

THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE BUS FRANCHISE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twelfth Order, House in Committee on Bill No 21, "An Act respecting the City of Belleville Bus Franchise", Mr. Sandercock.

Sections 1 and 2 agreed to.

Schedule Agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 21 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 13.

THE INCORPORATED SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 22, "An Act respecting The Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa", Mr. Morrow.

Sections 1 to 3 inclusive agreed to.

Preamble agreed to.

Bill No. 22 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 39.

THE NATURAL GAS CONSERVATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-ninth Order, House in Committee on Bill No. 91, "An Act to Amend The Natural Gas Conservation Act ",Mr. Gemmell.

On Section 1.

MR. C.C. CALDER (London): Mr. Chairman, I have drawn

to the attention of the Law Clerks - and I think it has gone to the Department of the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) -- a point which I believe should be considered before this Section goes through Committee. The point is, Mr. Chairman, that you are basing jurisdiction on an underground storage basin, and who can say in what county the underground basin lies? It seems to me the Department should fix a mark of reference at some point above ground, say, a particular shaft, or a particular outlet, so we will not fall into a dispute as in which county, or two or three counties, the natural gas is stored.

Hon. W.S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Mr. Chairman, I do not quite "get" the point made by the hon. Member for London (Mr. Calder). The reason for designating a storage basin for natural gas is for a pool which has been depleted beyond its commercial use, and it is very well defined in drilling, and so forth, which was carried on previously, and we feel it is very well defined in that manner.

The reason for defining the storage basin is that no one can go in and drill down to the gas which is deposited there for storage, and take out gas, brought in for that purpose. The area is well defined.

I think this will mostly affect companies, who if they do not take up enough land above the storage basin, can hardly take options on the ground surrounding it.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) whether this law would apply to gas imported into Canada from outside the country?

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): That is what it does.

MR. SALSBERG: I thought it applied only to gas tapped within the country.

MR. GEMMELL: It can be used for local gas as well. The purpose was to store the gas in the summer time when the demand is light, so as to have a supply available for use in the peak loads, in the cold winter days.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE:(Leader of the Opposition): I think I understand the question asked by the hon. Member for London (Mr. Calder), but I did not understand the reply of the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell).

As I understand the question which was asked, it was how you would determine the district in which a gas storage basin is situate, and who will determine the jurisdiction, if it happens to under-lie two or more different counties. Surely this is a very simple question. Is the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) satisfied that this is adequately covered by this Bill?

MR. GEMMELL: There is just one storage basin in the Province of Ontario. I forget the name of the township, but it is located just west of London, and the area designated will be a pool when completed, which is well defined by the previous operation.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Is it all in one county?

MR. GEMMELL: I believe it is. I believe it is all in the Don township.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Suppose somebody disputes the jurisdiction, in a matter where perhaps an application is made by one of the parties for compensation under this section.

MR. GEMMELL: I do not quite "get" the point.

When the storage basin is designated, the company goes in and takes option on the land covered by the designation.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Will the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) please direct his attention --

MR. FROST: Mr. Chairman, may I say that there is, of course, a rather technical point there, and there is a good deal in what the hon. Member for London (Mr. Calder), and the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) says.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I am just asking a question.

MR. FROST: The only field in Ontario which is being used for re-charging is the Don Field, in the vicinity of Sarnia, I think it is. I went over it myself at one time. I forget just what township it is in --

MR. JOLLIFFE: That would be in the Lambton County.

MR. FROST: Yes, and in the Don Township.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

MR. FROST: It is in Lambton County. Actually, there is not, in this particular case, any possibility of dispute; nevertheless the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) raises an interesting point. If it happened that some other field was used for recharging and it happened to be on the county boundary, it is quite apparent that there might be some difference with regard to jurisdiction. Possibly it would be well to look this section over again. It is all right at the present time. It meets the situation entirely, because the Don field is wholly within the County of Lambton and there is not any possibility of a dispute with respect to jurisdiction. But, if some other places bring up disputes ---perhaps the statute should be broad enough to meet it, if there is a dispute--there should be some way of settling it. I think the point, as regards that angle of the matter, is well taken.

This raises a very interesting matter, Mr. Chairman. The Don field is a very extensive field which became developed in the course of time. It is the type of field which did not fill up with water. It still remains in a condition where the rock is porous and it can be used for recharging purposes. It happened that it was closely available and close by the border and, therefore, it is the one place in Ontario---and, indeed, I think the one place, perhaps, as far as Michigan is concerned----where there was suitable storage space and it turned out that this field was

(Page B-2 follows)

best fitted with respect to that particular matter. This gas is brought up from the United States. The fiedl is recharged with Texas gas instead of our own and it is used for peak periods.

The purpose of the legislation, of course, is to prevent some enterprising person coming along and drilling any field once it has been charged with Texas gas. That is the purpose of the legislation.

I would say, Mr. Chairman, that the point the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) raises in theory has a good deal in it. We will have a look at it because it may be that there are other "Don" fields in Ontario and they may very inconveniently lie on the border of some two or three counties.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I think possibly the hon. member for London (Mr. Calder), like myself, may be getting a little sensitive over some criticism which has come in our direction--some of it from the legal profession---that we sometimes pass public Bills for special cases and later on there has to be tidying-up legislation; so that even though it may be an academic point at the present time, I think it would be well to cover it.

MR. FROST: We will see what we can do. Just hold that Bill over.

Bill No. 91 stands.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 40.

THE TRUSTEE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: House in Committee on Bill No. 96, "An Act to amend the Trustee Act." Mr. Porter.

Sections 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Bill No. 96 reported.

MR. FROST: Order No. 36.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 36.

THE ORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-sixth order. House again in Committee on Bill No. 66, "An Act to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act.", Mr. Daley.

Sections 1 to 7, inclusive, agreed to.

On Section 8.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, when we last dealt with the Bill in Committee I moved an amendment which is before you and I wonder if you would care to read it, then I would like to say a couple of words on that amendment.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are now considering the motion of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, would you care to read the motion? I think I have a copy.

THE CHAIRMAN:

> "Moved by Mr. Salsberg, that after Section '7' a Section to be listed as 'Section 8' and to read as follows:
>
> > Section 115 of the Workmen's Compensation Act to be amended by adding a subsection to read: The Board is specifically empowered to pass regulations adding to Schedule 3 any disease, no previously named therein and which is peculiar to or characteristic of a particular industrial process, trade or occupation."

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, this amendment to Section 115 of the Act is, as was the case with an amendment I moved earlier, taken word for word from the report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Roach, or, rather, the Report of the Royal

Commission. The purpose of this amendment is quite obvious. It seeks to give the Board the authority which it now lacks to designate any disease which occurs frequently in a given industry or occupation as an industrial disease. There has been some difference of opinion as to whether the Board has that authority or not. I think the hon. Minister of Labor (Mr. Daley) is of the opinion that they could do so without any new legislation. On the other hand, the Royal Commission, after careful study of the question, came to the conclusion that they have not that authority in a very specific sense and in order to make sure that the Workmen's Compensation Board will have that authority, the honl Mr. Justice Roach has written out the amendment to Section 115. I have moved it in view of the fact that the government Bill failed to include this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say that the Workmen's Compensation Board, and the government as well, have had occasion to listen to deputations of workers from specific industries in which they appealed for the inclusion of their industry or occupation in Section 3. The government and The Board failed to do so in many instances. One such case was that of workers of the Consumers Gas Co., Toronto, in which they maintained for a number of years that the men employed at a certain operation developed a cancer of the lung. They were satisfied that it was an occupational disease. They brought to this government five years, four years, three years, and I think two years ago, ample evidence to substantiate their appeal and their case---I refer to medical evidence. So far, to my knowledge, nothing has been done. Now, I am not suggesting that we discuss at the moment the peculiar problem that they have to contend with and the request that they make; all I do

want to say is that if this legislation, as recommended by the Royal Commission, will clothe the Workmen's Compensation Board with the power to classify any such disease as an occupational disease after they have investigated the case, then we certainly should enact this amendment. I am rather surprised it was not incorporated in the original Bill which the government presented. It may have been an oversight, it may have been a difference of opinion, and as to the necessity for this legislation, but I suggest to the government that, in view of the very strong position that the Hon. Mr. Justice Roach took, they should agree to incorporate that amendment. I think it would be a good addition to the legislation now before us.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I wonder if it would be possible to have the amendment of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) read again?

MR. SALSBERG: It is to be found on page 53 of the Report of the Royal Commission which all hon. members of this House have before them; and it is at the top of that page. I have merely copied it.

It reads:

> "Section 115 of the Workmen's Compensation Act to be amended by adding a subsection to read: The Board is specifically empowered to pass regulations adding to Schedule 3 any disease, not previously named therein and which is peculiar to or characteristic of a particular industrial process, trade or occupation."

MR. JOLLIFFE: Well, Mr. Chairman, it may be that I misunderstood the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg)

but it would appear to me that his purpose was covered in the amendment last year.

MR. DALEY: That is what we maintain.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Last year Section 115 was amended by these words. The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) will find it in last year's statutes, Chapter 89, Section 10, which read as follows:

> "Section 115 of the Workmen's Compensation Act is amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:
>
> "(16) The Board, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may declare any disease to be an industrial disease and may amend Schedule 3 accordingly."

Of course, I would deduce that that amendment may not have been before the Hon. Mr. Justice Roach when he was writing his Report. The wording is not quite the same as the wording of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), or the wording in the Report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Roach. But, if I am wrong and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) can show me, it would appear to me that the wording of last year's amendment was even wider, if anything, than the wording proposed by the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg).

MR. SALSBERG: Well, Mr. Chairman, if the legislation required is already on the statute books, of course this is unnecessary. I do not recall last year's legislation, but the Report says very clearly,

> "The Act is presently defective and to correct the defects I recommend that the following sub-

"section be added to Section 115."

I took it for granted that the Hon. Mr. Justice Roach would have seen all the legislation which was enacted on this question prior to the writing of his Report. I mean, I take it for granted that he would have. The Report was written rather late in the year.

MR. JOLLIFFE: No; the report is dated May 31.

MR. SALSBERG: That is after the Session.

MR. JOLLIFFE: The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) should be fair about that. The Justice did not sit down and write his Report on the afternoon of May 31. Obviously he wrote it some time beforehand. I may say the revised statutes, which are now in effect, almost, if not entirely, include the last year's amendment in subsection 13 of Section 114---it has a new numbering---but that would not be before the Justice in the three or four months preceding May 31. I think that is the explanation.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Chairman, I want to assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) I wish to be fair. All I am interested in---as I am sure he is and every other hon. member of the House---is to make sure that legislation of this sort will be enacted.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is right.

MR. SALSBERG: I took it for granted that The Hon. Mr. Justice Roach would have seen all of the legislation adopted. If the government is prepared to say that he was aware of the legislation adopted last year,

, and still felt the need for it, then I would insist on the amendment. If, on the other hand, he had not seen the legislation, then, of course, I would ask for the adoption of this amendment.

MR. DALEY: I think it is fair to say that during the last Session of the Legislature we had hoped that the Report of the Justice would be completed. As a matter of fact, it was promised for that time, but, because of the fact that it extended on and had become such a voluminous investigation and there was so many people who wished to appear before the Justice, it was delayed and itwas made impossible for him to have his Report completed in time for the consideration of the Legislature of last year. His Lordship came to me and advised me that in spite of the fact he had assured me he would have the Report ready it would be impossible to do it, and that he could only make a tentative Report, if such a thing were considered advisable, I felt it better not bo make a report at all until His Lordship had ample time to consider the thing very thoroughly and then make his Report. In the meantime it was felt that there were two or three amendments, including this one, which should not be delayed because of lack of the Report, and we should proceed to correct the things which required in our opinion, correcting, at the time. It was for that reason that His Lordship would not really have known of this amendment. I am assured, as I said the other day, by my legal advisers on the Board that we have the authority and are doing just the very thing that the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) hopes to accomplish by his amendment, that the authority is presently contained in the Act.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, if that is the case,Mr. Chairman, if it is agreeable to you, I will withdraw the amendment.

Amendment withdrawn.

Section 8 agreed to.

On Section 9

MR. DALEY: Mr. Chairman--

MR. PARK: It is a question of date.

MR. DALEY: Mr. Chairman, I want to make a couple of statements before we proceed any further. If there is more discussion to be had on this, it can follow.

I would like to say that having given further consideration to the suggestion of the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) re computing payments for second accidents, that I have had a long conversation with the Board on that matter and it is very complicated, but that I can assure the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) and this House that in principle we accept that basic principle and we will endeavour to make regulations which will permit of the very thing the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) was desirous of having, because as I said here the otherday, I was in agreement with it, myself, but it is a very complicated business and I think all I can say now regarding that is that we do accept the principle that the payments should be based on the present rate and not on the rate of long ago; because what argument I use to show you I have good faith---and I used this before---is that a man hurt ten years ago might at that time only have been an office boy, or something of that sort, but throughout the years he has developed and now he may be a foreman or a very responsible man in industry and yet should his former injury recur, he would go back to the status of an office boy. I have always thought that was wrong. There are great difficulties, but I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that we accept that principle and we will make regulations to bring that into effect.

The other point was the date when these amendments would

come into effect. I have had, again, a long conversation with the Board, because I personally did not like such a long delay, but I find that it is absolutely impossible, as I said the other day, from a physical point of view, to do any better than is suggested in the amendment to the Act.

It might be interesting to the House to know that today we are issuing between 1900 and 2000 pay cheques every day to injured workmen in this province. We become their paymaster the minute that their accident happens.

MR. JOLLIFFE: No, not the minute.

MR. DALEY: The men, of course, want their--

MR. DOWLING: Five days.

MR. DALEY: Of course, if it extends over the five days he gets paid back to the first. So, our work remains the same. There are some 14,000 claims going through the desks every day. In addition, the Workmen's Compensation Board today is in the same position as this House, their ranks are depleted because of illness. They are having a terrific time at the moment. Of course, we hope that will clear up soon. But, the accommodation which we have is just past putting another desk in. As a matter of fact, I do not think we meet any of the requiring regulations for lack of space for desks. We are in violation of a great many of the regulations because of necessity. We cannot do a thing about it. We have a large group over on Richmond Street at another office. We have a jitney running continuously between the two offices bringing and taking files. They advise me that it is just simply impossible, that with the reduction from seven to five days they estimate---and I will admit that is is only an estimate and may not be too good a

one---it is obvious that it would increase the work to a great extent and they think about 30% additional claims will have to be passed through the office because of that reduction from seven to five days.

I immediately got after the Department of Public Works to find out where our building sits at the moment. I was advised that the contracts were let. As you know, the piling which is necessary in that particular area has all been done. That has been done and it is in. The contract was let and the steel was ordered. They advised me this morning that the steel was ordered but with the curtailment on steel, this being an office building, the steel was not permitted to be used for it. However, if the Department of Public Works submit the forms they will reconsider the question of the steel for this building. The forms are not even to be issued until March 1st. So, I am appealing through you, Mr. Chairman, to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and to the hon. members of this House, to lend any assistance which can be given to get the steel and get on with this building. There is not anything in this province today which requires more space and to enable them to administer this very important Act in the interests of so many people than we have in this building and I appeal to you, Mr. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that you really go after them to get this thing going.

MR. MacLEOD: All he has to do is to smile at them.

(Take C follows)

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Chairman, What the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has said is very disquieting. It is disturbing.

MR. DALEY: It is disturbing.

MR. JOLLIFFE: For this reason, that if there is to be, during the next year or two, an increase in industrial activity, if you have greater production by reason of war orders and the like if you have greater employment in industry, then there will be more cases to process unless the accident rate falls.

MR. DALEY: There will be more.

MR. JOLLIFFE: On the strength of what the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has told us, it would appear that there is going to be real difficulty in processing, which would be serious. I do not know what the answer to that problem is, but surely the Department or the Board will have to take some pretty drastic steps, because we recall our experiences in the second, third and fourth years of World War II and the tremendous increase there was in industrial activity, and the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) will recall there was also a great increase in business for the Workmen's Compensation Board during that period.

Now if that experience is to be repeated, and if the Board does not have the physical facilities for handling that work, it is going to be a very, very serious thing for the Board and for the workmen concerned. Naturally I regret very much to hear that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) does not think that physical facilities make it possible to advance the date.

Is the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) quite certain that the question of assessments has also nothing to do with this matter, or is he sure that the physical difficulty could not be overcome within the next six months?

MR. DALEY: I assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) that the physical difficulties have us absolutely stymied. Under our present circumstances, we could not possibly administer it. We are just as anxious as you are that this be put into effect at the earliest possible date, and if we can get the contractor on that building and get it going, I am sure we would be only too happy to do so. In the meantime, there might be a little more space in our present building that we could get, but they have been trying to get us out of there now for three years. They will not consider our having even another desk in there, but if we once get our building so that it looks as though we are really going to have one, then I am sure we might be able to prevail on them to broaden a little bit.

We are anxious to incorporate all these amendments as quickly as possible, and I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this House will approve of the amendments that we have made and let us get on and do the best we can on it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Does the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) have a bid on the old Sick Children's Hospital, or did someone else get in on that?

MR. DALEY: I do not think we have a bid in.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Chairman, in view of the serious situation the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) brought to the attention of the House, I think we will all agree that the steel required for such a building is far more necessary than steel say, for a new brewery, and I wish to draw to the attention of the Government, in view of the hon. Minister of Labour's (Mr. Daley) appeal to all hon. members of the House that three blocks from this Parliament Building there is a mountain of structural steel lying behind new fences cut up and waiting to be used for the construction of a giant brewery.

Now I suggest that the Government, from the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) down, look into this matter. I suggest that the steel could be put to much better use for the construction of this building for the Workmen's Compensation Board, so that families of injured workmen may receive immediate attention and assistance, rather than allow this mountain of steel to be used for what it is obviously intended, the building of another brewery, three blocks away from here.

I shall be very glad to take the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) after this sitting down to the spot and show him this steel, and if the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) wants to go along, he will be welcome and if they can line up the contractor, he can decide right on the spot how the

steel can be transported from the place it is now located to the building site on the waterfront.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Chairman might I just say, . . . first of all as regards the principle contended for on Friday by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) and I believe the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) in relation to what would amount to the elimination of subsection 2 -- that is, the deferring subsection of section 9 -- we are wholly and totally in favour of that move in principle. Immediately after the House adjourned, I discussed that with the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) and we decided that if it could be done we would do it. We would like to see these provisions in force at once.

Now, the difficulties of doing it are just as the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) has outlined. The Board advised us of the difficulty they have, the fact that this will increase their case load by around about 30%, and that it was just out of the question today, and asked us under those circumstances to leave it to the first of January, 1952.

... Mr. Chairman, as regards the point raised by my hon. friend the member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg), may I say that last December in Ottawa when we were at the Ottawa conference, we were advised about the priorities in relation to steel. We immediately cancelled a projected building which was already under contract, I believe with the Foundation Company, the building for the Liquor Control Board, and we at that time intimated to the

Ottawa authorities that any steel there was in that building and any priorities we had in that building were to be given over to the Workmen's Compensation Board for the erection of their building.

Mr. Chairman, I want to deal with this matter in a day or two in relation to a Bill that is before this House and will be up for second reading in a day or two. We are, of course, blamed for many things. The matter of the brewery mentioned by my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) has nothing whatever to do with us. The priorities for that building are not on any recommendation from us or from our Board at all. That is purely a matter for the Federal Government.

MR. SALSBERG: Yes, but you might use your influence to have it transferred.

MR. FROST: I was just going to say to my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) that I am not one who is constantly stirring up trouble as between the Provincial, Federal and other governments. We try to get along. However, I do say to the House that we have not the slightest thing to do with that. We ourselves immediately withdrew the plans and asked for the cancellation of the contract, which will probably cost us a bit of money with the Foundation Company, or whichever company has that particular contract, in order that the steel might be used for other purposes.

The Hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) got in touch with me this morning when he found that we could not do what we thought we were going to be able to do on Friday afternoon and asked me to get in touch with the

authorities at Ottawa to press for the allotment of steel for this building.

I do not think there is any accommodation we have, unless it is of a very temporary nature, that would begin to meet that situation. Actually what is required is a building that has the facilities that are necessary for this great work.

The hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has said there are 14,000 claims every day. That is almost unbelievable, but that is an enormous business and it means that with the rehabilitation and other work that we have to have facilities by way of transportation, accommodation and whatnot to meet the work of the Board.

There is nothing we would like better than to have this Act go into force on say the first of March, but we have asked hon. members not to press this due to these reasons which are very genuine indeed.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Chairman, might I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) if the need for the new building is as great as he outlined this afternoon -- and I have no doubt that it is -- why was the construction programme of the Department delayed so long? Why did you not get at it a year or two earlier?

MR. DALEY: Well, that is a fair question, I would say. I have wondered that myself.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DALEY: When I first realized it, after discussing with the Board -- and mind you, this thing has developed very fast after the War, the case load has simply gone up and up because of the increased industrial activity -- I

started the process of getting approval through the Department of Public Works because, as you know, the Workmen's Compensation Board has no authority to own property. We could not build it, we had to convince the Government and then the Department of Public Works to go along with it.

Then came the matter of what kind of building do you want?" I went with the Workmen's Compensation Board into various places in the United States where new buildings for this type of work had been built, and we made a very careful study because, with the load that we have, we have to have the most modern system of processing these things so that they are not lost. When you figure the thousands of files that have to be available to be picked out, you will realize why we had to have a building particularly designed for this work. That took a lot of time. We had tentative plans drawn and then we would sit down and change them and it all took time.

I have regretted the delay. I feel now that had we had the amendment that has already been passed, the Workmen's Compensation Board could have built this building themselves and we would be moving into by now, but ---

MR. G. E. PARK (Dovercourt): You have to rely on the Hon. Minister of Public Works (Mr. Doucett) for the trouble.

MR. DALEY: Well, I have been after him for a long time and I am not blaming him for the delay. It is just the system whereby you have to go through so many things. And then the Department of Public Works' architects

themselves have been extremely busy, there is so much other stuff going on, and it all has taken time. However, we have finally got our plans completed, we have got the piling in and then we run up against this.

I hope there is a way out, because I do not consider this an ordinary office structure. This is a real, integral part of the administration of the affairs in the interests of the working people, the injured working people, of this Province. It is far more important than some insurance office or some other type of office building.

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): Of course, the steel that was cut for the brewery would scarcely fit into your place, would it?

MR. FROST: Oh, it might. We would use a lot of things.

MR. DALEY: I am satisfied that when steel is finally laid on the job, and has been fabricated, that is, for a certain design and each piece fits, I am sure it would not fit our building. Now, if there is some of it there, we would like to have it.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): Mr. Chairman, may I suggest -- and I was just going to suggest it before the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) mentioned it -- that the suggestion of the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is hardly practicable. You just cannot change steel from one job to another, as he suggested, by a transportation process, and make it fit.

However, I do think that in view of the request which the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) has made, it ought to be known to hon. members of this Legislature that we are not doing all that we can to meet this situation in Ontario. I think, or rather, I believe the Ontario Government has an obligation to make representations to the Federal Government on the question of our steel-making capacity.

We have steel-making capacity in Ontario that is not all being used. And it is the type of steel-making capacity that could supply steel for reinforcing -- in other words, it is rebuilt job where you melt scrap and you make it into the shapes that you want to use. If we were making use of our full capacity in reinforcing steel for the reinforcing of concrete structures, it would relieve the big steel mills that make the structural shapes for these buildings.

And now that we are discussing the matter, I would like to point out to hon. members of this Legislature, that we are not going to have very heavy priorities regarding such buildings of the one we are now discussing; we have heavy priorities for increased hospital accommodation and school accommodation, and it seems to me we are a little short-sighted if we do not insist, not only on the full capacity being used and increased, but that we should enlist the support of the people of this Province in making every available pound of steel scrap available as quickly as possible for this kind of process.

There is a mill in the City of London that has at least 10,000 ton capacity, and it has been idle for the last two or three years. It has rolling machinery for rolling reinforcing steel.

There is a blast furnace that has been idle for years down near Windsor. Certainly these capacities now ought to be put into action, even though they are not altogether economical to operate. And I think the mill in London is economical to operate and should be used for that purpose. There is no use of us just twiddling our thumbs and allowing Ottawa to go free. We will need the full capacity of steel in all its branches and I think we ought to get busy right away and make representations to Ottawa through this Government, urging that our capacity be increased and our full capacity used for producing this kind of steel, and then we will have more steel available for structural shapes and for building purposes where the priority is required.

I say it is not only the Workmen's Compensation Building but there are hospital buildings, right here in the Toronto district and other places.

MR. FROST: Housing as well.

MR. MILLARD: Housing and schools.

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. MILLARD: And this kind of steel can be made for that purpose, for bathtubs of all the housing equipment that we require. We could make that type of steel and relieve the mills so that they may employ their capacity

for structural shapes.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. DALEY: I might say, Mr. Chairman, that part of the delay which was mentioned was because of the fact that the building was redesigned in order to get away from too much of the heavy structural steel and to use more of the reinforced ---

MR. MILLARD: Reinforced concrete.

MR. DALEY: That type of steel you speak of would be just what we want.

MR. MILLARD: Well, we can get it.

MR. PARK: Mr. Chairman, to return to the first part of the remarks of the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) when he rose to speak on this section, I want to thank him for his announcement that the Board is prepared to consider action on the second injury question.

I just want to make this one comment. Now is the time to act on that regulation. We are going to be put in a rather strange situation if it develops as the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Daley) himself suggested the other day when we were discussing this Bill, that there comes a period when, say, the earnings of a man will be less than they are now and a point is reached where a worker is receiving 75% of today's earnings for a second injury that may occur sometime hence and the situation should be such that his 75% earnings would be higher than what he was making in the plant, if the hon. Minister's (Mr. Daley) prediction comes true.

It seems to me that when at the top of the peak or

getting close to the top of the peak, is the time to iron out that problem of second injury, and I certainly am hoping to hear the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) suggest that the Board thinks it can do something along that line.

MR. T. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): Mr. Chairman, I wonder, in view of the fact that the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) advised us this afternoon he was in consultation with the Workmen's Compensation Board, why he did not tell us that the Workmen's Compensation Board have put in a whole new system within the last few months in order to expedite these claims through the Department?

MR. DALEY: Oh, yes.

MR. DOWLING: I understand they have the most modern system down there that can be obtained anywhere.

MR. DALEY: True.

MR. DOWLING: And that they have found that this will facilitate at least 25% of the additional claims that are coming through within a matter of two to three days, where previously it took a week.

MR. DALEY: It is not that good, but it is an entirely new zoning system that they are working on. They have not perfected it yet. They are working on it with the thought in mind that when we arrived at the point where we are moving into our new building, we will put a complete new system in which will greatly facilitate the movement of claims.

However, this is in the experimental stage. We could take in another 25 or 50 people there for training,

or rather for training on this sort of thing, if we had a spot to put them. So there is a new system, but it is not perfect.

MR. PARK: Might I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) whether any consideration has been given to the question of the decentralization of the Workmen's Compensation Board setup. We have now a number of important industrial areas in the Province, and it seems to me that decentralization, with substantial offices in places like Hamilton, Windsor and so on, might be an answer to some of the hon. Minister's (Mr. Daley) problem.

There may be a good reason for not doing so, but I just wonder if there has been any consideration of decentralization in terms of speeding up claims.

MR. DALEY: Yes, but I would not say the discussions have got to the point where we are actually considering whether to do it or not. However, all the evidence that has been submitted to me would indicate that the best system is the central administration from which flows the work of the Board.

MR. NIXON: Mr. Chairman, I was going to suggest that maybe the discussion got a little ahead of you. I think you called section 9, formerly section 8, and section 8 is headed: "The Farming Industry". I was wondering if the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) would tell us just what the significance of that section is. The reference back to the statutes is rather complicated, and the only difference in those two sections is that one refers to schedule 1, the other to schedule 2.

Could the hon. Minister (Mr. Daley) explain that a little more simply?

MR. DALEY: Which section?

MR. NIXON: Section 8 of the Bill before us -- now section 9.

MR. DALEY: Well, we would have to get section 88 or 89.

THE CHAIRMAN: New section 9, formerly 8.

MR. DALEY: That is a farming section. It is really technical in the administration. Farmers can come, by application, under the Act.

MR. NIXON: I just did not get that, I am sorry.

MR. DALEY: What is that?

MR. NIXON: I did not catch what you said there.

MR. DALEY: I say it is really a technical section in connection with the administration. Farmers can, by voluntary application, bring their workers under the Act as of now.

MR. NIXON: Well, is that being done?

MR. DALEY: Oh, yes.

MR. NIXON: How many employees does a farmer have to have to come under it.

MR. DALEY: I think a single employee. I would have to check on that, but I am pretty sure a farmer can bring himself and his employees, even if he has only one, under the Act, if he chooses.

MR. OLIVER: Well, how does amendment 2 of 8 change the status of the farming industry from what it was before? That is what I would like to know.

MR. DALEY: Well, as I say, I could not answer that unless you give it pursuant to section 88 or 89. And I have not those sections.

MR. OLIVER: They are right here.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, there is an explanation on both I think -- if I may interject -- that it was inadvertently omitted previously and it is now incorporated. Is that not right?

MR. OLIVER: But that does not answer the question.

MR. NIXON: We would still like to know what it means.

MR. FELL: Is the amendment not this -- that a farmer may be brought on a voluntary basis within the operation of this Act and this section says that despite the operation of subsection 1, that nothing in subsection 1 shall prevent a farmer from voluntarily coming within the Act.

I think that is the meaning of it. And the note then says that was inadvertently omitted when the Act was revised and therefore it is being put back again.

MR. OLIVER: I appreciate that, but actually the farmer could come under compensation formerly.

MR. FROST: That is right.

MR. OLIVER: And what I want to know is, what this section does. Where does the status change?

MR. JOLLIFFE: It is tidying up.

MR. FROST: Apparently in the revision there was something omitted, and it says:

"Notwithstanding anything in subsection 1, the industry of farming may be brought under part 1 by application of the employer pursuant to section 88 or 89".

That is all there is to it.

MR. NIXON: But the only difference between those two subsections, the one refers to schedule 1 and the other to schedule 2.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is right.

MR. NIXON: And we have not those schedules before us. It really gets rather complicated for us farmers to follow.

SOME hon. MEMBERS; Oh, oh.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): We are simplifying them all the time. Too much, sometimes.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Well, let it go.

Section 9, formerly section 8 agreed to.

Section 10, formerly section 9 agreed to.

Section 11, formerly section 10 agreed to.

Bill 66 reported.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST: Mr. Speaker, I move that the committee rise and report certain Bills without amendment or one Bill with amendment.

Motion agreed to.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): What is coming next? Any more Bills today?

MR. FROST: Well, we might take second readings.

The House resumes, (Mr. Speaker in the chair.)

MR. T. L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker,

the Committee of the Whole begs to report certain Bills without amendment and one Bill with amendment, moves that the report be adopted and begs leave to sit again.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 35.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: 35th Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor at the Opening of the Session.

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)

MR. W. S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Mr.Speaker, in rising to take part in the Debate on the Speech from the Throne, I would like to join with those who have preceded me in this debate by expressing the thought that they expressed about the manner in which you carry on the high duty of your office.

I would like also to congratulate the Mover (Mr. White) and the Seconder (Mr.Villeneuve) of the Reply to the Speech from the Throne on the contributions they have made to the debates in this House, and the forceful manner in which they presented particularly the problems affecting the areas from which they come. I would like also to congratulate the hon. Member for Kenora (Mr. White), who represents a section of the province of which I am very proud myself, having been elected chairman of the Committee on Forestry.

I would like too, to congratulate all those hon. members who represent northern ridings on their contributions to the debate. It has always seemed to me that the first duty of anybody representing that great northern section of the province should be to bring to the attention of this Legislature, the great possibilities of that section of the country.

I think most of us are familiar with the fact that northern Ontario represents about three-quarters - or two-thirds, at least,-- of the area of this province, and contained within the Pre-Cambrain Shield, particularly in the field of mining and forestry, our great natural resources, as yet undeveloped. As far as mining is concerned, Mr. Speaker, I would say that we have discovered barely ten per cent of the wealth that is contained in

that great section of the country.

We are this year, Mr. Speaker, celebrating 50 years of mining in the Province of Ontario. We are celebrating about the 200th year of the discovery of nickel. These are very sighificant things to remember, Mr. Speaker, at this time, because at the beginning of this century, mining was a very small matter in this Province. I hope that when I have finished speaking about it, Mr. Speaker, that I will have impressed upon this House, the great contribution northern Ontario is making to this province especially in regard to its mineral deposits and the great progress that we have made.

At no other time has the Province of Ontario been in a stronger position than at the present moment. At no time in its relatively short history, has this province been able to look to the future with a greater degree of confidence than now. The influence of this province on the rest of North America is being felt more and more as our population increases, as our commerce develops, as our natural resources come to the fore through development being carried out by industry and the same legislation which encourages this development. We should all feel proud of the many contributions that this Province is making to the preservation of our way of life and of our standard of living. I say preservation, I should say continuation and improvement.

As Minister of Mines I would like to say something about our mining industry and about the happy relationship that exists between the Department of Mines of Ontario and the mining industry. I am very proud of this spirit

of cooperation that has always existed between the industry and the Department. It is not only useful; it is necessary to ensure the national development of those mineral resources with which this country is abundantly endowed. The best of relations exist between the Department in all its branches and the industry in all its branches and this has been made possible through an intelligent approach to the problems that must necessarily arise as between them. At no time have the interests of the people of Ontario been forgotten and I am proud indeed to be able to say that nowhere in the world does there exist a better administered mining industry than that which we have here in Ontario.

That is a very good record for a Department nearing its thirtieth year of operation. I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks, and those of the Department, to the Ontario mining industry and to its organizations for the splendid spirit of cooperation which they have always manifested.

But first of all I would like to tell you something about the achievements of this industry, its present condition, what it has done in, let us say, the first half of this century.

You may have read in the newspapers recently that the value of production of all mineral substances by the mining industry of this Province amounted to three hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars in 1950, and also that the present year promises an even greater dollar value for our mineral output. The statistics branch of my Department have compiled figures showing

that for the first half of this century the value of mineral output exceeds six billion dollars. We are now producing at a rate greater than one third of a billion dollars per year and it stands to reason that with the continuing demand for the products of our industry, it will not be long before the cumulative figure of six billion has been doubled. I would like to impress this upon the Hon. members that although dollar signs may not mean much these days, they do in this case because they represent new wealth won from the rich sub-soil of our Province. To reap this rich expanding harvest, roads had to be built into the wilderness, new communities had to be established - communities with all the facilities to be found in older established towns and cities in the south. A new type of population - new type of Ontarian - has come into being in the new north. As mines begin to producing, a new community must of necessity be established-new communities which add to our greatest wealth, our human capital. And so to a very large extent has Ontario's northland been developed. The mining industry and the population immediately dependent upon its successful operation, play an essential part in the life of every Canadian. The gold they produce enables Canada to trade with any nation. The base metals and industrial minerals sell into the markets of the world and supply the growing needs of industrial Canada. Into these mines and these mining communities, tools, supplies, equipment, clothing and appliances move by the train load. The mines and the mining communities of northern

Ontario,in good times as well as bad, in peace and in war, have made an inestimable contribution to our growing stature.

(TAKE E FOLLOWS)

Very significant discoveries of new sources of minerals were made in 1950 and development at many of the existing mines have disclosed new orebodies which guarantee projection of the life span of several of our gold mines as well as base metal operations.

Southeastern Ontario came into the news last year with the announcement of a discovery of a large deposit of a rare type of mica called vermiculite near Stanelyville. Geologists believe that the extension of this deposit or other similar deposits will be found in the area. It so happened that before this doscovery a considerable amount of this material was imported from Africa and treated at a plant located in Cornwall. Now, the Canadian company will be in a position to use local vermiculite for processing purposes. A few miles north-east of this deposit diamond drilling last year revealed the presence of a good grade silica sand which is used by the ceramices industry.

Vermiculite replaces rock wool as building insulation. It has a large potential use as plaster aggregate, where it replaces a portion of the sand, thus providing a plaster of much greater insulating quality, which in addition is sound resistent. Its use as concrete aggregate serves much the same purpose as in plaster. When vermiculite is used as a concrete or plaster aggregate, it has the added advantage (because of its light weight) of reducing the bulk weight of these materials. This provides for lighter basic structures.

The use of vermiculite plaster for insulating boilers and hot or cold conductors has been found highly successful.

In recent years vermiculite has been used to increase the porosity of the soil for market and flower gardens and it is used extensively for packing in the shipment of bulbs.

Large and small castings are packed in vermiculite for slow cooling and annealing. The material is ideal for this purpose since it is relatively inert and consequently will not damage the casting by addition of undesirable elements to the original alloy.

Previous to the development of vermiculite mica at Perth, Ontario, the Canadian supply was obtained from South Africa. Due to the relatively high cost of this material, the Canadian producers found it difficult to compete with a similar material mined and expanded in the United States. The economics of this situation have been radically changed by the development of a sizeable body of vermiculite mica near Perth, Ontario, by the Suzorite Company. The deposit is situated close to railroads and the Rideau lake chain and as a result can be transported by barge or rail to all the major cities bordering the Great Lakes.

The Suzorite vermiculite ore body at Perth is in a relatively early stage of development. At surface, it measures 1800 feet in length and averages about 400 feet in width, which would indicate nearly 40,000 tons of ore per vertical foot. The depth possibilities are as yet unknown, although there is no evidence to suggest a relatively shallow depth. A series of closely spaced trenches and test pits at regular intervals throughout the area of the ore body have been sunk to depths up to 13 feet. This work was all in good quartz vermiculite and in no case was the bottom of the ore body

encountered, thus the tonnage potential is large. For example, if the body only extends to a depth of 50 feet, 2,000,000 tons of ore will be available.

Vermiculite is a form of mica. It varies in color from white to yellow or brown. Before treatment, in the hand specimen the Ontario variety is difficult to distinguish from ordinary muscovite mica. It differs from the more common forms of mica in that when subjected to heat it loses water and exfoliates or opens up and it is from this property the material derives its name; i.e. from the Latin Vermiculari meaning to breed worms. In the expansion process innumerable air cells are trapped. Water particles held between the laminations turn to steam and cause them to "explode".

The ordinary forms of mica have long been used as insulation, particularly in the electrical industry, However, in recent years the vermiculite mica has been used to a continually greater extent as more and cheaper sources of supply become known. The principal present day uses are as follows:

1. Bulk building insulation.
2. Plaster Aggregate
3. Concrete Aggregate
4. High Temperature insulating plaster for boilers, etc.
5. Horticultural uses, chemical gardens, etc.
6. Annealing insulation.
7. Chicken litter.

In Hasgings County a very intensive search for iron ore is presently being carried out by a number of important iron and steel companies from the United States as well as by

other organizations. Near Marmore diamond drilling has revealed the presence of a large deposit of magnetic iron ore which is believed to be amenable to benefication. In connection with this particular discovery I would like to tell the Honourable Members that two members of the staff of the Ontario Department of Mines, the Deputy Minister, Mr. Harold Rickaby and the Provincial Geologist, Dr. M.E. Hurst, are primarily responsible for this development. About a year and a half ago both these gentlemen went to northern New York State to study the method employed there to find and process the low grade magnetite iron ores of the Adirondacks. They found out that the geology of that part of the country resembled that of Hastings County in Eastern Ontario where small deposits of magnetite had been worked intermittently since 1820.

To locate deep-seated magnetite ore bodies in the Adirondacks, operators used an airborne magnetometer, an instrument which records the changes in the intensity of the earth's magnetic field. It becomes possible then to locate anomalies which may indicate the presence of ore bodies containing magnetic minerals such as magnetite.

On their return to Toronto both Mr. Rickaby and Dr. Hurst recommended an airborne magnetometer survey of the area they believed was most promising in the eastern part of the Province. This work was carried out incooperation withthe Federal authorities. Following the aerial survey, a map was prepared showing the presence of numerous anomalies. One of the most interesting of these was located near Marmora beneath a thick cover of limestone. When the maps became available to the public, important American iron-ore companies

took notice and one of these, Bethlehem Steel, made arrangements for the drilling of one of the anomalies indicated on the map. Diamond drilling confirmed the indications of the aero-magnetic survey and a deposit of magnetic iron ore has indeed been found. Many other American and Canadian companies are doing work in that area. There is more than a possibility that Easterr Ontario will become an important producer of iron ore in the not too distant duture and the plans for the location of a beneficiation plant which has been mooted for a good many years, may very well materialize, and we may know the answer by early Fall.

Because of its particular geology, Eastern Ontario is the most important producer of industrial minerals in the Province. The development of new techniques and the higher prices are bound to lead to the utilization of a great variety of raw materials known to exist there or yet to be found. Near Renfrew, at Haley Station, the Dominion Magnesium plant conveys an example of this very point. Now this plant is located near a large deposit of crystalline limestone which is used in the production of magnesium and other metals. The metallurgical process used at this plant was developed by a great Canadian scientist, Dr. Pidgeon, and the staff is made up of eager, clever young Canadian scientists, now recognized across the line as authorities in the metallurgy of light and rare metals. The newspapers announced a few days ago that Dominion Magnesium will soon be producing engine parts for Canada's jet engines.

Early last Fall the Prime Minister of Ontario officially opened one of Canada's newest industries. I refer to the plant of the Johns-Manville Company at Matheson, which is now producing

a large output of asbestos. The presence of asbestos in the rocks of the area had been known for quite a number of years but no one had shown any interest in spending the huge amounts of money required to test the ground up until such time as Johns-Manville came into north-eastern Ontario. This new industry is making a worthwhile contribution to the economy of the area. The search for other deposits, such as the Johns-Manville deposit at Matheson is being carried out along a belt extending from the Quebec border up to a point south of Cochrane, and we must hope that other occurrences shall be found to increase the potential asbestos production from that section of the Province. This successful venture in the field of asbestos production is another indication of the richness of our subsoil and of the variety of mineral substances occurring there.

The hon. Members are no doubt aware that the gold mining industry of the Province is having some difficulties at the present time owing to the very high cost of production and the fact that the price of their end-product, gold, has been pegged and that very little can be done about it until such time as an international agreement has been reached. Up to a certain point the gold mines of Ontario are in a better position than those of the sister province of Quebec, owing to a higher grade of gold mined here, and therefore in the event of a continuous increase in the costs of production, it stands to reason that fewer mines here would shut down than would be the case in the Province of Quebec. I fervently hope that the near future will bring good news from the standpoint of the price of the yellow metal. That would be of considerable importance not only to the

Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec but to the rest of Canada. The fact must not be forgotten that gold or the search for gold has always led to the discovery of other minerals of great importance to the development of our country. Also, that too many of our communities in the north are entirely dependent upon the successful operation of our gold mines for their existence.

And now I would like to say a few words about Cobalt -- the old town of Cobalt which everybody recognizes as the cradle of prospecting in this province. You are no doubt aware that Cobalt very nearly became a ghost town when the price of silver and the exhaustion of the rich, but narrow vein systems in most of the mines operated there, were exhausted. The ores of Cobalt contain nickel, some copper, arsenic, but mostly silver and the metal cobalt. Cobalt is now in great demand as new techniques and new uses have placed that item on short supply list. Cobalt is used extensively in the production of high grade magnets for certain atomic purposes. Large quantities are consumed in the tool-steel industry and now it is an important constituent in the special alloys that go into the construction of heat resistant jet motors. On my last trip to Cobalt, last Fall, I had the pleasure of notiving how much more confident the people of Cobalt seemed to be. Last week's announcement to the effect that the price of Cobalt would be increased to the extent of 60 per cent is certainly good news as it is expected that a greater search shall be made for this critical metal.

Three years ago the Ontario Department of Mines

decided to conduct a detailed geologial investigation in the Cobalt area and to this end a Resident Geologist was appointed there. Although this technician's report has not yet been published, the fact is that he has been able to supply valuable information to prospectors and to mine developers operating there from preliminary maps and notes which he has compiled to date.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)

The Temiskaming Testing Laboratories operated by the Ontario Department of Mines at Cobalt is rendering invaluable services to the community and to the producers in the area. Most of the concentrates and ores produced in the Cobalt area are handled at this plant and sold through the best possible markets. This plant is now working at full capacity.

Owing to the great increase in silver production in the Cobalt and Gowganda areas in the past year, the volume of business conducted by the Temiskaming Testing Laboratories has expanded beyond the expectations of a year ago, and to cope with the situation quite extensive alterations in the equipment of the plant have been found necessary, involving the installation of new crushing and screening machinery and the enlargement of fire assaying facilities, as well as other equipment. In the Assay and Chemical Laboratory operated in conjunction with the Testing Laboratories, a tremendous increase in the volume of business has been encountered and well over seven thousand determinations were made in 1950, as well as four hundred and sixty five bullion assays, against a total of two thousand seven hundred and sixteen in the preceeding year. Estimated revenue to the Department from the operation in the current year is approximately forty thousand dollars against an actual revenue in 1949-50 of fourteen thousand dollars. This, more than any other figures, gives an indication of what is happening in the Cobalt area.

In the Sudbury basin activity is at a fever pitch and the nickel-copper industry of that area, which is incidentally the largest producer of nickel in the world, is on the verge of pushing its production beyond all former records. The scale of mining operations in the nickel-copper mines is really tremendous and for the purpose of expanding output the nickel companies have expended scores of millions of dollars to prepare their metallurgical plants for the treatment of lower grade ores. Some of the older mines in the area, which had not been operate for many years, are now being re-opened. In the case of the Creighton mine which is owned and operated by the International Nickel Company of Canada, completely new surface plant as well as a modern community, have been built, diamond drilling along the rim of the basin has also disclosed rich ore bodies which will add to the already great ore reserves there.

I might also point out to the Honourable Members that the mines of the Sudbury area are the largest producers of cobalt in Canada. This is a by-product of the overall operations.

MR. COX; Might I ask the Honourable Minister of Mines a question, Mr. Speaker? He is talking about Sudbury. I wonder if it has been brought to your attention, according to Jules Cross, that very emminent engineer who was associated with Steep Rock, he advises us that there is a body of nickel ore about thirty miles west of head of the lakes. Preliminary exploration work would indicate that they have proven enough to indicate there is at least $50 or $60 million worth.

I notice that in the Toronto Evening Telegram the night before last that United States interests are coming in here in the hope of financing new nickel mines. I also notice that in the Toronto Globe and Mail that the Canadian National Railways contemplate extending its line west of Winnipeg 700 miles to a new discovery. I have never heard anything of that deposit just west of the lake head before but one must accept the opinion of a geologist like Jules Cross; and the people in the North at the Lakehead are very mucy interested in determining if the development should be proceeded with. With the general demand for nickel throughout the world and that proven body already established I am wondering if the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell) is familiar with that situation and if anything is to be done about it.

MR. GEMMELL: The hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) was kind enough to mention this to me the other day.

MR. COX: Perhaps you have not the information that I propose to bring out in a little more detail at a future date; but I thought perhaps you might have some information regarding that obvicusly important ore body. I do not ask for the answer to that definite question to-day and I want to thank you for the explanation you have already made.

MR. GEMMELL: Mr. Speaker, I might say that hon. member for Fort William (Mr. Cox) mentioned this to me the other day. In the brief time at my disposal, the information I have available at the moment is that the body proven is too small to tell much at the present

time. As time goes on it probably will tellmore. That is the information I have at the moment.

MR. COX: $50. or $60. million.

MR. GEMMELL: It is very interesting to note that the mines in Sudbury are producing at least 80% of the world's nickel, the largest producer of copper in the British Empire, the largest producer of platinum and the largest producer of silver in Canada. This industry is probably the greatest nickel mining operation in the world, As a result of that industry to-day we have the sixth largest city in the Province of Ontario in Sudbury. Sudbury has been the mother of mining in Ontario and Canada, and the trained men we have raised through that operation have gone out to help in the development of other mines throughout the Dominion. There is no question in my mind as I am sure there is no question in the minds of the hon. members from the north, at least, that we will have 10, 15 and 20 Sudburys in the north country in the days to come.

Ontario is now a major producer of iron ore, thanks to the development of the Steep Rock iron range and those of the Michipicoten area. It is now possible to foresee a very large increase in the annual shipments of iron ore, both high grade and beneficiated from these mines.

From 1923 up to the summer of 1939, the Province of Ontario produced not one single ton of iron ore. Iron ore was cheap in those days and iron ore was plentiful in the United States. However, it so happens that the

reserves of high-grade ore in the Lake Superior ranges in the United States reached a point where it was decided that prices would have to go up or else sources of iron ore outside the United States territory would have to be found to replace these. At least in those days there were warnings. The total consumption of iron ore by Canadian furnaces at that time were well below the present production of iron ore by the mines of Ontario, and well below the combined production of the iron mines of Newfoundland and Ontario. The rearmament programmes instituted by the democracies prior to the war of 1939 encouraged a search for new sources of iron ore outside the United States territory. That is why Algoma Steel Corporation carried out intensive investigations in the Michipicoten area, where large ore bodies of low grade ore were known to exist. One year earlier, Jules Cross, a mining engineer and prospector of note, from Port Arthur, worked on the theory that the waters of Steep Rock Lake covered huge deposits of high grade hematite iron ore. He found support in this contention from two men who were well known in the mining industry of Ontario. I refer to the late Joe Errington of Sudbury and the late General Hogarth. With their support he went ahead and proved this contention. In the beginning Steep Rock was thought to present too many problems of an engineering nature to permit its development. I have been told that the late member for Port Arthur, Dave Spence, brought in a sample of Steep Rock iron ore and made a speech in this very legislature and extolled the potentialities of this area lying to the west of the Head of the Lakes. Had it not been for the

war it is doubtful if Steep Rock would have been developed at that time. Even when the Canadian Government, the Government of the Province of Ontario, and that of the Republic to the south, came forward and promised financial help there were many people who doubted that Steep Rock would continue to produce once the war emergency was over.

It is to the credit of a group of comparatively young men that Steep Rock has gone forward and today constitutes one of the most important sources of iron ore that we have on the North American continent. I would like to pay tribute here to the very young President of this great Company, F. S. Fotheringham, who has borne most of the responsibilities along the technical and administrative lines to bring this great project to the high position that it holds to-day. According to available information, I can say that the Province of Ontario in the field of iron ore production holds the trump cards. Our geographical location, the accessibility of deep waterways - we lie north of the Great Lake system - enables us to ship these iron ore resources to any point in Canada or to the United States at very low cost. If we ship to Canada we are saving a considerable amount of American exchange; if we ship to the United States we are enhancing our position along the lines of foreign exchange. I have no doubt that within a very reasonable period of time, a larger potential production of pig iron and steel facilities will be established at strategic points to treat the raw material that we can produce in ever growing quantities.

I have spoken, up to a certain point, extensivley on this subject because I know that the Honourable Members are becoming more and more interested in what goes on in this Province along mining lines. A number of the Honourable Members took part in a trip throughout certain sections of Northern Ontario in the Fall of 1949 and I gathered from their remarks that they were very much impressed by what they had seen and heard in the course of their extensive tour. I am sure that it is in the interest of the whole population of Ontario and of Canada if we have an enlightened group of representatives in our Legislatures, and I would like to say here that the facilities of the Ontario Department of Mines are at the disposal of the Members of this Legislature so that they shall be enabled to learn what is going on in the mining industry of Ontario.

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MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell), would make it plain to the hon. members of the House that the Michipicoten production was sindered which is much poorer than the other?

MR. GEMMELL: That is right. The deposits in the Steep Rock area are hematite ore, which can be shipped in the way in which they are found. With respect to the magnitite ore it has to be beneficiated which happens in the Michipicoten district. For every one and a half million tons of ore mined in the Michipicoten area after it has been beneficiated there remain only one million tons. I think as a matter of fact it was Mr. Spence, a member of this House who brought the first sample here. Many of the older members will remember Mr. Spence from Fort William placed it on his desk and made a speech about Steep Rock some years ago.

There is no question that, regardless of any other deposits about which we read in this country, Ontario has a commanding place in the iron ore field because of its close proximity to the great lakes, to the deposits and to the steel industry. It would be very reasonable to assume that within a very short period of time we could possibly produce 10 million tons of iron ore each year. Any Dominion industrial growth will depend largely on a strong iron and steel industry.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a few words about the role the Ontario Department of Mines plays in this great pattern of industrial development in so far as mining is concerned. I referred earlier to the fact that the Department of Mines was barely 30 years old. It is a fact that the history of mining in this Province dates back to 1887 when the great nickel-copper mines of the Sudbury basin were discovered. Prior to that time little was known of the mineral potentialities of our Province and very erratic and intermittent mining developments were carried out in the eastern part of the Province, for the greater part, and these consisted in the production of iron ore, a little gold and some industrial minerals. Before 1891 it is estimated that the total production value of all mineral substances amounted to only nine million dollars. With the publication of the report of the Ontario Mining Commission in 1891, a bureau of Mines was created. In 1903 Cobalt was discovered, this was followed in 1909 by the dis very of Porcupine and then in 1912 by that of Kirkland Lake. By 1919 it was realized that it was essential for the good of the mining industry that a Department of Mines, separate from the Department of Lands and Forests, should be created to take care of the special problems involving the proper administration of matters pertaining to mining development. Now it is happens that the Ontario Department of Mines is not a complex one. Because of the nature of mining the staff for the greater part is technical.. We have geologists, whose purpose is to map the geology of the Province and report thereon.

We have mining engineers and chemical engineers whose duty it is to guarantee the safe operation of mines; the assay office takes care of the identification and qualitative and quantitative assessment of mineral samples submitted. In Sudbury there is the Sulphur Fumes Arbitrator whose duty it is to assess damage, in the event damage is caused, of a smoke from the reduction works of the nickel-copper industry. At Cobalt, Ontario, as I have said earlier, we have the Temiskaming Testing Laboratories where technical and mechanical help is available for the particular mining problems of that district. Besides this the Department of Mines is represented in strategically located points in the mining areas by mining recorders where prospectors file their claims. A highly competent personnel is located in Toronto at headquarters to take care of the administrative details pertaining to the operations of the Department. That, in a nutshell, is the make-up of the Ontario Department of Mines.

A tremendous amount of work is accomplished in the course of a year by this personnel. Little of it finds its way in the publicity columns for the simple reason that little of it is of a nature to impassion the readers. But that does not mean that it is not work of a nature to leave the public cold. The Ontario Mining Act and its regulations as well as other legislation falling under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Department of Mines, are considered as models in their field. This legislation and these regulations have been emulated by political jurisdiction all over the

world. There is a very good reason for this. Ontario has pioneered along many lines and because of the peculiarity of the problems that we have to face mine-wise we were forced to do a lot of spade work. In this we have been helped by specialists in industry. The people that we have taken into the Department have proven over the long run to be top-notchers in their field and I would say that it is to them and to the spirit of co-operation which we have always received from the industry that we have such sane and healthy legislation. Legislation is one thing, its application or enforcement is another, and after having seen the records of the Department I can say with pride that at no time in its history has the Department of Mines failed to recognize its responsibility toward the people of Ontario. I must also add that in very few instances have we been forced to take action of that nature.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure the Honourable Members would be interested in a few figures that will corroborate some of the things that I have just said. The report of the Chief Inspector of Mines for the year 1950 shows a fatality rate of .68 persons killed per thousand persons employed by the mines, metallurgical works, quarries and clay, sand and gravel pits, regulated by the Mining Act. This is a decrease of .32 per thousand over the preceding year and is actually .97 per thousand lower than the average for the last twenty-five years. The Honourable Members will agree that this is a very good record. I would like them to understand that the Ontario Department of Mines is not entirely responsible for this

condition. We realize that it should be improved and that we should come as close as possible to perfection. Industry has done the lion's share of the work and I will say that it has been inspired to a considerable degree by the exhortations of the staff of the Chief Inspector of Mines. Millions of dollars are being spent annually by the industry to eradicate accident causes, to educate their employees along safety lines. The industry is very much accident conscious and mine labour is becoming increasingly so.

Another manifestation of the Department's work along safety lines, involves rock bursts. Severe rock bursts occurred, more or less regularly, a few years ago in a number of Ontario mines. This was a result of deeper operations. A committee was organized in 1940, known as the Ontario Rock Burst Committee, to investigate the problem and to devise ways of controlling them. This committee meets annually and at these meetings reports are heard from several parts of the Province regarding the results accomplished by the industry along control lines.

The last meeting was held on February 15th, 1951. At this meeting it was shown that a very satisfactory improvement in the situation, over the previous nine years, and especially over the last year, could be reported. The Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. W.O. Tower, points out that it would seem the measures put into effect to minimize the severity of rock bursting, are achieving good results. Here again our technicians and the technicians employed by the industry are co-operating along lines that are proving useful to the people of this province.

It may not be generally known by the Members of this Legislature that the Mines Inspection staff operate the largest mine rope-testing machine in Canada, and one of the most powerful in the world. Its purpose is to test mine ropes or cables that are used for hoisting purposes. Not only are all hoist ropes in Ontario mines tested twice a year but we are now doing work for other Provinces. In 1950, 1,451 such ropes were tested or an increase of 6 percent of the number recorded during the preceding year.

The work being carried out by the geological branch of the Ontario Department of Mines is of the utmost importance to the success of our mining industry. Technicians of a very high calibre are employed by the Department to investigate the geology of areas in the Province. I am glad to say that in the course of 1951 that sixteen projects will be carried out by geological parties throughout the Province of Ontario. Some of these are continuing projects, to the number of eight. I would like to enumerate these.

In the Porcupine belt, detailed geological mapping of McCool Township will be continued. Preliminary exploration in this township indicates the presence of a type of rock similar to that worked for asbestos in Munro township to the west. In the Cobalt area the continuation of detailed mapping of the productive section of the camp is being carried out. This is amply justified by the greatly accelerated demand for cobalt which is now an element of prime strategic importance.

In the Sudbury area the completion of detailed mapping of Baldwin township which was begun in 1950 and a geological reconnaissance of the block of townships extending in the District of Algoma to the northwest of Baldwin township. The extension of reconnaissance, geological mapping from the Theano area on the east shore of Lake Superior, northward beyond the Montreal River where radio-active deposits are at present being actively developed.

In the Port Arthur area detailed geological mapping of the Gunflint formation from Port Arthur westward towards the Minnesota boundry is being carried out to better assess the possibilities of finding commercial iron deposits in that formation.

In Renfrew county in Eastern Ontario, extension of detailed geological mapping from Lyndoch township into Brudenell and Raglan townships, with special attention being paid to the occurrence of pegmatite, corundum and other industrial minerals in the area. Also in Eastern Ontario, Frontenac county, where a continuation of reconnaissance geological mapping has developed a potential mineral bearing rock formation extending eastward from Palmer township into Sherbrooke township in Lanark county. The ground water resources surveys will be carried out in part of Peel county for the purpose of assisting in the search for additional ground water supplies.

This latter work is extremely important. A new project will be carried out in Sothman township in the District of Sudbury where discoveries of gold and nickel minerals would appear to warrant the commencement of detailed geological mapping of this particular township. In Delhi township in the District of Sudbury, also, a reconnaissance geological mapping of an area in which lead deposits are currently being developed will be carried out. In the Pickle Lake - Crow River area a compilation of data derived from drilling and underground exploration in the producing section of the area. In the Lumby Lake area in the Districts of Kenora and Thunder Bay the commencement of reconnaissance geological mapping of a greenstone sediment belt extending from Red Paint Lake to Upsala on the Canadian Pacific Railway where recent discoveries of gold, copper, iron, lead and zinc have been reported. In the Sioux Lookout area in the District of Kenora the extension of detailed geological mapping eastward from Echo township, where gold deposits are

now under development. Other projects under consideration include mapping in the vicinity of Mamainse Point, east shore of Lake Superior in Lackner and McNaught townships in the District of Sudbury, and in Mountjoy and Godfrey township in the western part of the Porcupine area.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that the geological staff of the Ontario Department of Mines is keeping abreast of developments. In many instances, history proves it, the work of our geologists has resulted in the discovery of important mineral ore bodies. The geological reports and maps produced by the Ontario department of Mines are considered as among the best in the world. These surveys and maps cover all the important mining areas of the province.

Geology is not an exact science like chemistry. In the productive mining areas it is sometimes very difficult to locate the ore in view of the fact that the sub-soil has the appearance of a tri-dimensional jig-saw puzzle. The problem faced by the geologist is to figure out a pattern of fracturing so that he will be able to figure out the lication of a continuation or projection of ore bodies. In other words, the geologists have the key to the secrets of nature and from a practical standpoing it means that it becomes possible once the answers are known to greatly expand operations in our mining areas. We should all bear in mind that the geology of the pre-Cambrian shield, the oldest rock formations known, also happens to be the most complicated and the special knowledge that our young Canadian geologists have acquired through study and observation, is of immeasurable value to the prospectors and mine developers.

Prospectors were fairly active in 1950 and nearly 14,000 mining claims were recorded. At the beginning of last year a new recording office was opened at Red Lake and a new Patricia Mining Division created with the recording office at Sioux Lookout.

I might say the Department of Mines has taken an active part in not only mining activities but in the municipalities where we could help to create better communities; we have added our voice and our information, and the knowledge accrued in the years gone by to help create at least better communities in the newer areas and to give them planning and guidance which will make them finer communities in the days to come.

As I said in the beginning, I think it is up to every member of this House, and particularly to every one of those who represent Northern Ontario ridings, to, at every possible moment, tell the people of this province of the great possibilities which exist up there. It is common knowledge in the past few years or for over the past quite a number of years that we have lost a lot of our trained personnel -- University students and trained mining people -- to the country to the south of us. I think actually the change is well on its way in the reverse. We certainly hope it is. It is rather remarkable to realize how few Canadians are conscious of the great resources we have, the great opportunities that exist for our people. In the last world war hundreds of millions of dollars were raised for victory bonds in this country, yet to date, while it is not entirely true, Canadians are not investment conscious to take advantage of the developments which are taking place. I think they should. I think if

Canadians are going to take advantage of what God has given us we must make them conscious of these valuable deposits, of the need to take an active part in their development and to take advantage of that rather than to allow it to go to people who seem to appreciate more than we do.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GEMMELL: I did not mention in my speech the program we have been carrying out in the James Bay area for the last number of years. Our Geological Department has done some drilling in that area where traces of oil over a period of years have been found. I think the program will be completed this year. As a result of the drilling we are doing there while it is not really a program for discovering oil it is a program to find out the geology of that section, to find out whether it is worthwhile to spend money in attempting to drill oil wells in that part of the province.

I think the Government of Ontario has done very well in many ways in aiding the workers and aiding its development.

MR. NIXON: May I ask - have you had any encouraging results?

MR. GEMMELL: Not too encouraging, although the program will not be finished until next summer at which time a report will be made. I do not think so far the results have been such as to get us too excited. One of the reasons, of course, is that the large developments in Western Canada have attracted the companies which are directly interested in this field to a much greater degree; and the possibilities, of course, of discovering oil out there are far beyond of what they would be in this section of the country because it is very difficult to interest anybody in spending the millions required for that

type of work. As I said before I think the Government has done a great deal to aid in the development in Northern Ontario. Last year it was certainly encouraging to me and to all those in the north when, in the month of June, I believe, three different new generating plants were opened up in that section of the country. Then when we took up the paper the other day we found Des Joachims plant is now running at full capacity, that they are hooked up and that the supply of power will be such that the development of mines and other industries can continue at full production knowing that a sufficient amount of power will be available for their needs.

I would say that the building of the Trans-Canada Highway through Northern Ontario will add much to the discovery of new minerals and the opening up of that country. But I think, Mr. Speaker, we should go further than that. At the present time the Government is considering a road program with particular reference to the mining industry not in connection with highways, but in connection with the question of access roads to deposits. The definite policy on this has not been fully completed yet, but I hope very shortly to be able to tell this House that funds will be available to aid in this access roads which are so necessary in the development of our mineral resources.

(TAKE "G" FOLLOWS)

MR. C. W. COX (Fort William): Anything new about the road to Steep Rock Mine?

MR. GEMMELL: I am not speaking in terms of one hundred foot highways--

MR. COX: Mr. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) may I interupt again? How about the road to that great Steep Rock Mine? Have you anything new on that?

MR. FROST: We will have shortly.

MR. COX: You will have shortly? The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) answered your question, probably. I wish you would tell me what "shortly" means?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): It will be like Red Lake. If the Opposition makes enough fuss about it, they will get it.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): How short is"shortly?"

MR. FROST: The opposition never heard of Red Lake before--

MR. JOLLIFFE: On the contrary, the first hon. member of the House to raise that question was the former hon. member for Kenora, and when he raised it, the hon Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) than said it was not practicable.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GEMMELL: I will go this far, Mr. Speaker. I know of no road in Northern Ontario that did not add much to the sum total of the wealth of the people of the province.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GEMMELL: I think it is a great thing to know with respect to the deposit of asbestos at Matheson, that the road known as the "Lightning Road" was built with the encouragement of the Department of Mines. As a result of that road being

built---and I think the Department was criticized at the time because there was no production---last year there was one discovery and the value of that asbestos mined has returned manyfold the investment we made in that section.

I think that is true of every highway or railroad we ever constructed in Northern Ontario. Under today's conditions, with deposits of metals that are so essential to national defence, I think the creation of small roads which will give access to the deposits awaiting their further development will certainly add much to the development of the North and the sum total of the wealth and the economy of this province.

I think, Mr. Speaker, it is not going too far to say, in connection with Steep Rock, that the United States Bureau of Mines quotes an experienced mining engineer in saying that not less than 1,000,000,000 tons of ore will be found on the property.

MR. COX: One billion?

MR. GEMMELL: I believe it will be greater than that, Mr. Speaker. In closing, I would like to say my hon. friend the member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) will no doubt remember meeting a very fine geologist on his visit to Steep Rock, a man by the name of Mr. Roberts. I was reading an article on Steep Rock the other day by Mr. Roberts, and one of the quotations seemed to me very apt to our section of the country. Hon. members will realize this meant something to me, and I think they may like to hear it. He says:

> "But here on the frontier spring up new homes of young men and women. They are thinking not of security but of opportunity, not of repose

"but of life. The cry of the loon fades away, the sounds of industry arise and through them all may be heard the laughter and play of children; they foretell a future better than that which has been."

And that is what the people of the North feel, and that is what they are going to do for this province, and the more encouragement we give them, the better it is going to be for each and every one of us. Because our prosperity there represents an increase in prosperity to you here. And I say that every hon. member of this House should be conscious of what God has endowed us with in that section of the country and take an active part in brining into production those deposits of minerals which mean so much to each and every one in this House.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(Page G-4 follows)

MISS AGNES MacPHAIL (York East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was getting nervous, just watching the clock and the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell) stopped at the very right moment. I know nothing about mines but I just want to say if God gave us so much, I do not know why Americans say so much about God's Country.

SOME Hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MacPHAIL: I wanted to say some very nice things about Mr. Speaker, but he is not in the Chair so I do not know how I can do it. I think I will just have to leave it out. You know, everybody says nice things about the Speaker but I wanted really to say some very nice things, because I do think that he is a Speaker who lends real dignity to the Legislature. Sometimes I think it needs adding, too.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may have the opportunity, he will be back in a moment.

AN hon. MEMBERS: Tell the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell) something else.

MISS MacPHAIL: No, I have nothing else to say to him. I want to say about the Mover (Mr. White) and the Seconder (Mr. Villeneuve) of the Reply to the Speech from the Throne that on the afternoon of their addresses, I was drinking tea with the gracious wife of the hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). There is one thing about the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), he chose a wife who is a very gracious and fine lady.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MacPHAIL: I am not much on tea parties, but when Mrs. Frost gives one, I want to be there. So I went away and I did not hear the speeches of the Mover and the Seconder but had I thought that they were going to critically review the record of the government, I would have stayed but I have heard so many movers and seconders of speeches just tell how wonderful their government is and anyway I have heard so much about how wonderful the government is that I did not think it was worth staying for the afternoon. And besides that, the man who can tell how wonderful this government is best, is the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MacPHAIL: And he does it daily, in the middle of other people's speeches.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, Hear.

MISS MacPHAIL: Mr. Speaker, I wanted you to be in the Chair, because I wanted to say some very nice things to you. I do sincerely think that you add dignity and grace to the Chamber, and I sympathize with you in having to sit there so long and so often. I do think you have wisdom, I think in most things you are very fair. There is just one thing, one task that you have, and it is a tough one. I think you will have to have a little chat in camera with the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) about interrupting other people's speeches.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MISS MacPHAIL: He makes about 20 speeches a day, and very often in the middle of other folks'.

MR. FROST: I have not said a word all day.

MISS MacPHAIL: You know, Mr. Drew used to do that too, but I did hot expect it of the present Premier, because I have noticed in the main he does not do what Mr. Drew did.

I want to say something about the hon. member for Durham(Mr. Foote). I would not want the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy) whom I have publicly acclaimed and about whom I have said very kind things, to think that I am transferring my affections, but at least I am dividing them. I want to thank the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote) for nominating me as a candidate for the Senate. I think the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy)---well, first of all the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) and the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy) and the hon.member for York East (Miss MacPhail) deserve something when for 30 or 32 years, we have listened to speeches. Do you not think, Mr. Speaker, that something is due us?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MISS MacPHAIL: I do not know that it should be a Senatorship, we would have to have a conference with Mr. St.Laurent before I could say that, but quite seriously, I think that members of Legislatures and members of Parliament are about the only people left who do not get a retiring allowance after 30 years' service. I am quite serious about that, I think something should be done on that point, probably that is the reason we have almost no doctors in the House. The new hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) is about the only practicing physician we have in the House. The reason is clear; doctors cannot leave a practice for five, six or ten years and have one

when they go back. I do not know about the hon.Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips), I hope he has got somebody looking after his practice, because maybe some day he will need it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MISS MacPHAIL: And then maybe it will not be there. So I think the hon. member for Brent (Mr. Nixon), the hon. Member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy) and the hon. Member for York East (Miss MacPhail) should be rewarded in some way. I do not want a medal because you cannot eat medals but I do think there should be some sort of superannuation after a certain period.

I saw not very long ago that in the diplomatic service they now retire with some recompense after five years of service---five years. But after 15 years or so, whatever the member did before has disappeared, because you cannot be both a member of the Legislature or a member for Parliament and have anything else go along as it would if you were attending to it, whatever that business might be.

The hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote) and I see almost identically in the need of reforming offencers against the law and in the hope of reforming offenders against the law. He believes, as I believe, that most offenders against the law is caught young enough, can be reformed and no matter how long they have been an offender against the law, there is still some chance if they are treated as human beings.

I would even go so far as to agree with him on the need of treating alcoholics. I remember when I visited

the Mimico Reformatory in company with the hon. member for York East (Mr. Millard) that the police truck came in and there was one man there, a very aged man with a very long beard down to his waist, and Mr. Wright, who was then the superintendent, said: "Oh, I see we havee Grandpa back with us." He said to us: "He just comes in and goes out and comes in and goes out." Well, when you think of the cost of that to the Province of Ontario, the court, the care and everything, if that man could be cured as an alcoholic, the Province of Ontario would save a great deal of money as well as, in this case, saving "Grandpa."

But there my agreement ends---well, I would not say my agreement with the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote) ends, but there my agreement ends that we should make it so easy for people to sop up liquor to such an extent that they are a bother to everybody around. We should not go on creating heavy drinkers if any way can be devised to stop people making fools of themselves.

In the Southern States, where it is very hot and where people drink a great deal, they have one thing that I think is practicable and that is that if anybody drinks too much, is "Beyond the pale". Such a person has lost something, whatever company they are in they fall in the estimation of that company if they show the slightest sign of having had liquor to drink.

I remember one time I was down at the University of Louisiana, in the days of Huey Long, which is quite a while ago now. I was staying with a professor and another professor came to the house and while there was nothing

objectionable about it, he really had had one drink too many, and he was terribly concerned about it. Afterwards, he wrote me an apology and he came and apologized to my hostess, and he was in a terrible state about the thing. It interested me, so I asked Prof.Harriett Spiller Daggett with whom I was staying, about the thing, whey he was so alarmed, because I had seen a great many people in his condition that did not bother apologizing. She explained that in that neighborhood--that was in Baton Rouge--that it was the worst of all bad form to not know when to stop.

Well, I thought there was something to be said for that, because public opinion can do what legislation sometimes cannot do.

Anyway, to go on with this, I am alarmed about the liquor traffic. I am not going to say much about it at the moment, but the government claims a figure of liquor sold as $196,000,000. with a $40,000,000. profit. Probably by the time it got through to the consumers, that cost $260,000,000. roughly. Well, you know, the cost of liquor to the province is temendous. Alcoholics represent only a small part. Think of the broken homes and then the grants that the province has to pay to Children's Aid, the reformatories, the hospitals, to all these kinds of things, as a result of people drinking liquor. If you check one against the other, the government does not make much, if anything. They are always thinking that liquor brings in great revenue but I am pointing out, Mr. Speaker, that liquor brings to the government great bills and I would not be surprised if

they just about cancel each other out.

And besides that, they do something that you cannot rectify anyway, and that is the wasted lives and the broken homes and the unhappy people, and the children who have not got a decent home. Nothing can right that, even though the government does pay a lot of money out in the attempt to counteract it.

I want to say just a very little bit about old age pensioners. I know that we in this House all want the removal of the means test. We think very much alike on the question of old age pensions, so it is not a Party matter in the House. But I was hoping that the House leader of the Liberal Party (Mr. Oliver) would tell Mr. St.Laurent that the Federal Government at one time -- in 1945 -- expressed their willingness to have the means test removed on certain conditions, on condition of tax agreements with the provinces, and so on. Because, to my astonishment, Mr. St.Laurent has not heard of it. I thought the number of people that hollered about it even in the Toronto area was enough, I did not think they needed to be told any other way, but I read this Hansard which I hold in my hand, and was very surprised to find that Mr. St.Laurent was making a speech just a year ago on the day I intended to make this speech---that was the 20th, Mr. Speaker; for six days, you know, Mr. Gemmell and I have been "on a hook" waiting, you know due to this business of trying to sandwich the Speech from the Throne in among all the Bills and so on is an exhausting performance---but I found that on the 20th of February, 1950, Mr. St.Laurent had been making a speech about the

desirability, from his government's standpoint, of a system of direct contributions in relation to old age pensions, and at that point he was interrupted by Stanley Knowles, who is tremendously interested in these people, the C. C. F. member for North Winnipeg.-

MR. FROST: Shame on him.

MISS MacPHAIL: Quoting Knowles, he said:

> "That was not the Federal government's offer to the provinces in 1945. Was that offer not made without its involving a contributory system?"

and Mr. St.Laurent said:

> "No, it was not. I think that if the hon. member will refer to the proposition he will find there never was any offer of a pension without a means test and without a contribution".

Now, what is Mr. St.Laurent? I just leave it to the House. It may be a lawyer's quibble, but I have no time for lawyers' quibbles when old age pensions are the subject, when thousands of old age pensioners in Canada are trying to live on $40. a month.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): Or less.

MISS MacPHAIL: Yes, or less. It is ridiculous. You have trouble to-day trying to live on $40. a week, let along $40. a month. I could not understand the Prime Minister of Canada doing a thing like that. I think somebody ought to do something about it. If we all yell---I have found that the way to get things done, is just to holler. I think if everybody in Canada, and

every Legislature and everybody in the House of Commons who is not a Liberal---and there are some people in the House of Commons who are not Liberals---started to holler, something would be done about it.

That reminds me of Mr. Rooney. I had not met him before, but I met him Saturday night. Mr. Rooney, in the last election---what was it, 1948, 1949?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: '49.

MISS MacPHAIL: Everybody else was talking about removing the means test, and pensions at 60 and Mr. Rooney went them one better---they were to get $60. at 60 years of age. He should a talk with Mr. St.Laurent, Mr. Speaker.

Hon. DANA PORTER: (Attorney-General): Well, he got in.

MISS MacPHAIL: He got elected. I am wondering how many more elections the Federal Government, the Liberal Party, is going to win on the pension without means test, without keeping their pledges.

MR. MILLARD: There will be another one coming soon.

MISS MacPHAIL: My personal opinion is to win elections at the expense of suffering aged people is a diabolical performance.

SOME Hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MacPHAIL: If they want to make promises to the rich people and break them, I do not care at all. They can break just as many as they like, but the old age pensioners want somebody to keep their promises.

I was just thinking, in terms of rent, food, clothes, tickets on the street car, and, if they go to church on

Sunday, their collection, and so on, just think of it in terms of ourselves--what is $40. a month? I get $40. out of the bank and it only does a few days. Like other hon. members of this House, someone wants some of the little bit we get, you know. You donate to all the sports business, and somebody is out of work and they want to get in some other location where they have found a job, and so they come to their member and want you to buy them a Ticket. It is amazing, $40. just vanishes like nothing at all.

Mr. Speaker, I want to talk most about the Normal Schools of Ontario. I have visited a few. I visited North Bay, I went to Stratford, I visited Ottawa. I have a young relative living with me this year who is going to Normal School, and of course when you have one Normal School student you have many, and they are going in and out of the House and I hear them talking about the accommodation that they have not got. They kept on, and their stories were so convincing, and they have so little, that I thought I had better go down to the Normal School particularly since it is in York East. I do not know whether this is amalgamation, but Toronto owns it and it is in York East, on Pape Avenue. It is not much of a building,. The provincial government, I suppose, owns it now but Toronto did own it.

(TAKE H FOLLOWS)

I went down, and it was worse than the students had told me. The Hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) should go and see it. Perhaps he has been there, but he should go again and take another look at the Toronto Normal School. Imagine having a place like that in the City of Toronto, which you will like to point out to visitors and say: "This is the Toronto Normal School". It is most amazing.

It is an old public school designed for small children, and there is nothing about it that is suitable for a Normal School -- nothing. I think it was about 1941 or 1942 -- I am not sure which -- that the Old Normal School was taken over for the Rehab. Center, and at that time they were training about 125 teachers, and those teachers in training, with the staff necessary to teach them, were moved to this building up on Pape Avenue. Today there are 480 students, with the necessary staff, and the clerical staff, and yet they are still in the same building as they were when there was only 125. It is just a make-shift place; no one can call it anything else. The students have to eat their lunches wherever they can find room, in an empty school room, or in the auditorium, or anywhere they can find. There is no cafeteria; oh, yes, there is a milk wagon which drives around to the back door -- I do not want to miss that. There is no "Gym", and only one-half of the student body can get into the auditorium at one time. They train teachers now for games, so when they are teaching they can train their students in the same game, so they get into small groups, and go in the auditorium since that is

the only place they have. If they want to use a "Gym", they have to go to another school, the Hartland Jones School, owned by East York.

And yet this Normal School is the place where teachers are trained. It is supposed to be a fine profession. We have read a lot lately about teachers' salary being raised, and the prestige being raised, and we are trying to get the students to go to Normal Schools. I think one of the surest ways would be to build a Normal School worthy of the teaching profession.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Miss MacPHAIL: I am told that many of the students come from these fine Collegiates, and they get a terrible "let down" when they go into the Toronto Normal School.

I must tell you, Mr. Speaker, of one Master -- a new one, who is very highly trained, with degrees, and degrees, and degrees, is not in a classroom at all. He has a desk in the hall, Mr. Speaker. That is true. He is on full-time. At times a class goes out in the country teaching, and he has the classroom while that particular class is away, and he goes from classroom to classroom. He does his preparation in the hall.

The lockers are in an open hallway, and when the Principal was showing me through, he had to send a scout ahead to see if it was all right for us to go in.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Miss MacPHAIL: That was when we were going where the boys'lockers are, and the girls'lockers also, and when they are going to the "Gum", they put on their gum clothes, and the only place they have to change -- because obviously

it is a little risky to change in the hallways --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, Oh.

Miss MacPHAIL: -- so they go into the toilets, which were built for small children. I do not know how they ever change in there, but they say they manage.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Miss MacPHAIL: I do not need to take any time to say that the Toronto Normal School is a disgrace to the province of Ontario, and it is quite unworthy of the fine very fine staff and of the teachers in training. I was ashamed of it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Miss MacPHAIL: I would not be surprised if other Normal School were a little more modern. They may not be exactly up to date, but they are, I believe, fairly decent Normal Schools. I went to the School at Stratford, and thought it really beautiful, but when I went back years afterward, it was astonishing to see how the buildings had shrunk, but even then it had trees and lawns, and flowers.

I would ask the hon. Members of the House to at some time drive down Pape Avenue -- you can easily find where Pape Avenue is -- and have a look at the Normal School.

While I was there, I went to the windows and looked out in all directions to see if I could see any beauty any place, and I could not see any, anywhere. That is where we are training the teachers at the present time, and we are supposed to give them the inspiration to carry on, and enter the teaching profession, and a place like this is where they are spending at least a part of their lives.

I want to make one more reference to Mr. Drew -- and this will be the last one, for today at least. When he was part-time Minister of Education -- and we have been cursed with part-time Ministers of Education --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Miss MACPHAIL: Apparently the Government which was elected in 1943 does not think much of education, to put half a man in charge --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Miss MACPHAIL: But when Mr. Drew was the Minister of Education he changed the class of the Normal School Masters from the highest level of the teaching profession -- I am now referring to the Public Schools -- into the civil service, with only three weeks holidays, and anybody who has ever taught school known that teaching is a very strenuous profession. Now the Normal School masters teach all of the year excepting three weeks; they teach in the summer schools, as well as in the regular schools in the winter time.

I am reminded of a story of a man who was a teacher arrived at the Pearly Gates, and every occupation was represented there but teachers, and he asked why there were no teachers at the Gates, and he was told, "Oh, they are down in Hell attending a Summer School".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Miss MACPHAIL: That may have been all right last Summer, when we did not have any great amount of heat, but the year before was very hot, and we may have a hot Summer again, and yet after teaching all Winter in the Normal School, the Masters have to teach in the Summer Schools, and they do not get one dollar extra pay. But if the Summer Schools

get a Professor from a Collegiate, he gets full pay for the time he is teaching in the Summer School, but the Masters in the Normal Schools do not.

All that I have to say is that Mr. Drew is gone, and I would like to see his works follow after him.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Miss MACPHAIL: I have been looking through all these blue books to get an answer to my question, if I could, but I want to come now to the remuneration of the Masters in the Normal Schools. The pay they get is wretched, when you think of the preparation they have to take for the jobs they hold. I was looking that up in the Public Accounts, and I noticed that when the Government answered my question, they included the cost of living bonus in the salary, so they would not be as much embarassed, as they otherwise would have been. The Normal School Masters -- even the Principal of the Normal School -- will not get as much with this new salary schedule, which has been granted in Toronto, as the Principals of the class "A" Public Schools. I notice that they got $5,000.00, and I think that is pretty generally the situation, Before the new rates came in, they got $5,000.00, and they will now get $6,400.00. But the Normal Schools Principals -- and I think Hamilton and Toronto are the same -- only receive $5,145.--, with the cost of living bonus, which makes it look a little better. I will give you the exact figures, in case you think I am building up a case which is not based on facts. The figure is $5,740.00, with the cost of living bonus.

From what I saw immediately I went into that School was that the prestige is gone; how can the prestige be maintained for a Master when he goes into a school to watch

teachers in training teach, and discusses it with their Principal, when the Principal in a Normal School is getting less money than the Principal of a Public School? The whole thing is ridiculous. This probably applies to all Normal Schools, but I am using Toronto, because I recently visited it.

Many of these teachers in training are University people. I do not know why it is, but there are a great many teachers in training who are University graduates. I suppose that is because a Public School Principal is getting a better salary than any other, certainly better than anything paid to the Normal School Masters. Then, to go back to the Summer vacations, they do not get the money, and they do not get the time. Other teachers utilize their Summer holidays to improve their education, or improve their salary, or broaden their knowledge by travel or reading, but the Masters in the Normal School cannot do any of those things.

Now I come to the question of the Public Schools Inspectors, and this really amazed me. I ask what Inspector came to the Normal, and they said Mr. Elborn, so I looked him up, and I find that he gets $5,895.00 -- I do not know why they could not spare the other $5.00 -- but he is an Inspector of the Toronto Normal, and perhaps some of the other Normal Schools, and I thought that while I did not know the figure, the Inspectors of the Public Schools get ever so much more than that. Public School Inspectors of Toronto are in a salary range from $5,200.00 to $6,200.00, before this salary raise came in, but now the maximum is raised to $7,450.00. Can any sensible person see why

the Inspectors of Public Schools should be paid more than the Inspectors of the Normal Schools. I should think the Inspector of the Normal Schools would require a better training. To be a Master in a Normal School, one has to have public school teaching experience, and degrees, and degrees, and degrees, and they cost money. Then too, they have to act as Inspectors, and when they are finished as Inspectors, they go up as Normal School Masters, but at a lower salary.

There was a time when the Principal of a Normal School was at the very top of the Public School system. There was nobody higher than he. But that is not so anymore. As a result, I am sure that the morale of the old teaching staff of the Ontario Normal Schools has fallen very low; it is certain that their prestige is low, and they cannot get their proper holidays. We live in a money-mad age; we judge people by the money they make, but that is very silly, however, that is the way it is. I know people who have a great deal of money, of whom I do not think very much, and I know of people who have very little money, for whom I have the greatest respect.

I would ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to have a chat with "Old Man Ontario" about this thing --

MR. FROST: I talk to him every day.

Miss MACPHAIL: -- and ask him if the Board of Education of the City of Toronto should spend more money for these Principals of Normal Schools, and these Inspectors of Normal Schools, within the Province of Ontario. It almost looks as if Toronto was wealthier than Ontario. Toronto swaggers around a bit, but even with that, I do

not think that is true.

MR. A.A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): The hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) lives there.

Miss MACPHAIL: Yes, that is true, and he also lives in Ontario.

The thing which might remedy the situation is to have a full-timeMinister of Education, who is interested in education, and who would put his own time into the matters of education --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear,hear.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Minister of Education); Well, that is original,anyway.

Miss MACPHAIL: Well, the hon.Attorney General (Mr. Porter) is amused; that is something.

This is a very important Department, as everybody agrees but apparently the government does not think it is of sufficient importance tohave a Minister all by itself.

MR. FROST: It seems to me I have read that some place.

AN hon. MEMBER: What about the 22 points?

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Look into the Hope Report.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Because they are short of material.

Miss MACPHAIL: That may be so.

Anyway, in closing, Mr. Speaker, something will have to be done about building a NormalSchool for the Toronto area, one of Ontario's Normal School. Let us find a fine site, where there is some beauty, and put this School where the people can get to it easily,and there should be money spent -- I do not like to mention the Hope Report, as it

seems a subject that nobody talks about now --

MR. PORTER: Nobody over on your side. You skated around it.

MISS MACPHAIL: I am not skating around it at all. If the $600,000.00 spent on it had been spent on a Normal School, we would at least have had the building.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MISS MACPHAILT: It looks at the moment as all we have is fifteen pounds of report.

I think something has gone wrong when Public Schools Principals and Public Schools Inspectors are put on a higher level than Normal Schools Principals and Normal Schools Inspectors.

It looks to me as if nobody had looked into the matter for a number of years. I cannot tell you how ashamed I was of these conditions. There is no use in thinking we can get young people into the teaching profession, when we put them into an old Public School Building, and their Masters are not paid as well as they think they should be. Imagine one of the Masters sitting at his desk out in the hall, because he has no classroom to go to. Some of the students said to me, "Some of these old fogies would be retired, if they were teaching some place else". There is something in that. We certainly want to get into the teaching profession these young men and women, who are active, young, enthousiastic and really idealistic, and all these things that teachers are supposed to be, we must improve the conditions, and I hope the Government intends to do something about raising the standard.

There was one other thing I was going to say, but this is not a good time to say it. Perhaps on a later occasion I will have the opportunity of saying it.

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, I again want to say that you add a lustre to the Legislature.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J.G. BROWN (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, in moving the adjournment of the House, perhaps I may give to the hon. Members what appears to be the requirements for the next few days.

In a moment I will move that the House meet tomorrow at 2 o'clock, and we continue with the Throne debate, tomorrow, throughout the afternoon.

On Wednesday we meet at 2 o'clock, if possible -- I am not quite sure of that yet -- but if so, the first hour will be devoted to government Bills, and then from three o'clock to six o'clock, the Private Members Bills, including Bill No 60, standing in the name of the hon. Member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod); Bill No. 88, which I am sure will please the hon. Member for St. David (Mr. Dennison),as it is the Marriage Act; Bill No. 85, "Home Owners Equity", and Bill No. 68 "Equity", which I think will please the hon. Member for Doverfourt (Mr. Park). Then, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, to continue the Throne debate, and if possible I would like to wind up the Throne debate on Wednesday, so we can go ahead with government Bills on Friday, and also on Monday, and introduce the Budget on Tuesday afternoon, a week from tomorrow. I had hoped to bring the budget down earlier,

but that does not seem possible, in view --

MR. JOLLIFFE: That you are still looking for due money?

MR. FROST: That is it. The hon. Member for Essex North (Mr. Ellis) tried to help me there, and the hon. Member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) had quite a lot to say about it in his radio speech, but when I looked into it, I find the cupboard was bare.

MR. MacLEOD: Look into the export taxes.

MR. FROST: That will be done, I assure you.

MR. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that when this House adjourns the present sittings thereof, it stands adjourns until two of the clock tomorrow afternoon, and that Rule No. 2 of the Assembly be suspended so far as they might apply to this Motion.

Motion agreed to.

(Page H-12 follows)

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, just before the adjournment, may I ask the honl Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) whether we could have the advantage at some early date of a stat ement from the honl Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) about the important subject he was discussing in Ottawa on Friday, namely, civil defence.

MR. FROST: Tomorrow at 2 o'clock. We aim to please.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): May I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) how the hon. Min ister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) and the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) are getting along.

MR. FROST: I have not dared to poke my head into their rooms, because I did not want to catch their par ticular malady, nor bring it up here, but I understand they are both doing well. The hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) will probably be back about the middle of the week. The hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) is progressing. He has been quite ill. Now the hon. Minister of Hydro (Mr. Challies) is ill with the same malady.

If I could transmit some of this to the Opposition and keep it off these benches, I would be very glad.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Are these illnesses due to pre-existing conditions, or aggravation?

MR. FROST: There may be some aggravation, from over-work.

Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the House.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.01 of the clock p. m.

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ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Third Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

0

Toronto, Ontario, February 27, 1951, et seq.

0

Volume XIX

Tuesday, February 27, 1951.

0

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

Volume XIX

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1951

And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Presenting Reports by Committees.

MR. B.L. CATHCART (Lambton West): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present the Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, and move its adoption.

THE CLERK ASSISTANT:

To the Honourable

The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

Honourable Members:

Your Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills begs leave to present the following as its Fourth Report:-

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills without amendment:-

Bill No. 13 - An Act respecting the City of Port William.

Bill No. 33 - An Act respecting the City of St. Catharines.

Your Committee begs to report the following Bills with certain amendments:-

Bill No. 10 - An Act respecting the City of St. Thomas.

Bill No. 14 - An Act respecting the City of London.

Bill No. 26 - An Act respecting the City of Oshawa.

All of which is respectfully submitted

(signed) Bryan L. Cathcart
Chairman

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Mr. Speaker, before the motion is declared carried, there is a matter I had in mind to present to you for some days past, and I think this might be a particularly good occasion, in view of the compliments you very deservedly received yesterday from our popular hon. Member for East York (Miss MacPhail), and you should be in a responsive humor.

I am referring to the form in which Reports of Committees are addressed to this House, "to the Honourable The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, Gentlemen". Some years ago a former Speaker ruled very emphatically that it was unparliamentary to use the term "Gentlemen" to the hon. Members of this House, and when he was asked why, he replied rather ambiguously that the hon. members might not all be gentlemen.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh. oh.

MR. NIXON: I think his ruling was very proper. I do submit that the use of this term "Gentlemen" ignores our very popular hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail), and I suggest that some change might be made in the form of this address which would more nearly meet the requirements of the occasion.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, may I add a foot-note to what the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) has said. When the hon. member for Elgin (Mr. Thomas) was Chairman of the Conservation Committee, with his usual diplomacy he was careful to address the Reports of the Committee not to "Gentlemen" but to "Hon. members".

Miss Agnes MacPHAIL (East York): He was a gentleman.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SPEAKER: May I assure the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon), in view of the fact that he has a delegation of forty ladies from his Riding here today --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SPEAKER: -- I can assure him the very distinguished lady we have as an hon. Member of the House should receive due recognition. I would, therefore, suggest that in the presentation of Reports in the future they should be addressed to "Honourable Members", which I think will satisfy those of us who may not be gentlemen, those who are gentlemen, and to the hon. lady Member (Miss MacPhail).

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Motion as amended agreed to.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions.

MR. FARQUHAR R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Nixon, that the name of Mr. Charles Cox, of Fort William, be substituted for that of Mr. A. Chartrand (Ottawa East), on the Committee of Lands and Forests.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): He will tell us all about exports now.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Hon. W.S. GEMMELL (Minister of Mines): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Welsh, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "An Act Respecting Gas Pipe Lines", and that same be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. GEMMELL: Mr. Speaker, in view of the importance of this Bill to the people of Ontario, and its significance

to the hon. Members of the Legislature representing those people, I would ask the privilege of presenting a little longer preamble to the Bill, than ordinarily would be the case.

In order to assure the establishment of high pressure natural gas pipe or transmission lines between the sources of natural gas and the markets, it is imperative that corporations operating pipe lines must be in a position to obtain rights of way for their pipe lines. At the present time a pipe line company cannot, if the property owner refuses, establish its line across the property and must build around the properties where rights of way cannot be obtained. In the past, many of the pipe lines built in southwestern Ontario have been small in diameter -- 6 - 10 inches -- and consequently it was not a serious matter when the property owner forced the company to build around the property. With the introduction, however, of large diameter -- 20 to 30 inches -- high pressure transmission pipe lines, it is impractical from an engineering standpoint and uneconomic to establish these lines in any manner other than the shortest distance between two points.

In the early days of the establishment of small 6 to 10 inch pipe lines (1908-1912), the utility and pipe line companies were permitted to establish the pipe line along the rights-of-way of township, county and provincial highways. It follows that since the policy of the Government was to permit this practice, no difficulties were encountered in establishing these early pipe lines. Today, the policy of the Government and Township council has entirely changed and the Province now requires that pipe lines be not established along

the rights-of-way of any Kings Highway nor along many of the county roads. The corporation wishing to establish a pipe line to carry natural gas from one point to another must, in the future, be prepared to obtain by purchase if possible, easement for their rights-of-way from private property owners. There would appear to be no real objection to the establishment of a large high pressure pipe line across the property since these pipe lines are placed in ditches from three to four feet in depth and the ditches are then filled in so that the property owner can continue to utilize the soil above the pipe line as he did prior to the establishment of the line.

It was not until 1907 that the discoveries of major supplies of natural gas together with the appreciation of its value that pipe lines construction commenced in Ontario. During the period 1908-1917 many pipe lines were established and the consumption reached a peak in 1917 of 20 billion cubic feet.

It was found, however, that the gas fields were beginning to become exhausted too rapidly and controls and restrictions were placed on the sale and distribution of natural gas. Increased exploration and development made available new supplies and beginning in the year 1936, the consumption of natural gas again showed an annual increase until the year 1940, the beginning of the Second Great War. The demand increased sharply and later in 1940 it was found necessary to place restrictions on the sale of natural gas. These restrictions still remain in force today in many areas of southwestern Ontario, and I am of the opinion that until

such time as new supplies of natural gas are available from Western Canada or the United States, it will not be possible to entirely lift the restrictions and controls of the consumption of natural gas in southwestern Ontario. Corporations operating in the United States have already, and as early as 1944, entered into contracts with utility companies in Ontario to supply substantial volumes of natural gas. Restrictions, however, on the export of natural gas from the United States were introduced in 1945. Restrictions in part, remain in force even today. Information, however, recently made available indicates that large quantities of natural gas may be made available for export to Ontario later this year. When these supplies are delivered to Ontario it would only follow that the natural gas must be and can only be moved and delivered by pipe line.

The second fact in connection with the establishment of large size, high-pressure pipe lines, rests in the fact that natural gas will be made available to Ontario and we must then make certain that as soon as this fuel is made available, that our natural gas companies will be in a position to move it to consuming centres. This movement of natural gas is only possible through the establishment of large size high-pressure pipe lines. Pipe lines must, therefore, go through to our towns and cities if the people are to enjoy this much sought after fuel.

The third fact and possibly the most important one, is that there are in southwestern Ontario approximately 500 industries presently utilizing natural gas or gas fuels manufactured from petroleum. Many of these industries depend

for their fuel requirements upon natural gas as was the case during the Second World War. Recent developments definitely indicate that these industries must once again undertake to produce war material and equipment. Let us make certain that adequate supplies will be available for tomorrow by the establishment of high-pressure pipe lines.

I should also like to point out that it was only a few years ago, 1941 to be exact, that the Federal Government found it necessary to order the removal of some 14,000 convertible gas-fired heating units from homes in southwestern Ontario owing to the exhaustion of the natural gas fields supplying that part of the Province. In many instances today, these restrictions still remain in force in certain areas. The establishment of large size high-pressure pipe lines will very quickly alleviate this situation at at the same time make it possible for utility companies to pass on to its consumers a lower priced gas fuel.

Many important transmission pipe lines will be established within the next few years, particularly as branch lines from the main transmission lines can safely be anticipated. Many thousands of homes and hundreds of industries will, as soon as natural gas is available in Ontario, benefit from this fuel.

This Act has been designed in order to make it possible to establish large high-pressure pipe lines for the transmission of natural gas from the field, or point of entry of imported gas, to the markets in Ontario.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) whether, in his opinion, it would not be more proper to make provision for the province to have sole authority over the importation of gas, and distribute it as a public service, and part of a public utility.

MR. GEMMELL: Mr. Speaker, I think I would leave the discussion for second reading. It may be discussed on second reading, and also in the Committee of the House, or the Mining Committee, whichever the House prefers.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

Orders of the Day.

Hon. G.A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to present to the House a report on the meeting held last Friday in Ottawa which was attended by the Minister responsible for Civil Defence in all provinces, and the hon. Minister of National Defence (Mr. Claxton), representing the Federal Government, and the hon. Paul Martin. The Minister of National Defence (Mr. Claxton) stated that Civil Defence was a national necessity. At the beginning of the meeting he announced that the Department of National Defence was no longer responsible for Civil Defence, which had been transferred to Department of National Health and Welfare. Hon. Mr. Martin stated that he had had practically no opportunity to consider this new problem which had been given to his Department.

On February 15th, 1951, I received a telegram from the hon. Minister (Mr. Claxton) confirming the date of the Meeting and asking an outline of the subject for discussion. In reply I wrote the following letter:

"February 15, 1951.

"The Provincial Secretary"

"The Honourable Brooke Claxton,

"Minister of National Defence,

"Ottawa, Ontario.

"Dear Mr. Claxton:

"In reply to your telegram of February 13th, the following are some of the points that we hope will be afforded time for discussion and a final answer arrived at with reference to the financial responsibility.

(1) Standardization of fire hose couplings, and the levels of financial responsibility in this connection.

(2) Provision of a warning system and with whom the responsibility of providing such warning rests.

(3) The provision and standardization of fire equipment over and above normal peace time requirements, and the financial responsibility for same,

(4) The stockpiling of medical supplies including blood plasma - indicating the financial responsibility.

(5) Provision of compensation for injuries sustained by volunteers during training periods.

(6) Responsibility for the provision of payment of radiological detection instruments.

(7) The payment of salaries of full time provincial and municipal Civil Defence personnel.

(8) Provision of stirrup pumps to householders.

(9) Provision of training supplies and equipment to be used in the training of Civil Defence volunteers in municipalities.

(10) In the event of an ordered evacuation, where does the responsibility lie for the compensation of householders having these evacuees billeted on them.

(11) The provision of a uniform and coveralls to Civil Defence volunteers to obviate the necessity of paying compensation for clothing destroyed during training.

(12) The provision of tools for heavy rescue teams.

(13) The financing and standardization of equipment to convert trucks and busses into ambulances.

(14) The provision of radio equipment and the allocation of channels for Civil Defence purposes.

(15) The financing of public shelters, new, or construction necessary to convert sections of existing structures.

(16) The financing and stock-piling of food.

(17) Provision of training manuals and pamphlets.

We are looking forward to this meeting as I think very much can be achieved.

With warmest personal regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

"Arthur Welsh"
Provincial Secretary".

Mr. Speaker, I will now deal with the points as enumerated in the letter and give the House the answers that emerged in discussion.

(1) Re standardization of fire hose couplings and the levels of financial responsibility in this connection.

In any city of a population of 20,000 or over the Federal Government offers to pay one-third the cost of material to be used but make no contribution towards labour and other installation costs.

(2) Provision of a warning system and with whom the responsibility of providing such warning rests.

The Federal Government is prepared to pay the cost of warning sirens for municipalities of 20,000 population or over, but will pay nothing towards cost of operation or installation.

(3) The provision and standardization of fire equipment over and above the normal peace time requirements and the financial responsibility of the same.

The Federal Government state that no extra fire equipment would be purchased now, but the Government was willing to establish a Crown Corporation to purchase standard fire apparatus on priorities and sell to the municipalities at cost.

(4) The stockpiling of medical supplies including blood plasma - indicating the financial responsibility.

The Minister advised that this would be entirely a Federal responsibility.

(5) Provision of compensation for injuries sustained by volunteers during training periods.

No definite assurance was given on this point but the matter would be referred back to the Federal Cabinet for decision.

(6) Responsibility for the provision and payment of radiological detection instruments.

The instruments would be supplied by the Federal Government but nothing paid for operation.

(7) The payment of salaries of full time provincial and municipal Civil Defence personnel.

The Federal Government will contribute nothing to this.

(8) Provision of stirrup pumps to householders.

The hon. Minister (Mr. Claxton) stated that a limited supply would be issued by the Federal Government for training only. Nothing will be issued for general use.

(9) Provision of training supplies and equipment to be used in the training of Civil Defence volunteers in municipalities.

The Federal Government will provide the necessary manuals, pamphlets and so forth, but no contribution will be made for any other type of equipment.

(10) In the event of an ordered evacuation, where does the responsibility lie for the compensation of householders

having these evacuees billeted on them.

The Federal Government assumes no responsibility now, although the Minister stated: "In war there is no doubt that the Federal Government will ultimately pay."

(11) The provision of a uniform and coveralls to Civil Defence volunteers to obviate the necessity of paying compensation for clothing destroyed during training.

Protective clothing will be provided for personnel attending ABC courses at military schools. No clothing or coveralls will be issued to volunteer workers for training and no responsibility for any clothing allowance will be made.

(12) The provision of tools for heavy rescue teams.

The Federal Government assumes no responsibility.

(13) The financing and standardization of equipment to convert trucks and busses into ambulances.

No decision from the Federal Government. No scheme has been worked out by them.

(14) The provision of radio equipment and the allocation of channels for Civil Defence purposes.

No scale of issue of radio equipment at present. Certain wavelength kept open for Civil Defence use but no decision as to use.

(15) The financing of public shelters, new, or construction necessary to convert sections of existing structures.

No subsidy to be given to shelters. Plans to be made available on request for shelters and conversion of existing structures but no other contribution will be made.

(16) The financing and stock-piling of food.

Federal Government considered it was not necessary to stock-pile food.

(17) Provision of training manuals and pamphlets.

Training manuals and pamphlets to be provided but distribution of same left to provinces.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, this statement, I think, perhaps calls for some comment and I may say, Mr. Speaker, that perhaps the hon. leaders of the other sections of the Assembly might care to say something. In that case I would crave your indulgence, sir, so that that might be done.

I think perhaps the ordinary way in which that is done is to move the adjournment of the House but I do not think it is necessary, by agreement, to adopt that formality.

Mr. Speaker, I went over this matter with the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) just a few moments ago and my comments are, naturally, without preparation and they are as they occur to me, having just heard the statement read a few minutes before the House assembled.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I must admit that the Government here has been somewhat, perhaps should I say mystified as to what course to take in this matter. We we have been dealing with matters of civil defence for some time and frankly, Mr. Speaker, without any clear direction from the Federal government. In fact, it was only a short time ago, a matter of a comparatively short time ago, since we received certain books full of instruction. I understand from the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) that there was information given concerning the international situation. That information did not differ from the information which was given to those of us who attended the Federal - Provincial Conference, all of which was published, I think, on Dec.4th.

We have been, ourselves -- when I use the word mystified, I mean in doubt -- as to what to do, as you can readily see why. The Prime Minister of Canada, himself, stated that he did not think there would be a war in his lifetime and that he was in good health. That statement was made and that has been widely circulated among our people. On the other hand, we have the statements such as were given in public at the Federal-Provincial Conference of the gravity of the international situation. I might say this, that, in our own instance, we took steps to protect our Hydro plants in Ontario. I am not stating, I think, anything which is not known at the moment. They are under strict supervision and guard, and I believe that it is impossible for even those of us here to approach those plants without permission to do so. I think that that is being quite strictly adhered to.

Now, Mr. Speaker, here is the position, and I think that we have a right to ask for clarification of this position: I listened last night to a speech delivered by the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr.Houck); in fact, he was good enough to send me to-day, a copy of his address. I have his address here. This is, as the hon. Provincial Secretary has said, a matter of either national importance or else it is not of national importance. At this conference I understand it was stated it was felt that civil defence was a matter of national importance. The defence of our country is something with which the Federal Government is charged and for which it is responsible. Now, if we are to go all out, or if we are to go half out, or if we are to go a quarter out, surely it is

something upon which we should get direction from the central government. After all, it is not fair to place on us the matter of civil defence and then not state specifically what we are to do. After all, in this country, if we are called upon to defend our country and our homes and it is necessary for us to tighten our belts, tell us so and we can do it. Do not leave these matters up in the air and leave them as a matter of doubt.

I am quite in agreement that the defence of our country, which includes civil defence, is a matter for national direction and we look to the national government to give us that direction, to tell us what to do and to let us know what sacrifices are necessary; and, if the Federal Government says these sacrifices are necessary, then we will do it. Now, I think that makes it perfectly plain. In regard to this statement, we asked the Provincial Secretary to go to this conference. This conference was assembled from all over Canada. We asked the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) to submit specific questions. You heard the letter read which was addressed to the Minister of National Defence, who was then in charge of the problem. Now you have his answers. I think that what the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr.Welsh) told us is the whole gist of that conference. Is that not right?

Hon. G. A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Yes.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): I think it is the whole gist of that conference.

I think that clears the situation. I think that the answers to that question carry with them these implications, that the matter of civil defence is not serious enough for the Federal Government really to engage in any substantial spending. That is the implication of that statement, after all, in answer to those questions and to the questions which have been addressed to us by our municipalities, but it is in negative terms except in a very few instances, not amounting to very much. If the Federal Government feels that it is not necessary to spend large sums of money -- and I want to approach this problem fairly -- then I gather that the Federal Government feel that in following the matter along it is not necessary for the provinces, nor the municipalities, to spend large sums of money. Now, if that is the case, I would like to have that cleared up.

I would say this, as regards the municipalities; we do not want to encourage our municipalities to spend large sums of money if the Federal Government feels that it is not necessary. We already know that our municipalities, faced as they are with the impact of rising costs and their restricted taxing powers, are facing some difficulties. That has been emphasized by some of the hon. members opposite. That has been stated on this side of the House. As regards the Province, we are not made of money, either. After all, the Province plays pretty close to the cushion. It is true we have been able to come out on the right side but it is fair to say this that some hon. members, including the hon. member

for Waterloo North (Mr. Brown) prophesied last year we were going to have a deficit. We are playing pretty close to the cushion and if we were not playing pretty close to the cushion perhaps the hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Brown) would be right. Therefore, we have not any dollars to throw away unless it is positively necessary.

The third point is this, Mr. Speaker: It made my mouth water -- that the Federal Government had up to date a surplus this year of half a billion dollars, that is, $500 million. If it feels it is that necessary to spend money how about our embattled municipalities. Let us come out in the open and say what is required and we will do it. There is nothing we will not do in the defence of our land or for the betterment of all our people, if we are called upon to do it. I know the hon. members of this House would sacrifice anything to effect that end. The budget is coming up shortly. We will strike out things that we ordinarily would think are essential, if it were necessary to do it. But, we do not know.

I gathered this, and if I am wrong I wish somebody would correct me, it seems to me that the implication of that statement is just this, the Federal Government does not feel disposed to spend anything which really amounts to anything in connection with civil defence, that they are looking forward to a voluntary effort on the part of all people here in Ontario; and I gather that if they do not want to spend money then it follows that they do not expect the municipalities or the

province to do it. They want a nucleus of civil defence which can be used. If that is what is required, if the Minister in charge, now Mr. Martin, will say so, we will co-operate and we will do the best we can to get our people working together in a skeleton type or nucleus of a volunteer force.

Mr. Speaker, again I say this: We are not the generals in this thing; we are merely the army which is being told what to do. We await the commander-in-chief to direct us with respect to what we are to do in this emergency and to tell us what is required in this emergency. Surely it is not a matter which is to be left to chance and left to be embarked on in the dark with respect to the expending of large sums of money which neither Government, municipal or provincial, will be able to afford to spend because we have so many demands. I suggest to the hon. members of the opposition that we have a great many ways of spending money. There are lots of ways that we can spend money the hon. members of the oppostion consider essential. If this is a matter of priority, let us know. If it is necessary for the provinces and the municipalities with their very limited funds to go ahead into this proposition and to stock-pile fire trucks supplied to the municipalities at cost and do a whole lot of other things, please tell us and let us get ahead with the job. I must admit this, that after the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) has returned from Ottawa, I am just about as doubtful as before as to what we are really supposed to think.

MR. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, at least we know a little more than we did a week ago.

MR. FROST: Not very much more.

MR. JOLLIFFE: But not very much more. I must confess that I, too, am somewhat mystified by the report we have heard today. If the report given by the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) represents all the ground which was covered by the conference in Ottawa on Friday, it does not appear to me to disclose any coherent or definite policy. There are, as the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), suggested, some implications in the answers to Ontario's questions. You can, if you like, deduce certain conclusions from the commitments or lack of commitments which were made by the Dominion Government. There is no sign in the answers as I heard them that a positive conclusion has been reached by the Federal Government which they are prepared to implement one way or the other. As I have suggested on previous occasions, civil defence is something which, if worth doing, is worth doing well and thoroughly. I see no point whatever in doing a half-baked job with reference to civil defence. We could, I suppose, spend a good deal of money anyhow. Even on the limited basis reported today a good deal of money could be spent by the three levels of government. The result would merely be a half-baked programme with respect to civil defence which it seems to me, suggests that we would be wiser to have either no civil programme at all or one which is

really going to be effective. The report we have heard today represents neither.

I was impressed, for example, by the reference to firefighting requipment and to standardization of firefighting equipment. With respect to standardization, the cost of which is unknown to me but which I assume would be substantial, if the Dominion Government is prepared to contribute only one-third towards the cost of standardizing ---

MR. FROST: That is, material in places over 20,000.

MR. JOLLIFFE: One-third of the materials only in communities of over 20,000. That suggests to me two things; first that most municipalities of that size will be discouraged from attempting the standardization of firefighting equipment as long as the Federal contribution is only one-third, even if the provincial contribution were one-third, because the outlay to most municipalities would be substantial, particularly when one adds the cost of installation and maintenance of the equipment. Secondly, with respect to the extra firefighting equipment about which the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) inquired, I suppose the firefighting equipment maintained by the larger municipalities today is probably adequate for fires which may be expected in the normal course, but no one would expect that equipment to be adequate for the fires which might be expected having regard to civil defence requirements. With respect to that I understood the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) to say that the Dominion Government is not prepared to

contribute anything except the creation of a Crown corporation to perhaps build up a pool of equipment. So much publicity has been given to the atomic bomb that probably most people are overlooking the importance of fires. As the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) pointed out the other day, if fires are to be expected on a scale which would not occur in peacetime and in numbers which would not occur in the normal course, then the equipment which we have today is entirely inadequate to deal with those outbreaks. I can only deduce from the Federal Government's attitude on that point that they do not consider it urgent to have extra firefighting equipment or that they are prepared to take the risk doing without it -- and a risk it is -- which leaves us not very much further ahead than we were before.

The other aspect of the matter which mystifies me is why a meeting such as this was not held three or four years ago. I would have thought that a meeting such as this could have taken place much earlier in view of the fact that General Worthington was appointed, I think, at least three years ago -- and I believe more than that. But, on this very late date -- in February, 1951, we have a conference at which a series of very relevant but rather elementary equestions are asked on behalf of Ontario and we get answers to some of them, no commitment with reference to others and in at least one case I heard the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) say that the problem had not received any consideration by the Federal Government--I think the case of converting coaches

or buses into ambulances is an example.

I must say, Mr. Speaker, that I find the report both mystifying and disappointing. If it implies that the Federal Government is easy in its own mind about the international situation, then we can only welcome it; but, in view of what has been said on other occasions, I cannot believe that that conclusion can be drawn. I prefer the conclusion that the Federal Government has not yet really made up its mind and is not yet prepared to give a clear lead on this question.

It seems to me that some confusion has arisen because of the quibble with respect to jurisdiction. Someone has made the point that this is a question of property and civil rights and is, therefore, a provincial responsibility. It is and, of course, it may also be pointed out that it is primarily a defence matter and should be a Federal responsibility. Now, Mr. Speaker, if there is a problem, if it is one of national importance, and if it has to be dealt with, why should we waste time about that quibble? All defence matters involve questions of property and civil rights and many of those questions are bound up in the national security and the defence of the country. It seems to me that what the Federal Government should recognize is that while the administration of a civil defence program could very properly in many respects be referred to the provinces and to the municipalities, the problem would not arise were it not for an international situation and the defence program which is national or international in scope. It appears to me

that the Federal Government has not yet accepted that very obvious fact.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): Mr. Speaker, as I listened to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) delivering what I considered to be a reasoned statement on this particular matter, I think it brought home to all of us the realization that all groups in the House, irrespective of our political affiliations are concerned about our attitude towards and our responsibility for civilian defence in the Province of Ontario.

I would say as a layman, without any idea of what the legal interpretation might be, that insofar as the initiation of civilian defence programmes are concerned, that they should, in my humble opinion, fall properly within the jurisdiction of the Federal administration, and that that is the place from which the assessment of the picture could best be made. That is the jurisdiction which has the responsibility for national safety and national security.

I would go along with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) in those particular remarks.

It seems to me that if the Federal Government has not clarified its position at the moment -- and I would say that it has not according to the statement of the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) -- all parties in this House will go along with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) in seeking further clarification of this situation.

It may be that, in the clarification of the situation, we will find that the Dominion Government through the knowledge that they possess that we are in no position to have here in the Province of Ontario, may feel that vast expenditures for civilian defence are not necessary at the present time. If that is the feeling which is held by the Federal authorities, then they should tell the Province of Ontario in order that we can map out whatever programme fits the particular picture which obtains at the moment.

I have no hesitation in saying to the House that we, as reported by the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) are concerned about this matter. I am not arguing at the moment as to what the financial responsibility is as between the province and the Dominion; but I do say that in my own judgment the Dominion has the responsibility of initiating the programme and we in the Province of Ontario and the other provinces of Canada have the responsibility of fitting into that picture. I say again that I agree with the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that we should press for clarification of the Dominion Government's attitude in this regard. It may be, as the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) has said, that this matter has been recently transferred to the Department of Health and Welfare and it may be that at a succeeding conference these matters will get more clarification, and I expect that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will urge upon the Dominion Government that there be a succeeding conference at which clarification will be aimed at. In that venture on the part of the hon. Prime Minister

(Mr. Frost) I am sure all the parties in the House would go along.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Mr. Speaker, I think that one of the important things we must not lose sight of is the fact that a civilian defence organization must be built of people who give freely of their time and of their energy to build up that organization. These people, before they will function at their best, must have assurance from the Dominion Government, from the Provincial Government, and from the municipality concerned, that their efforts are worthwhile and that their efforts are appreciated and are leading to something.

In the last war in this city in our fire services alone we had approximately one dozen districts set up in the city and suburbs and in each district the Federal Government supplied two additional fire pumpers, one pumper capable of laying two lays of hose, another capable of laying three lays of hose. Those 2,000 men, who were trained over a whole year for four hours, one night a week, with all their pumpers, plus the Fire Department of the City of Toronto, would only have been able to have handled 30 fires. I repeat, only 30 fires. If we had had a real attack by air in the last war the people responsible for the protection of this city against fire would have been overwhelmed with the task. Yet we might ask the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) where are those pumpers today? Have they been taken over by the Department of Lands and Forests? I do not know where they

have been taken. That equipment we had during the last war apparently is not available any more. I know the uniforms and the helmets, and certain equipment were retained by the members of the fire services and probably a good deal of that would be available.

I know there are many volunteers who are willing to work, are willing to go to this thing again with whole hearts if they have leadership from Ottawa and from the Province.

I am sure that this House recognizes, too, that not only is a civilian defence organization needed in wartime, the experience we had in the Noronic fire just two years ago should convince everyone it is needed in peacetime as well.

I am sure the hon. member for Hamilton-Wentworth (Mr. Kelley) would have been very, very happy when the storm was destroying the beach in his constituency last year, if there had been an efficient local defence organization to go in there and help.

I think that before we can ask volunteers to work in this we have to first of all have direction; and I think that direction has been lamentably weak.

MR. W. L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, perhaps I am a little bit more defence minded than some of the hon. members of the House, coming from a point so vulnerable as Niagara Falls. I quite agree with what the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has stated with respect to this subject, but I do feel that we in this Province should lead the way as far as our Province is concerned. We in

the municipalities are looking to the Province and not to the Federal Government for leadership.

I was greatly pleased when the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) said the other day in a speech that he delivered that he did not believe the municipalities were financially able to pay for the defence work. I quite agree with him.

We in Niagara Falls are working very closely with Niagara Falls, New York, in this subject, and I rather hang my head in shame when I consider how much further ahead they are in the United States than we are here, in the Dominion of Canada. They have not had one, or a dozen, but hundreds of meetings throughout the United States, especially in New York State, not only in schools but in women's institutions, church gatherings, service clubs and other such organizations. They really are prepared. We must be sure we are going to do a good job.

Mr. Speaker, I had a copy, and I think the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has, still, a copy of a Bill which is being presented to the New York State House by Senator Bridges which gives the government of New York State certain powers in case of attack. The people are taught how they will act if an atomic bomb is dropped. They are taught what they should do when it is dropped and what they should do after the disaster takes place. They are taught, even, what sort of clothing they are to wear. They are much further ahead of us.

I called upon the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost)

last night in my speech to declare a civil defence week, which I think is good common sense and we can send out speakers all through the Province and prepare the people for what they should do not only in regard to food but in regard to electrical facilities and water appliances as well after an attack took place.

We could certainly save a lot of lives if we were able to train and be properly prepared. I think the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) has two or three men from London in the province at the present time going around doing certain investigating. Certainly those men from London, who suffered through five frightful years, could certainly tell us a lot and teach us a lot in regard to civil defence. I am not so politically bigoted that I cannot see harm in any government. If the Federal Government is not giving proper direction in this matter let us do something provincially, not wait and see, not have a wait and see what somebody else is going to do policy. Let us be prepared -- we all pray that it will never happen -- for if it does happen we should be prepared.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I had thought at first that I would not say anything in this discussion and would hold over what I want to say for another occasion; but the hon. member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) made a remark which I should like to follow up. He referred to the experience the British people have had in civil defence and he went on to say that we could learn a great deal from them. I think there is a

lot of truth in that. Indeed I think that we might do well to contrast the sober, sane behaviour of the British people at this particular time with the sort of thing which is going on in the United States.

(TAKE "C" FOLLOWS)

I must say that I have felt very strongly from time to time that the subject of "Civil Defence" is being exploited to intensify war hysteria, I was, therefore, very much impressed with an article which appears in the current issue of MacLean's Magazine, a very thoughtful article by Mr. Lionel Shapiro, who is a regular contributor to this publication. He deals with the attitude of the British people during the current wave of war hysteria, and the subject of "Civil Defence". I think it would be useful to quote a few sentences from this article. He speaks of what he calls the reasons for the "Curious Insulation of the Western European peoples against an awareness of war danger", and he says:

> " The first is psychological. After 11 years of privation and danger and death the people are beginning to live again. Life is almost normal. These people refuse to entertain the thought of another war. It is a blank spot on their collective brain. And it is difficult to convince them that the Russians, who suffered even more than they during the last war, can seriously consider a new war -- dictatorship or no.
>
> The second reason stems from an idea deeply rooted among the people that their own governments do not seriously share America's concern about war with Russia. Every long-range plan promulgated by governmental authority points to continued peace.
>
> In England, for instance, in the same week

that the King delivered his sober Christmas message, he also announced plans for a tour of Australia and New Zealand in 1952. This does not smell like war to the British people who know that the King does not lightly make such auspicious plans without deep consultation with his ministers."

" In Whitehall plans for a new type of air-raid shelter have been shelved for three years because materials are more urgently required for industry."

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): Has the hon. Member (Mr. McLeod) forgotten that their Majesties the King and Queen toured in Canada, in 1939?

MR. MACLEOD: Yes, that is true, but I do not think that negates what I am saying, because I would have thought the experience of 1939 might have caused them to pause and give more thought to plans for 1952, if what we read in the headlines of our daily papers has any merit.

I listened with great interest to the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost). There was a lot of common sense in what he said, as there is always, common sense in most of the things he says.

But I fail for the life of me to see just what we hope to gain by going along day after day with the varying degrees of war hysteria, which find expression on the front pages of the daily papers of this City.

I have here a picture from the front page of the Globe & Mail showing the children in the Thomas Jefferson

Elementary School in Baltimore kneeling in the corridors of the school. What is going to happen to the children of this province if, on the basis of this scanty information which is given as justification for this programme, we are going to subject our children to daily terror in the schools of Ontario.

I tell you that if we are faced with a serious problem of mental illness in Ontario now, it will be a thousand times worse if we subject the young children of this province to that sort of thing.

You may say to me:" What are you suggesting? Are you suggesting we sit back and do nothing and wait for the atomic bombs to drop on us?". Certainly not. I say the best Civil Defence programme we can have in this country is a positive attitude toward the subject of world peace itself. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) is justified in saying that the Federal Government has a half-baked Civil Defence policy, I would say to the hon. Leader (Mr. Jolliffe) that it probably derives from the fact that we have a half-baked Foreign policy. They do not have the sense or the judgment to act in the Council of the United Nations in accordance with the very sensible things that hon. Mr. Pearson says from time to time. The only security we can possibly have in this country, or any other country in the world, is the security which derives from a world at peace --

MR. JOLLIFFE: I wish we could get people to believe that.

MR. MACLEOD: Let us begin by believing it ourselves. I know, when these things are said, some people say, "Why do you not tell us something about Russia?" You can go on

piling up words of vilification and denunciation of Russia from now to the end of time, but that will not excuse us from the necessity of making our own contribution to the return of sanity in the world.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) seems to be very much exercised about this. I would like him to explain why it is that the hon. Minister of External Affairs (Mr. Pearson) -- to whom we have a right to look for guidance in these matters -- goes on the air and criticizes an action about to take place in the United Nations as "ill-timed" and "premature" and "dangerous", and then goes down to the United Nations and votes for the very policy that he condemned on the airways of this country.

No wonder the Government at Ottawa is not able to give any positive guidance on this question, or on other questions. The Government at Ottawa does not know where it is going, and I think in the absence of any information from those people, which would justify an expensive Civil Defence programme, the people of Ontario, and the people of the municipalities, would be very foolish and very short-sighted indeed, if they based their action on the lurid headlines which appear on the front pages of the Toronto Daily Star, the "Tely" and the Globe and Mail.

(PAGE C-5 FOLLOWS)

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I have the answer here to question 139. I have not done so well today.

MR. HARRY NIXON (Brant): You will have to go faster than that.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): I will call the third readings, and if there are any hon. Members who would like any of these Bills held over, that may be done.

Order No. 1.

THE JEWISH CONGREGATION ANSHE-SHOLEM

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: First Order, third reading of Bill No. 5, "An Act respecting The Jewish Congregation Anshe-Sholem of Hamilton", Mr. Hall.

MR. S.L. HALL (Halton): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 5.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 2.

THE CITY OF WOODSTOCK

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Second Order, third reading of Bill No. 12, "An Act respecting The City of Woodstock", Mr. Dent.

MR. W. MURDOCK (Essex South): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Dent, I move third reading of Bill No. 12.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 3.

THE Y.M.C.A. OF GREATER NIAGARA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Third Order, third reading of Bill No. 15, "An Act respecting the Young Men's Christian Association of Greater Niagara", Mr. Houck.

MR. W.L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 15.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 4.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER OF TORONTO

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourth Order, third reading of Bill No. 16, "An Act respecting The Jewish Community Center of Toronto", Mr. Blackwell.

MR. A.W. DOWNER (Dufferin-Simcoe): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Blackwell, I move third reading of Bill No. 16.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 5.

THE WINDSOR UTILITIES COMMISSION

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifth Order, third reading of Bill No. 20, "An Act respecting The Windsor Utilities Commission", Mr. Ellis.

MR. G.B. ELLIS (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 20.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 6.

THE GREATER NIAGARA GENERAL HOSPITAL

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth Order, third reading of Bill No. 29, "An Act to incorporate The Greater Niagara General Hospital", Mr. Houck.

MR. W.L. HOUCK (Niagara Falls): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 29.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 7.

THE RIDEAU CLUB OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Seventh Order, third reading of Bill No. 2, "An Act respecting The Rideau Club of Ottawa", Mr. Morrow.

MR. O.F. VILLENEUVE (Glengarry): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Morrow, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 2.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 8.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eighth Order, third reading of

Bill No. 7, "An Act respecting The United Church of Canada", Mr. Edwards.

MR. J.F. EDWARDS (Perth): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 7.

Motion agree to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 9.

THE CITY OF SARNIA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Ninth Order, third reading of Bill No. 9, "An Act respecting The City of Sarnia", Mr. Patrick.

MR. T.L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Cathcart, I beg to move third reading of Bill No.9

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No 10.

THE TOWNSHIP OF MOORE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Tenth Order, third reading of Bill No. 11,"An Act respecting The Township of Moore", Mr. Patrick.

MR. T.L. PATRICK (Middlesex North): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Cathcart, I move third reading of Bill No. 11.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No, 11.

INCORPORATED SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF
ONTARIO AND ST-THOMAS CHURCH,
BELLEVILLE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Eleventh Order, third reading of Bill No. 18, "An Act respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ontario and St-Thomas Church,Belleville", Mr. Robson.

MR. R. ROBSON (Hastings East): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Sandercock, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 18.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No 12.

THE CITY OF BELLEVILLE BUS FRANCHISE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE:Twelfth Order, third reading of Bill No. 21, "An Act respecting The City of Belleville Bus Franchise", Mr. Robson.

MR. R. ROBSON (Hastings East): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Sandercock, I move third reading of Bill No. 21.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No 13.

THE INCORPORATED SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE
OF OTTAWA

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth Order, third reading of Bill No. 22, "An Act respecting the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa", Mr. Morrow.

MR. O.F. VILLENEUVE (Glengarry): Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Morrow, I move third reading of Bill No. 22.

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the Motion.

Hon. LESLIEM. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No 14.

THE TRUSTEE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fourteenth Order, third reading of Bill No. 96, "An Act to Amend The Trustee Act", Mr. Porter.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, I move third reading of Bill No. 96, "An Act to Amend The Trustee Act".

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 15.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth Order, third reading of Bill No. 66, "An Act to Amend The Workmen's Compensation Act", Mr. Daley.

Hon. CHARLES DALEY (Minister of Labor): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move third reading of Bill No. 66, "An Act to Amend The Workmen's Compensation Act".

Motion agreed to; third reading of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolved that the Bill do now pass and be intituled as in the motion.

(PAGE C-12 FOLLOWS)

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 16.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixteenth Order, resuming the adjourned debate on the amendment to the amendment to the motion for an address in reply to the speech of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the Session.

MR. J.G. BROWN (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, in rising to take a small part in the Throne debate, I do so without any desire to unduly prolong the debate, but to bring to the attention of this House some observatiins which I have made since we last met here. My remarks at this time will be confined to two items of subject matter, that relating to highway traffic control, and a few words on the subject of education.

At the outset, I would like to steal a coined expression from the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), and say "Amen" to all the very nice things which have been said about the hon. members for Grey North (Mr. Phillips) and Durham (Mr. Foote) upon their elevation to the positions of Cabinet rank. I would also like to congratulate the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) and the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve) for their parts in moving and seconding the acceptance of the Speech from the Throne.

I would like also to express my personal appreciation to the hon. members of the Legislative Council, for the very kind cooperation I have received from them during the past year. If I was to single out anyone of them -- and this is because I have had more to do with him and with his Department than any other -- I would mention the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow).

Now, a few words about traffic control.

I am sure we must be deeply shocked -- I am, and I am sure all the hon. members of this House are -- at the tremendous toll of lives and accidents which take place on our highways and on our city streets. The bulletin on Fleet Street in Toronto indicates that there have been double the deaths this year to date, as there were in 1950. We scarcely pick up a newspaper but we find that other names have been added to that long list of those who have succumbed from this dread enemy of mankind, and it would appear that the government of this province is either unwilling or incapable of doing very much about it. They may feel they are accomplishing something, but if so, the value of it is not measured by the press which normally champion their cause, and at this time I would like to commend the Toronto Globe & Mail for the crusade it has been carrying on during the past many months, in an attempt to reduce accidents and deaths on our highways.

They have written many editorials on this subject, but I will quote from just one of them. This was written shortly after the result of the first eight months was known to the people, and is headed: "Down the Drain".

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would not bring this matter to the attention of the House, were it not that I feel that some safety measures whould be introduced to improve the conditions.

Firstly, I would like to recommend that in addition to a periodical examination of motor vehicles on the highways, there would also be a periodical examination of the drivers of motor vehicles. As it is at the present time, the halt, the blind, and the lame can automatically get a renewal of

their licences so long as they have not had an infraction of the Traffic Act in the previous year.

I would also like to see introduced a course of training in conjunction or cooperation with the Department of Education for the young drivers, before they receive their licences for the first time. To those of us who drive cars, and do have young girls and boys in our families driving cars, we have it brought home to us very forcibly that our insurance rates are higher because the children do drive cars, and it seems to me that some course of instruction would be very desirable. As a matter of fact, in the Collegiate Institute in the City of Kitchener -- and this is done on a purely voluntary basis -- they are conducting courses of study and training for young automobile drivers, before they receive their licences for the first time, and it is not only proving very popular, but very effective.

But, above all, I would like to see introduced into the laws of the province of Ontario a more rigid deterrent than merely the suspension of automobile insurance. Two years ago I recommended to this House that the government of this province consider compulsory insurance. Thanks to the hon. Minister of Highways (Mr. Doucett) and to other information I received, I have been told -- and I believe it to be correct -- that the compulsory insurance is not the answer. I am very partial indeed to the Manitoba system, that of impounding the motor vehicles involved in accidents where injury occurs, or where the property damage, in the opinion of the officer, is in excess of $25.00. This would have the effect of further deterring accidents, and drivers

would be constantly in fear of losing the use of their automobiles.

We must realize that in dealing with automobile drivers, we are dealing with a dual personality. Once a man -- or a woman, for that matter -- gets behind the wheel of an automobile, he or she is an entirely different person than when on the street.

He says things to an on-coming driver which he would never think of saying, if he met him on the street. He condemns him for infractions of the Highway Traffic Act, of which he himself will be guilty before he has gone another mile. In other words, the animal spirit comes to the fore, when he or she is driving an automobile. It is my contention that while you can deal with the human instincts and human spirits by education, you must deal with animal instincts by compulsion. I believe this government should take whatever drastic action if sees fit and proper and necessary in order to very substantially reduce the accidents and deaths on our highways.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like now to say a few words about education, and in so doing, I do not propose to debate the Hope Report, or to say anything about it, excepting this, that I firmly believe that every hon. member of this House owes it to himself, to his constituency and, if for no other reason than curtesy, he owes it to the Commission which spent many years in the preparation of this Report, to read it, and not just accept it as read.

It is not my intention -- as a matter of fact, I do not feel I am capable -- of dealing with all the many ramifications of education, but I would like to make reference

to the curriculum of study, and to teachers' training. And I would like, if I may, to have the ear of the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) while I am speaking on this subject. Anything which I have to say on the subject of education is gleaned from my own observations, and from information which I have been able to gather from primary and secondary school teachers throughout the province of Ontario. Anything I say casts no reflection whatsoever upon the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter), whom I respect most highly and anything which I may say, will be said in the capacity of, shall I say, a baseball umpire, that is, I am calling the "balls" and "strikes" as I see them.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Minister of Education): That is the most welcomed remark, so far.

MR. BROWN: Personally I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) upon his ingenuity and his fore-sight in introducing into our Educational system something which has been lacking, for many years. I refer, of course, to the Ryerson Institute of Technology. That is a School of Learning which makes it possible for many students who have peculiar aptitudes of their own to get that special type of training which would have been impossible, had it not been for that School. I can speak here from personal knowledge in regard to its value, because I have a son attending the Institute of Technology. The only thing that is wrong with it at the moment is that it is bulging at the seams. It is growing beyond its normal boundaries, and it seems to me that the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) should give some very

serious consideration to its removal to some larger quarters, and perhaps, in order to accommodate the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail), you may soon be able to bring the Toronto Normal School back to its own quarters again. I understand it will accommodate approximately one thousand people. It is a marvelous organization, one which is serving a very great need in the province of Ontario.

I come now to the Speech from the Throne, and wish to refer to that part where it says:

> "In education, conditions are good, and are improving."

And then farther along, towards the end of the paragraph dealing with education, we find:

> "Our people, dedicated as they are to equality of opportunity regard with satisfaction our progress in education, unexcelled anywhere."

(TAKE "D" FOLLOWS)

Well, now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like very much to believe that such was the case; but when I meet so many frustrated teachers, frustrated parents, not to mentioned frustrated pupils and students, I have very grave doubts, indeed, as to the progress of education in the Province of Ontario.

Just now the finished product of the present system of education is beginning to roll off the assemby line. What is the result? What is the result? I would like to cite to you two or three examples which have come to my attention of many which I could quote.

MR. PORTER: May I ask a question? Just where did the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Brown) see any frustrated pupils?

MR. BROWN: I see plenty of them.

MR. PORTER: I have been around a lot ---

MR. PARK: We see a frustrated Minister right now.

MR. BROWN: I will show you many frustrated pupils. These are the examples ---

MR. MacLEOD: What is a frustrated pupil?

MR. BROWN: A gentleman who, incidentally, is chairman of a school board required a secretary. The principal of the school wishing to satisfy the chairman sent along the very best available. She was a delightful girl, with a very fine personality, and seemed to have all the attributes of a good secretary.

MR. PORTER: Not frustrated.

MR. BROWN: She was not; but I will explain. There was something worse than being frustrated wrong. Just a minute. She had gone beyond the frustrated age.

MR. MacLEOD: What age would that be?

MR. BROWN: The prospective employer asked her to do the normal thing, and that is ---

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. BROWN: Now, just a minute. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, these people are all away ahead of me.

The prospective employer asked this applicant to submit a personal application.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. BROWN: I cannot see anything wrong with that. This student had all the time necessary at her disposal to get Webster's dictionary, if she so needed it. She wrote a very likely application and made exactly four mistakes in spelling. She did not get the job.

MR. PORTER: How old was she?

MR. BROWN: Would you like her telephone number?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. OLIVER: He would not know what to do with it.

MR. BROWN: A teacher in chemistry, after the Upper School examinations were written last summer, tole me that if the same number of marks were deducted for mis-spelled words as were deducted when he and I went to school many honour graduates would fail.

A few months ago I was privileged to attend graduation exercises for a class of 92 persons ready to go out into the world on their own. For the first time in the history of this association, for the first time in over 70 years, did the President of that organization in his address of congratulation to this group tell them that if they wanted to make a success in the business or

profession in which they had been trained, he would strongly recommend that they take a course in English, and preferably in spelling.

Now, what is the trouble? In my opinion, the fault does not lie with the student or with the pupil. I am quite convinced that they are endowed with the same quantity and have the same richness of brains as are their predecessors. The fault, then, must lie with the training of teachers and with the curriculum of study.

Dealing briefly with teacher training, it must be admitted that to-day it is at a very low ebb. The standards of academic requirements have been reduced year by year until now, as recommended by the interim report on education, we witness the employment as teachers of persons with no professional training whatsoever and with very little in the way of educational background, people who either have no intention whatsoever of carrying on the teaching profession as their life work or who are not capable of doing anything else. So long as the present outlook for the teaching profession remains as obscure as it is this situation will continue to go on and will not right itself.

When we face up to the fact that there is no positive training or recruiting, no positive programme for the recruiting of teachers, such as we have in other professions like dentistry, engineering, medicine and chemistry and so on, when we consider that the entrance standars are extremely low, thus reducing the prestige of the teaching profession generally, and when we face up to the fact that the economic security, financially,

which at the present time is available to the teaching profession, is at the level at which it is, we must admit that this profession is floundering on the rocks of despair and will be for many years to come. We are now reaping the harvest of lack of foresight for years when education was a privilege and now it is a necessity. These are the teachers who are expected to teach the children of to-day in accordance with a changed curriculum of study, a curriculum which is more demanding on teachers than ever before and one which requires not only a firm foundation of the three R's but also a knowledge of psychology, home economics, arts, crafts and so on; but even if the teachers were properly trained it seems to me that the curriculum of study still leaves something to be desired.

A very able teacher from Eastern Ontario, one who, no doubt, will make teaching his life work, put it this way: The course of study in primary schools is filled with social and academic study in unbalanced proportions in favour of the former, not too full for the clever student but too demanding on the time of the teacher and on the capacity of the pupil. The inevitable result is that not enough time can be devoted to the teaching of the fundamental principles of education; and the pupils at the same time being able to absorb only so much, decline to become interested in those things which are distasteful to them.

English grammar is a subject in point. It is generally accepted that most pupils find this subject not

only most uninteresting and most distasteful but also very difficult to grasp. It is almost settled that even with the passing of grade Vlll, or, as it used to be in our time, Sr. Fourth, the pupils' knowledge of English grammar was pretty well confined to the memorization of grammatical expressions. It was not until high school years were attained, that they began to acquire the know-how that they were able to put this jigsaw puzzle together and know exactly what a noun and a verb, and an adjective and so on was, What happens now? Our English grammar, as such, is no longer a subject of its own. It is absorbed in the broader subject of English. It is not necessary to know English grammar to pass the English examination and, as a result, the student being human, takes the line of least resistance and this important subject ceases. I venture to say that if one were to walk down on College street when school is coming out and ine asked the students walking along there is they knew what a participle, or an infinitive was, two out of three would look at you in utter amazement.

MR. DENNISON: Or, a split infinitive.

MR. SALSBERG: Do not try it on the House.

MR. PORTER: The House would.

MR. SALSBERG: The Minister would not.

MR. BROWN: I venture to say that the Minister does know the difference.

MR. PORTER: I said: "the House".

MR. BROWN: I said "the Minister".

MR. MacLEOD: Both classical scholars.

MR. BROWN: The question might come up what difference does it make whether a teacher or a student knows what a participle or an infinitive is. Have you ever realized why it is that so many students change from one subject to the other, why it is that they do not like to take French or Latin, or some such subjects, and if they do take them, they do not do well in them? The reason is definitely that they do not know English and therefore how can they know these other things.

I would like to refer just for a minute to observations which I have made in connection with the cafeteria system of education which is used in the secondary schools.

MR. PORTER: Does this apply to Kitchener?

MR. BROWN: Yes, it applies to all over.

Where a student is permitted to take his tray along the assembly line and to pick up whatever subjects he so desires, if he does not like them, he can set them down and pick up something else just as you would a bowl of soup or a piece of pie in a cafeteria.

I have no objection whatsoever to such a thing as this for a student after he has decided what his ultimate goal will be, but, to allow a student to switch subjects because others look more attractive, is denying that student a training to bear the hard knocks of life. It is during student days that a pupil must learn to do disagreeable tasks and to complete them. That is probably one reason why homework should not be discarded.

I read a letter which appeared in Life Magazine not so long ago which explains the value of homework much better than I can.

> "I have just run across your December 11 story ".....".regarding homework. It recalled my own experience. Many were the nights when the bed and I did not make connection before 2 a.m. or even later. I know that it did no harm to my health.
>
> Now that I can look back upon those later homework hours, without prejudice or bias, I realize that too often the cause was a disinclination to tackle a disagreeable task. There were so many other interesting things to do.
>
> I did not realize it at the time, but perhaps I was learning the lesson of tackling and finishing a task, agreeable or not. Life is full of disagreeable tasks that must be done, often on a tight schedule, and the only way to get them done is to start and to keep at it until done".

Mr. Speaker, one could go on at quite some length but I feel I have brough to the attention of the hon. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) something which would make him realize that our educational system is not as good as he, or his Department, might think it to be, that backward steps have been made, steps which will have to be retraced, and, in the retracing of these steps, I sincerely trust that the Department of Education will

give proper consideration to a programme of study which places basic education first, last and foremost in the system.

I am just as interested as anyone else in the progress of education. When referring to the curriculum of study for our schools, one which is so basically important, I believe that we should remember these words:

"Give us the strength to accept with serenity those things which cannot be changed. Give us courage to change those things which should and must be changed. And give us the wisdom to know the difference between the two".

Thank you.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C. W. PARRY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, allow me to congratulate you on how well you fill your position. I think you are doing a magnificent job. I am very sorry that Mr. Speaker is not in the House. I did want to compliment him on his excellent way, in my estimation, of dealing with all hon. members of this House.

I would like to congratulate the Mover and Seconder of the Speech from the Throne. I think they added a great deal to the debate and in my estimation, they handled both of their subjects very ably. Both spoke from the North. I am going to speak to you from the South-western part of Ontario, and, of course, my remarks will be confined pretty well to agriculture.

I want to compliment the Cabinet material which we have in our ranks up on the east corner. I would say this, that I was very pleased when they decided that they would remain citizens in this corner, because we are known here as the heavy artillery and, to take them out of the ranks, would deplete the ranks somewhat. I do not know where to look for further and better supplies. I do want to make just one comment---the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) is not in the House---regarding the public General Hospital and the St.Joseph's Hospital at Chatham, with respect to how grants were effected. The increase in grant in 1943 was $2,769. The grants in 1949-50 were $20,000 and a little over. In 1943, St. Joseph's Hospital, approximately $2,000. in grants. To-day, St.Joseph's is receiving nearly $13,000.

I want now to just say a word about those grants. We realize the difficulties hospitals are having to-day. We realize that we are still paying this amusement tax, but I do think it is going to a very worthy cause in the support of our hospitals.

Now, I would like to pay a particular comment to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and his Cabinet on the splendid co-operation which exists between the other provinces, also the Federal Government. This, in my estimation, is a very necessary need in these particular times. I believe that the rank and file of citizens of this great Dominion of Canada appreciate the goodwill and co-operation which has been extended particularly from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the Cabinet of the Province of Ontario. I hope that they will cultivate

that spirit because it is very, very essential for prosperity and goodwill.

I did not intend to single out any one of the Cabinet Ministers but I cannot let this opportunity go by without saying a word about the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow). I can say this with all sincerity that in my riding I have had quite a number of very deserving cases and any deserving cases that I have had, when drawn to the attention of the Department, have been taken care of very well. I do want to compliment the hon. Minister of Public Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) and his Department on the splendid treatment they have afforded me. I think that stands for the balance of the members or all of the members of this House.

I would just like to mention a word about civil defence. It has been discussed. It is not a nice subject to discuss. We had the opportunity of having the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) down in the County of Kent some two or three months ago. He was addressing the Rotary Club at Chatham. He was complimented on his speech for two reasons. A great many had just not given it a thought was one reason; the other was the sincerity of his remarks.

I believe that, to-day, from the discussion which has been had in this House regarding this serious matter, it will help people to think more about this problem. If hostilities do come about we will realize what devastation it would bring into our lives by atomic bombing. It would be very devastating to traffic, light, and fuel, and many other difficulties would be put in our way.

I would affect electric power. All these things should be taken into consideration. I do not believe we should get panicky but I think we should seriously think about some of the problems which would arise in the event of war.

I want to say one word here regarding civil servants. There are not very many in the House at the present time, but during my tenure of office here, I have appreciated the grand services I have received from all the civil servants of this House. Without saying anything further, I hope that those who are here will pass it around because I think they are deserving of so much credit.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PARRY: I want to just say a word about highways in passing. I would like to tell you that the Wallaceburg bridge which I discussed in this House last year, has finally been completed. It was started in 1947. It forms a great connection between the two counties of Lambton and Kent, and is serving a grand purpose. The people of Wallaceburg certainly very much appreciate it, as citizens of South-western Ontario. We had to build a short road to get onto the bridge and it has made a great improvement.

We also have a new high school at Wallaceburg, one which was opened last Fall. One was opened at Tilbury, in 1949, another one at Merlin. I just wanted to pass that along to the Department of Education.

(Take E follows)

I was going to say a few words, Mr. Speaker, regarding the Farm Products Marketing Act. I think it is true to-day that there should be some amendments, and I believe that certain amendments are being proposed, but in suggesting any amendments, let us be sure that they improve the Act, because this Farm Products Marketing Act has served a very good purpose. As I say, I believe there will be some amendments, and I feel it is our duty, as farmers, to assist in working out some of these problems which we have found occurring after the Act was brought into operation. It requires a great deal of study and I would say that in the Counties of South-western Ontario, we have a great number of young people who are taking a very active part in marketing agreements, such as sitting on their executives and so forth. This is something which I consider very essential.

I will say a little more about marketing agreements in a moment or two, but may I say, Mr. Speaker, that I think if ever there was a time in history when we need bargaining opportunities, and vocal organization, where we can talk amongst ourselves, it is now. In fact, I am not so sure to-day that there are not a great many people who were pessimistic about farming agreements, who are now solidly behind them, because they have worked, as the farmer wants to make them work.

I would like to give you just a little resume of the advances which have been made in agriculture. This has not been brought about by the activities of one or two men. I would not want anyone to think that for a moment, but this was done by both governments, Dominion

and Provincial.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): Mr. Speaker, I wonder if the hon. member (Mr. Parry) would permit a question before he leaves this subject of "Farm markets?

MR. PARRY: Yes.

MR. MILLARD: Do you not think this Legislature would be safe in adopting the recommendations for amendments to the Farm Marketing Act, as recommended by the farmers' own organization, the Federation of Agriculture in Ontario?

MR. PARRY: There are certain recommendations which I feel sure will be accepted. I am a little doubtful that all of them will be.

Mr. Speaker, I would like now to give you some figures, although I know you do not like figures, but I would like to show what has been produced in south-western Ontario, in the areas west of London.

In 1950, we had 3700 acres of hybrid seed, 2300 acres of open pollumated; 2563 acres of oats, 1072 of soy beans, 225 of white beans, registered, and 336 of barley, and 331 of wheat. This was all registered seed. The point which I am desirous of making here is that it is quite evident that here is an amount of seed available to the rank and file of the farmers, which can be bought at a fair price.

The amount of seed mentioned is equivalent to an amount necessary to sow 5000 acres. Every farmer knows that better seed makes better farms, and I should commend the government here for their efforts in supporting these advances in regard to seed.

I might in passing refer to the experimental farms at Guelph, Ridgetown, Harrow and Kempville. This volume of seed, when available, can only be made possible if the foundation stock is marketable.

These, I may say, are all marketed under the co-operative marketing agreement.

Now, may I just say a word about sugar beets.

In 1949, we produced 335,347 tons of sugar beets from 30,047 acres, with an average sugar content of 16.8% The total value was $4,700,000. divided amongst 3590 growers.

In 1950, we produced 383,000 tons from 33,300 acres, with an average sugar content of 16.3% and basing it on an average per ton price, which was estimated, of $15. it yielded a crop valued at $5,750,000. amongst 3740 growers. So you can see this agreement has worked very, very successfully.

I would like now to say just a word about soil conservation. This is a big problem and I would ask that it be given some consideration, and I would urge the government to make a survey to encourage an increase in the grass seed supply of this province. They have done a magnificent job in connection with production, as can be seen from the figures I have quoted here, in regard to the supply of grain, that is, oats, wheat, barley, corn and beans, but it seems to me we have not a sufficient supply of seed such as I have mentioned, that is,

of Brone grass, alfalfa, Ladina, red clover and sweet clover.

I would like to see a survey made in the areas where this can be grown, and the government, I do think, should give us some assistance in setting up a foundation of stock so that we would have a quantity available which could be purchased at a reasonable price. I think that would make a great deal of difference in the soil, would prevent erosion, and also would make a better rotation on the farms.

Mr. Speaker, I do not think I have anything further to say, except that I do appreciate the attention which has been accorded to me, and I would like to take this opportunity to compliment you on the very fine way in which you handle the "bad boys" in the House at times and I wish you continued success.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. T. D. THOMAS(Ontario): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am sorry this afternoon the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) is not in the House, because I would like to congratulate him on his appointment to the portfolio of Minister of Health. I am sure all the hon. members of this House approved the action of the government in appointing the hon. member for Grey North (Mr. Phillips) with his medical experience, to that important position.

(Take F follows)

MR. T. D. THOMAS (Ontario): Mr. Speaker, may I first congratulate the hon. member for Grey North (Mr. Phillips) on his appointment as Minister of Health. I am sure that every member of this House will approve the action of the government in appointing Mr. Phillips, with his medical experience, to that important position. We shall watch his progress with interest, but I must warn him I do not think it is wise for him to embarrass this government in the way he did last year, when he is reported to have said he would support a greatly increased rate for the aged people of this province. I rather think that the hon. member (Mr. Phillips) was rapped over the knuckles for making that statement.

I also would like to congratulate the hon. member for Durham (Mr. Foote) on his appointment as Minister of Reform Institutions. He is fitted for that position, for he is a humane type of man; besides, I am quite sure he was not very happy in the previous position he occupied on the Liquor Control Board.

May I say how much I enjoyed the speeches of the Mover and Seconder to the Throne Speech, the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) and the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr.Villeneuve). Considering the difficult job they had to do in defending the policies of the Government--if any--they both did very well. I am sure we all endorsed the opening remarks of the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) when he said we are all proud of our British heritage. Yes, we are proud of our British traditions, proud of the British people, too, who fought so bravely and sacrificed so much during this last World War. While they received

assistance from this country and the U.S.A. during their troublous times after 1945, they have given more towards the hungry and undernourished people of Europe and Asia than Great Britain herself received from Canada and the U.S.A.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOMAS: To give you an illustration of their attitude to world problems: in 1947, when bread was rationed so rigidly in Great Britain, the British Government diverted ships laden with grain, then in mid-Atlantic, to Germany, because there was a possibility that millions of Germans would starve to death. Their enemies of two years back were fed by them, although it meant great hardship to themselves. We are proud to be linked with people like that, Mr. Speaker, but I am not proud of the fact that those people who fought so bravely and sacrificed so much are now eking out their lives on ten cents worth of fresh meat per person a week.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to be associated with the very kindly remarks made to you by the hon. member for York East (Miss MacPhail). I am sure those are the sentiments of all hon. members of this House, and I do not think any other hon. member could have made the remark so nicely as did the hon. Member (Miss MacPhail)

Mr. Speaker, accordihg to reports outside this Legislature, this is to be your last year as Speaker in the Assembly.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR.THOMAS: For, according to statements in the press, the newly elected Leader of the Liberal Party has stated than an election is to be called this June and the Liberal party is to sweep the Province.

MR. NIXON: Hear, hear.

MR. THOMAS: You will have to have a very good broom, because Walter has no heir.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. THOMAS: Of course, this is mere conjecture and wishful thinking. For the only person who can tell us when an election will be called is the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) himself. I can name the time, Mr. Speaker, but not the date. If it is politically expedient and conditions are favourable to the re-election of the Conservative Party to the Government of this Province, that, I am sure, will be the time.

MR.T.L.KENNEDY: That is a good prophecy.

MR. THOMAS: The Throne Speech contains approximately 2,500 words, and the only thing about the Speech that pleased me was the able way it was presented. One part of the Speech states, and I quote:

"Much to our regret world events have had effects upon our lives which are of the greatest concern".

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the threat of war is again with us. This time last year we, on this side of the House, were condemning the Provincial and Federal governments for not taking action to alleviate the distressing increase in unemployment. We were told by some hon. members of this House that it was not the responsibility of any government to find anyone a job. Now that is changed, for although

we have unemployment with us even to-day, the numbers are not so great as they were a year ago.

Does it not seem a sad commentary on this capitalist system that the only time when most of our people are employed is when we are preparing for war or when we are at war? During the last 40 years, we have been at war for ten of those years, and now, according to the predictions of some people, we are likely to enter the third World War in the near future. Today in some trades, according to the Federal government, we have a shortage of skilled men in industry and the Federal government is preparing to bring to this country emigrants from overseas, and I am sure it will have the support of this government. I think that most of our people realize that a great country like ours, rich in natural resources, can sustain a much larger population than 14 million people. We, on this side of the House, welcome newcomers to this country. It is a matter of urgency that a vast country like this Canada of ours should increase its population. Immigration is desirable on a much larger scale than in previous years, but, Mr. Speaker, we must make arrangements to provide accommodation for these people.

According to statements appearing in the press, these people with their dependents are to number approximately 150,000. persons. Are there enough houses for them?

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): Schools?

MR. THOMAS: Are our own Canadian people satisfied with the present housing situation in Ontario? Definitely not. If you made a survey in some of our towns and cities you would find some of our people living under the most abject conditions.

Only last week the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) stated that he was opposed very strongly to the latest edict of the Federal Government respecting larger down payments for new homes. It is quite an easy matter for the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) to object now, but what has this government done, since they introduced legislation last March, to ease the housing situation? Nothing -- absolutely nothing. Not one solitary house has been built, not one single brick has been laid because of that legislation.

In the Throne Speech last year it was stated,quote:

> "Arrangements are in the course of completion which will stimulate the construction of many thousands of new homes where they are needed most. The greatest assistance will be extended to enable those who will occupy these low-cost homes to own them".

An editorial in the Daily Star of April last year stated that Mr. R. H. Winters, Federal Minister of Resources and Development, had been to London, Ontario, and had approved a site for a low-cost housing project. It was planned to build houses costing $5,800, with a down payment of $580.00. Nothing has been done at all so far as housing is concerned, and to-day, because of the international situation, we are told defence must get priority.

We, on this side of the House, appreciate the need of building up our defences during this period of international tension. We are told to-day that we must fortify our country from attack from without and from within, for subversive forces are at work in our country trying to undermine our democratic way of life.

Mr. Speaker, what better defence can we have against any subversive forces from within than that of having our people adequately fed and decently housed?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOMAS: The present housing shortage has reached the critical stage. Some forms of juvenile delinquency, mental illness and even a high infantile mortality rate may be attributed to over-crowded and bad housing accommodation. That is something the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) should consider, for, according to the report of the Federal Health and Welfare Department, the infant mortaility rate in Canada is 44 per 1,000. the highest in the British Commonwealth. That is something we should be ashamed of -- one of the richest countries in the world.

While we are on that question, Mr. Speaker, may I say that according to report the infant mortality rate in China is 500 per 1,000. That means that one baby in every two born in China is doomed to die before it reaches the age of one year. Is it any wonder that such a country should turn communist in the face of such distressing figures.

Last November a terrible tragedy occurred in the city of Oshawa. Four little children under the age of five years were burned to death, and that tragedy brought to light some of the dreadful conditions under which some people are living to-day. Twenty-one persons, nine of them adults and 12 children were crowded into one frame house which had previously been condemned as unfit for human habitation. Only two weeks ago a fire occurred north of Whitby, in my riding, and this is the report of the Times-Gazette:

> "Six adults and five small children were forced from their home three miles north of Whitby in zero weather late yesterday afternoon when a large converted sheet-metal chicken barn in which they had apartments caught fire and burned to the ground."

-"a large converted sheet-metal chicken barn in which they had apartments". Yet in spite of the disclosure of overcrowding in most towns and cities, this government does nothing about it.

Now we are very pleased to hear the government has agreed with the Federal government to give pensions to the aged at 70 years of age without the means test, and to those between the ages of 65 and 70 with a means test. Mr. Speaker, this is a step in the right direction, but pensions should be given to all without a means test at age 65.

MR. W. DENNISON (St.David): That is what they promised.

MR. THOMAS: If it must be on a contributory basis, then we would welcome the introduction of such a scheme.

The Federal government states that the agreement on old age pensions must be acceptable to all the provinces, that is, must be unanimous before legislation is introduced. There is the snag.

And, of course, then again the Federal Government on the pretext of the great increase in the cost of defence may say once more as they have said on other occasions, "we can't afford it". Perhaps the Federal government will wait for another election and then promise to give old age pensions at 65 years. They have got away with that promise before elections -- I have lost count how many times-- and perhaps if some of our people are so uninterested they may get away with promises once more. We deplore the refusal of the Federal and Provincial governments to consider an increase above the $40.00 per month, especially when the cost of living is at its present figure. I ask the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) as Provincial Treasurer, to consider this question for an increase in pension for these aged people so that the few remaining years they have left may be contented and free from worry.

I was glad to hear the hon. Minister of Welfare (Mr. Goodfellow) announce that the government was granting an increase in mothers' allowances, but I would like to see the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) extend that increase to the blind pensioners and those aged people on pension.

SOME hon.MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOMAS: A complete hospitalization plan is still the great need of our people in Ontario, and yet each year passes by without any plans being made to provide that service.

The larger trade unions in our province have been successful in obtaining some measure of coverage from the manufacturers, but the scheme of group insurance should be extended to take in everyone in this province. For, the greater the number participating in any form of insurance reduces the cost of that service. I quote from the Rt.Hon. Mr. Churchill, who was never very favorable to the solialists prior to the outbreak of war in 1939. I remember quite well when he, rather than recognize the bricklayers' union in Great Britian, laid bricks himself. So one would hardly say that Mr.Churchill was favorable towards hospitalization, but this is a quotation from a speech he made in 1944:

"You must rank me and my colleagues as strong partisans of national compulsory insurance for all purposes from the cradle to the grave. We hope to bring the magic of averages to the rescue of millions."

Now after all their requests to the government for assistance, we are told in the Throne Speech that the municipalities are well off. Two years ago when legislation was passed in this House, giving grants on fire protection, police protection and Children's Aid, we were told this would be a great relief to the Municipalities. Let me tell you how it owrked in the city of Oshawa.

In 1949 the city of Oshawa received $33,696.92. That was on the one-mill subsidy basis. In 1950, they received $40,316.26, and increase over 1949 of $6,619.34. That was their share of the grants on fire protection, police protection and Children's Aid, -$6,619.34, or 1/5 of a mill. Please do not tell the municipalities Mr. Speaker, that piece of legislation helped them very much.

This is the time of the year when all municipalities pass their budgets for the year, and according to reports, most of them are expecting that in order to meet their commitments for 1951, an increase in some of those municipalities will go as high as 10 mills. Perhaps the hon. Provincial Treasurer (Mr. Frost) intends to give some relief when he brings in the Budget. I hope so, but in it must be something more than the paltry grants on fire and police protection and for Children's Aid.

The time has come, Mr. Speaker, when a review of grants to municipalities should be made, and to my mind the great step forward would be for the Provincial and Federal governments to assume the full cost of education. Under the present most inequitable system of grants on assessment, it will be many, many years before any equalized assessment is operating in the Province of Ontario. I know the hon. Minister of Municipal Affairs (Mr. Dunbar) has some very efficient and capable men working for him as provincial assessors in the department., and I am sure they are doing a very good job, but we will have to wait too long before the municipal councils

appreciate the need for introducing equalized assessment on a common yardstick.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to mention the application of the four farmers in Pickering township, which is in my riding, who applied to the Milk Control Board for permission to join the Pickering Co-operative. Their application, as you know, was turned down. This co-operative was formed eight months ago with a capital investment of $3,600. and they show a surplus of $672. during the few short months they have operated. That is a very good return on an investment of $3,600. which I think shows the value of co-operatives to the people of the province. The hon. Leader of the Oppostion (Mr. Joliffe) asked the hon. Prime Minister (Mr.Frost) what is the attitude of the government to co-operatives. I repeat that question here this afternoon. Will the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) or the hon. Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Kennedy) tell us if these organizations co-operatives, are to be encouraged or discouraged by this government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have listened with great interest to the speeches of hon. members in this Legislature on this debate. Some have been most critical of this government and some, of course, commendatory.

The previous Liberal Administration has been greatly criticized, too, for the Hon. Member for Kenora (Mr. White) who, I am sorry, is not in his seat--referring to statements of the newly elected Leader of the Liberal Party (Mr. Thompson) respecting forest management, had this to say:

"Back in 1943, about a week after the Progressive Conservative government took office, they cancelled seven pulpwood concessions which had been made by the former Liberal government just on the eve of the 1937 general election -- a mere coincidence, of course. Thus was restored to the Crown, 13,729,280 acres of Ontario forest lands. I am not going into details. Anyone who cares to see the astonishing series of agreements can find them in the annual department report for 1938".

And again, quote:

"this administration, admittedly, is handicapped in cleaning up an intolerable situation left on its doorstep by the former Liberal Administration".

Now the newly elected Leader of the Liberal Party (Mr. Thompson) is reported to have stated, according to a report in the Daily Star, Dec.9, 1950:-

"Frost has sold out to the pulp and paper interests"

MR. MacLEOD: Shame!

MR. THOMAS: This is becoming a case of Tweedledum and Tweedledee, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, and yet I am sure all members in this House will agree that one of the most valuable contributions to this debate was that of the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) who was most critical of the present Conservative Administration and of the previous Liberal one.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOMAS: Now let us take the Windsor situation. Let us compare notes down there.

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, oh, here we go.

MR. THOMAS: Some statements were made by both Liberals and Conservatives outside this House at that time. What had the Liberals to say on that situation?

In the Daily Star of Nov. 10th last year, the Liberal Leader was reported to have said he would help to expose to the light of day:

> "cancerous conditions existing in the province to-day, the indications of a criminal alliance between criminals and corrupt political forces in the Windsor area, the scandal of liquor outlet licenses, the political mismanagement of the affairs of this province by the Frost administration".

Now the hon. Provincial Secretary (Mr. Welsh) has replied to some of these statements, and what did he say?

Referring to the previous Liberal administration which, he says is responsible for the present intolerable situation in Ontario which was inherited from the Liberals, he refers, firstly, to the :

> "-indiscriminate issuance of licenses in Ontario to persons with premises which were hotels in name only, without rooms, meals or service, and serving beer only. There was no license board".

and secondly:

> "A traffic in licensed premises existed by which licenses were sold at immense profits".

Thirdly, and this is a good one:

"Back as far as 1937, hotel keepers were canvassed on a gallonage basis".

For contributions to the party funds, I assume?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. DENNISON: If they ever let that skeleton out of the closet they would have something.

MR. THOMAS: The head of the same Liberal government was referred to by a well know minister in Toronto in the following way:-

"His regime was short lived. After about five or six years, the very poor bank clerk retired a rich man, to enjoy his elaborate estate, and, as he put it, "listen to the grass grow". It is amazing what little time is required for some politicians to rise from poverty to wealth. I do not know how they do it, but they do. You may draw your own conclusions."

MR. MacLEOD: Who said that?

AN hon. MEMBERS: You are doing all right.

MR. THOMAS: And the newly elected Leader of the Liberal Party (Mr. Thompson) is regarded as a second Mitchell Hepburn.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. THOMAS: A Daily Star Editorial of October 21st, 1950 stated:

"Let there be no mistake about the Star's opinion of liquor sale under Liberal administration. We denounced them at the time and have denounced them since"

Is it any wonder that in the light of these statements the people outside are becoming confused. The truth is, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is no differnce between the Liberal and Conservative parties.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOMAS: They both put on quite a show for the people outside of this House,--

MR. MacLEOD: Move over.

MR. THOMAS: but the day of reckoning is not very far away.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. THOMAS: The day is fast approaching when our people in this country will have their eyes opened.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

AN hon. MEMBER: No C.C.F. Party then.

MR. THOMAS: And they will find that the only political party with a clean and unsullied reputation is the C.C.F., a political party which can point to six years of government in Saskatchewan with an enviable record.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Have they?

MR. THOMAS: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when the C.C.F. is elected to the government of this province,---

AN hon. MEMBER: In 1967.

MR. THOMAS: -- and,yes, of this Dominion, because you will have to admit it, we are going to do it,--

AN hon. MEMBER: You are going into oblivion.

MR. THOMAS: -- they will have a tremendous job to clean up the mistakes of the past administrations. I know it will take time, but it is a problem, Mr.Deputy-

Speaker, they will tackle with vigour.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. THOMAS: Iam sure the C.C.F. can do it, for their election is as certain as that to-morrow is Wednesday.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

AN hon. MEMBER: The Federal election proved that.

MR. THOMAS: For this system or ours is fast decaying and privileges for a few are fast coming to an end.

AN hon. MEMBER: The country is going to the dogs.

MR. THOMAS: The only solution for our ills of to-day is democratic socialism, for, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, democracy, peace and socialism are indivisible.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

TAKE G FOLLOWS)

MR. C... COX (Fort William): Mr. Deputy Speaker, in rising to take part in the reply to the Speech from the Throne, I must congratulate you on the manner in which you carry on your office. I did want to congratulate Mr. Speaker, and I am sorry he is not here, but I do think we are exceedingly fortunate in having a man of his caliber here. I thoroughly agree with the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail) who said yesterday that he adds dignity to his office. And the hon. members of the House must appreciate the fact that at all times we have enjoyed his kindness and generous hospitality.

I want to congratulate the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) and the hon. member for Glengarry (Mr. Villeneuve) the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. I do not at times -- in fact, I cannot at any time -- agree with what the hon. member for Kenora (Mr. White) says, but I deeply appreciate the fact that a Northerner was recommended for this high honour.

I also want to congratulate the two hon. members (Mr. Phillips and Mr. Foote) who were elevated to a higher post. They will I am sure, make substantial contributions to the deliberations of this House.

I am very sorry the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is not in his place, as I wanted to thank him for making it possible to have a Committee on Lands and Forests in this House. I had intended to say, if he were here, that I think it might have been perhaps much better if the Committee had been slightly enlarged. They have a tremendous duty to perform. The forests represent perhaps 75% of the total area of the province of Ontario, which will give you some conception

of the territory with which this Committee will be concerned.

I also think their powers might be extended somewhat. Not only should we be able to discuss matters with the officials, but I think it might be extended so that we could talk to those who are in the industry, and I am sure we would secure very beneficial results from talking these matters over with the people who are actually engaged in the industry.

One of the hon. members to my left has suggested if he were on the Committee, he would give an air of respectability--

MR. A.A. MACLEOD:(Bellwoods): You need it.

MR. COX: Now, Mr. Deputy Speaker, what I am about to say will be something of a repetition of what I said in the House many, many times before, and I will be talking about our natural resources, forests, minerals, and hydro electric.

It seems to me that great interest is being taken in our forest problems of today, much more than formerly, and I do not know of any problem which should concern the hon. members of this House anymore than that of natural resources. Day by day citizens are wondering what may be going to happen, and how long our resources will last, and there is general apprehension that they are dwindling far too rapidly. I do not think people should be thinking that the resources of Ontario are inexhaustible when, in fact, they are not. There is likely to be a day of reckoning, and I think some action should be taken to perpetuate these forests before it is too late.

I have spoken on this problem many times before, and I would like permission to read what I said perhaps more than ten years ago.

"We have there thousands of square miles of virgin timber with a combination of conditions which naturally lend themselves to the lumber industry; namely a climatic condition peculiarly suitable for lumbering; long winters with plenty of snow; very extensive stands of accessible timber, traversed by large rivers, making logging and driving facilities excellent and emptying into the largest body of fresh water on the continent. We are so situated geographically as to be able to take advantage of cheap transportation down the Great Lakes to some of the largest markets in the world, and we have in that country, a sturdy class of people acclimated to these conditions who are quite capable of carrying out large undertakings. The timber areas of Northern Ontario without a doubt, include some of the best stands of pulpwood in the world, with the potentiality for riches sufficient to satisfy the needs of a nation had they been conscientiously administered for the benefit of the citizens as a whole."

I am thoroughly convinced that the present policy of handling our timber resources is unsound and can only result in leading us down the road to economic ruin. The monopolistic control by a few companies of such enormous areas is and has not been in the best interest of the province and gives these companies untrammelled power over the conomic and social life of the North. Mr. Speaker, may I illustrate to the House again the size of the areas controlled by the companies to which I have referred.

The Abitibi Company have been given rights over an area consisting of 12,391 square miles; the Great Lakes Paper

Company, 3,000 square miles, Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, 3000 square miles, the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company, 12,821 Square Miles, he Marathon Paper Company, 5,008 Square Miles, for a combined total of 37,000 miles.

These five companies therefore exercise control over 23 million acres of Northern Ontario timberlands, an empire in itself, larger than the Irish Republic, twice as large as Holland, three times as large as Belgium, larger than Scotland and almost as large as the entire rea of Old On ario. This should give you some idea as to the extreme generosity displayed by departmental officials when making original contracts. Many of these agreements carry with them the right to cut and export unmanufactured wood. This is a most unsound and injurious practice. I maintain that no country can prosper as it should if it continues to export large quantities of unmanufactured natural resources. Much of this raw material could and should be processed in Canada, thereby providing employment for Canadian citizens.

Since 1943 or shortly after this government took office, there has been exported from Crown lands in Ontario 3,427,734 cords of unmanufactured pulpwood or almost double the amount in any other similar period in Canadian history. If this quantity of wood could be processed in Canada, it would supply a paper mill capable of maintaining approximately 1,000 persons for at least 75 years.

That is the extent to which our resources are being shipped out of the country. Is it any wonder that Northern people are taking an interest in this matter today? Is it any wonder that people generally are becoming interested?

I want to show you a report from a very prominent banker, and the hon. member to my left I think read this to

you once before, where he says: "Canadians must process more goods at home and make our raw materials into the finished articles, and keep the profits in Canada."

As I say, that was mentioned before by one of the hon. members, but it is well worth repeating.

The Provincial Government maintains there has been a slight reduction in the quantity of wood exported. That may or may not be so. But let me tell you what has taken place in regard to the substitutes for wood. They are processing them in two mills recently constructed, making a semi-manufactured product, but not doing much more than squeezing the water out of it, which makes it lighter for shipping, and then they are shipping it across the line. Several hundred thousand cords of wood are being semi-processed in this manner, and shipped to American mills. Is it any wonder that the Northern people are now beginning to think about this matter? How do we expect to build up our country in this way? What hope is there for Canada if we keep on exporting all our raw materials? Is it any wonder there are more Canadians in the United States than there are in Canada, leaving their own country and seeking positions in other lands, and in many cases working on the product from the country which they left.

You can hardly pick up a newspaper without seeing an editorial on our forest problems. Almost every day some public-spirited citizen is talking about this alarming situation.

I have been talking about this for twenty years, and now everybody is apparently trying to get on the forest bandwagon, which is a good thing. Even the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) has recently blossomed out as

a defender of the Faith.

MR. F. O. ROBINSON (Port Arthur): I have been talking of this for ten years, anyway.

MR. COX: Well, you always took a certain attitude, but now you are more forceful than you were a few years ago. This is not a situation to be lackadaisical or timid about.

I would like to say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that I think I have had as much or more to do with originally exporting pulpwood from Crown lands than anybody else, and now I would like to have something to do with bringing these resources back to the people of Canada.

Let me give you the history of export.

(Page G-7 follows)

I should apologize for not thanking the hon. members of this House for leaving me on the Forests Committee, and I want to thank our hon. Leader (Mr. Oliver) for bringing that to your attention. It is natural that he should make a mistake in saying from where I come. May I say in passing that I was elected Mayor of Port Arthur for 15 consecutive times, and then I moved over to the other place, and was elected there, so there is no wonder my hon. Leader (Mr. Oliver) is confused about the place I am supposed to be domiciled.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Did you export from both places?

MR. COX: Oh, Mr. Minister (Mr. Porter) on my trip through public life, and my trip through business, no act of mine during my business career has been toward the exploitation of people for the purpose of making a few dollars, if that is your implication.

MR. PORTER: I thought the hon. member (Mr. Cox) said a moment ago he had been engaged in exporting lumber himself, and I wondered if he did that from Port Arthur and Fort William, and I was wondering when the operation stopped.

MR. COX: I did not say any such thing. There is no pulpwood in Port Arthur nor in Fort William. They do not grow it there.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): You just have the pulp there?

MR. COX: Yes, they are just making us into pulp up there, by their present policy.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. COX: I am still on exports, Mr. Minister (Mr. Porter).

AN hon. MEMBER: And still frustrated?

MR. COX: I am not as much frustrated as some people might wish. But, as I say, Mr. Speaker, I would like to do something to assist in restoring to the people of Ontario some of their natural resources, which have been taken away from them.

I was going on to tell you how this originated -- I am very glad you have returned, Mr. Speaker, as I made some very kind references to you, and those were the remarks I really meant.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. COX: I said them during your absence, and I said that I agreed with the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail) who yesterday said that you certainly -- if I might use this word -- give the chair an air of distinction. I think everybody is more than pleased to have you sitting there, and once again, now that you are in the chair, I can say how we all at different times have enjoyed your kind and generous hospitality.

MR. ROBERT THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): They were all there but Walter.

MR. PORTER: Walter who?

MR. COX: Let me tell you how these exports originated. During the dark days of 1934 and 1935, when I was Mayor, thousands of men were working in Northern Ontario for $5.00 a month.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

Thousands of men were working on a reclamation job up in the Lac Seul district of Kenora -- and if my hon. friend (Mr. White) was here, he would take a different attitude -- thousands of men were walking the streets at the head of the Lakes with nothing to do and nothing to eat. We knew that there was an opportunity by changing the statutes somewhat to make possible the exportation of wood from Crown lands. The Premier of the day was very considerate, he lifted the ban, just as a temporary measure -- it was never intended to be continuous. The result was that several thousand men were put to work, the economic position was slightly improved. But today there is no longer any necessity for that situation. What was a blessing then is a curse today.

I should not perhaps say this, but I am doubtful if those entrusted with the safeguarding of this great wealth fully realize the serious consequences of what is going on in Ontario and Canada today. How is it that Ontario is the only Province that continues to carry out this unjustifiable programme of exploitation and exportation? Why does no other province do it? From Ontario we export 5, 6, 7 times more wood than all the other provinces in Canada combined. I thought that would be interesting to hon. members of the House, but I have been too long, I guess.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): No, carry on. You are doing fine.

MR. COX: I thought it would be interesting to this House to determine just what the attitude is in other provinces in regard to the export of wood, so I wired their respective departmental officials as follows:

> "Would greatly appreciate your wiring number of cords of pulpwood exported from crown lands in your province during the past year and in a general way your governments policy regarding the manufacturing of these resources in the Dominion".

The first reply is from far off British Columbia, and I want you to listen to this -- incidentally, I have one from Saskatchewan.

MR. W. H. TEMPLE (High Park): Good. That will be worth reading.

MR. COX: It is worth reading. Here is the reply from British Columbia:

> "Chas. W. Cox MLA Toronto
> Pulpwood and cordwood from Crown lands in British Columbia is not exportable please see section eighty-nine of our Forest Act."

Now we come to Alberta's telegram:

> "Charles W. Cox MLA Toronto Ontario
> Retel eighth all timber taken from lands belonging to the Province excepting

dry pulp wood must be manufactured within the Province stop export has been permitted of a limited quantity of dry fire killed timber approximating nineteen thousand cords."

Now Regina -- you will be interested in this, and there are some very significant statements in it. I want you to listen to this wire, and we will see what happens:

"Chas. W. Cox MLA Toronto
Cords of pulpwood produced in 1949-50 twenty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety-three stop anticipate total for 1950-51 sixty-five thousand stop"

and listen to this, now:

"all exported to Eastern Canada stop could produce five hundred thousand cords per year if market available stop high freight rate costs limit production Government encouraging the establishment of pulp and board mills to utilize this resource in Province."

Now, I wonder if hon. members realize the significance of that wire? From the Province of Saskatchewan we bring the pulpwood down across the prairies, down through Northern Ontario, ship it to Eastern Canadian mills, while the pulpwood in the centre of the Province, around Lake Superior, goes to the United States. What an unsound programme.

MR. TEMPLE: Capitalism. Free enterprise.

MR. COX: It is incredible.

MR. W. B. HARVEY (Nipissing): If it was a Conservative Government there, they would have a paper mill.

MR. COX: I did not hear what the hon. member (Mr. Harvey, Nipissing) said. If they have not, they should have. Irrespective of a paper mill, this is what becomes of their wood.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): It lost so much they closed it down.

MR. W. DENNISON (St. David): Being a Conservative Government, yes.

MR. COX: I will go now to the Eastern part of the Dominion and read a telegram from Fredericton, New Brunswick:

> "Re your telegram of ninth stop total New Brunswick Crown wood exported year nineteen fifty fifteen thousand seven hundred cords equal to five per cent of total pulpwood cut on Crown lands stop the New Brunswick Crown Lands Act prohibits the export of unmanufactured wood of all species cut from Crown lands excepting poplar Act also provides for export of wood cut in certain locations not convenient for delivery to domestic mills ---"

And then from Halifax, Nova Scotia:

> "No pulpwood from Crown lands exported during 1950 stop current demand for sawn lumber offer

ready market for small material that formerly sold as pulpwood stop export of pulpwood from private lands now small fraction ---"

Now the result of that wire is this, that the unprecedented demands for pulpwood makes it possible to make what was formerly used as pulpwood into lumber. I did not take part in what is now the almost nationally known controversy of the sawmills, but it is very significant that the mills in Nova Scotia are now utilizing pulpwood which was made available for lumber and finding a ready market.

I might venture the opinion that if the wood that is going into those mills and semi-processed for the States, that 50% of that could be made into lumber and hundreds of thousands of houses could be built. That would be the practical solution.

From Manitoba:

"Re your tel last year exports pulpwood from Crown lands in Manitoba approximately 41350 cords to Ontario mills and approximately 31804 cords to various USA points stop insofar this office is aware no consideration presently being given regarding any restriction covering this movement."

We come now to Quebec, which has the largest quantity of any province in Canada with the exception of Ontario; listen to their attitude:

"Referring your wire of yesterday in virtue

of order-in-council adopted in 1910 all timber cut on Crown lands must be manufactured in Canada stop ---"

MR. A. A. MacLEOD: Hear, Hear.

MR. COX:

"By exception special local conditions permitting Government authorizes export of raw timber with additional duties on such wood but this represents only about one per cent of total cutting."

As you see, we are continuing in ever increasing and alarming numbers to export our timber from Crown lands, and no other province is carrying that policy out. Let me show you the other side of the picture. Listen to this.

I wired to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to determine how many products and the value of the products which were manufactured from wood outside of this country and which came into Canada last year. It is an astounding figure. Here is my wire:

"Would greatly appreciate your wiring me the approximate value in dollars of all goods imported into Canada last year originating from forest products."

and here is their reply:

"Value of goods imported into Canada last year originating from forest products one hundred million three sixty-six thousand dollars"

We ship our wood out of the country, we buy it back in manufactured form. We sell it for a penny, we buy it back for a pound -- penny wise and pound foolish, that is the situation.

I do not know if hon. members are familiar with some of the extracts of the Kennedy Report but in regard to that Report there is one rather brief but significant illustration of this point. The paper which the Commission purchased to be utilized in their forest investigation was manufactured in the United States, probably from Canadian wood. That is the situation -- the forestry investigation using paper manufactured in and imported from the United States, and made from Canadian wood. Is it, then, any wonder, knowing and watching this situation develop for the last couple of decades, that I am taking this stand? I am talking no different than I did 15 years ago.

I think it was my hon. friend the member for Niagara Falls (Mr. Houck) whom I asked how long I had been talking about timber, and he said: "Well, I have been tired of listening to you at least 15 years ago."

MR. R. THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): Did you have no influence with the Government then?

MR. COX: No, and I have not much now.

MR. PORTER: May I ask the hon. member (Mr. Cox) -- he has not answered my other question and I have no doubt

but through all these years the hon. member (Mr. Cox) has been talking against export, was he not, during the Hepburn Government, a member of the government party and supporting the government in this House and at one time a Minister of the Crown---was that not so?---and during all that time, did not the hon. member (Mr. Cox) support the policy of the Hepburn Government with respect to exporting lumber which he now admits took place during that time; and during that time was not the hon. member (Mr. Cox) himself actively engaged in the business of the exporting of lumber to the United States?

MR. COX: Oh, yes. What you say is substantially correct, I never denied that.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. COX: But let me tell you that the situation insofar as the Hepburn Government is concerned, when they took power, was an entirely different situation than has existed today since you took power.

MR. PORTER: But you were in the government then and you were doing the exporting on the side. You had an interest.

MR. COX: There is no way of comparison with---as I said---I had some considerable part to do in making that policy possible to alleviate distress.

MR. PORTER: Yes, distress for your own business.

MR. F. R. OLIVER (Grey South): Oh, that is unfair.

MR. COX: That, Mr. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) if you are implying that I am talking for the purpose of filling the coffers of my pockets, I would ask you to withdraw that remark.

MR. PORTER: Oh, I hadn't any suggestion of that kind.

MR. COX: Well, I rather resent that. I haven't any desire to be the richest man in the graveyard.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member (Mr. Cox) is the last man in the House to make the speech he has today .

MR. COX: I do not think I am.

MR. PORTER: The last man.

THE SPEAKER: Order, order.

MR. COX: I have been in the timber business longer than anybody else, and I think I should know what I am talking about.

MR. PORTER: The hon. member (Mr. Cox) knows we have done more to curb the export than any of the governments he has been attached to.

MR. COX: Your actions have been just to the contrary---just to the contrary. I think I have some idea of what I am talking about. I have been in business there longer than anybody else.

MR. PORTER: That is right.

MR. COX: I have a payroll somewhere between ten and fifteen million dollars, during the last few years. You gain a little experience in doing that.

MR. PORTER: That is right.

MR. COX: What difference does to it make to an operator like myself or any other operator----if the mills were here in Canada would he have sold to Canadian mills or American mills? If the mills were here, we would not require to sell to American mills. It is only on account of this restrictive policy that other operators like myself---and I am not doing as

much as I was, I go to Florida once in a while---I used to export wood; it would make little difference to the operator whether he sold in Canada or in the United States, but if these fo r, five, six---700,000 cords your government is exporting in a semi-manufactured condition were manufactured in Canada, there would be enough business to give all the contractors in Northern Ontario plenty of work, including myself, without depending on foreign markets. That is what I have been trying to advocate ever since I have been talking on this subject. It makes no difference to a timber man where he sells his products.

I should like to say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I think this policy is unsound. I think it is unwise. I think it is uneconomical. I do not think any country can prosper that continues to export its natural resources. As I said, I hope for the sake of young Canadians---you are turning this country into a country of lumberjacks, you do not get much benefit out of bushmen going into the woods, they have a harvest in the winter, they go in in the Fall and come away in the Spring. That has no tendency to build up the country. There is no home life, no social life, not the kind of way to build any country up.

I do not want you to resent what I say. There is nothing personal in my remarks.

MR. PORTER: Nor in mine, but I am just saying you did a great job for the eight years you were in power.

MR. COX: May I suggest that is a pretty--

MR. OLIVER: He might emulate it in his government.

MC. ROX. He might emulate it. He is duplicating it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. COX: My hon. friend (Mr. Oliver) said you might emulate it. I suggest you have duplicated it. As a matter of fact, that is not right -- it is more than triple what it was.

MR. DENNISON: He is multiplying it.

MR. COX: And just listen to this, Mr. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) --

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): Part-time.

MR. COX: If I talked about education, he would be frustrated. Listen to this, Mr. Board of Education --

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. COX: -- Mr. Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) and --

MR. H. C. NIXON (Brant): "Bored" is right.

MR. COX: -- that since 1943, when your government took office, you have exported double the amount of raw material than in any similar time in all Canadian history.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): What is the answer to that?

MR. COX: There just is no answer to that.

MR. PORTER: We will refer that to the hon. Minister (Mr. Scott) and see what he says about it.

AN hon. MEMBER: Why is he not here?

MR. COX: The figures are here from the hon. Minister's (Mr. Scott) office. It is from the hon. Minister's (Mr. Scott) office I got the figures.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: Yes, I know, but I would like to look at the figures myself.

MR. COX: I will give you figures. I would like to.

MR. PORTER: I would like to look at them myself.

MR. COX: I imagine we should all look at them, all hon. members of the House should look at them. They are the most interesting figures I know of -- not the kind of figures my hon. friend was talking about this afternoon here.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. PORTER: Louder. I did not catch that.

MR. COX: I want to say something now about mining.

MR. MACLEOD: Steep Rock.

MR. COX: Steep Rock. And I want to elaborate a little more on that production of ore I was talking about yesterday. I spoke to the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell) about a body of ore that has been discovered west of the Head of the Lakes. I think it is general knowledge at the Lakehead, my information has been secured from Jules Cross, that very eminent mining engineer.

(Take I follows)

Just west of the Twin Cities about 30 miles he had a number of claims there a few years ago which he sold to the International Nickel company for a quarter of a million dollars. Some preliminary exploration there has developed that there is between 40 million dollars and 50 million dollars' worth of new ore in that deposit. Now, I pointed out yesterday there is an article here in the Globe and Mail indicating that the Canadian National Railways contemplate building a line several hundred miles north of Winnipeg, north into the nickel deposits, and another article in The Telegram of a few days ago saying the United States interests are interested in developing the nickel mines in Canada. Now, here is a bit of ore the hon. Minister (Mr. Gemmell) yesterday said was inconsequential, but this 50 million dollars is not a small amount of ore. That does not say there is but that ore, there has been 40 million dollars or 50 million dollars already proven. This ore is accessible to the highway, it is accessible to the trucks, it is close to the head of transportation. It seems to me the reasonable thing to do would be to develop that body of ore and I wonder if the hon. Minister of Mines (Mr. Gemmell) would give some consideration to revising the Statute. It seems most unreasonable to me that any company could maintain indefinitely such a large body of undeveloped ore. I think a change should be considered in the Statute, make it supplementary. I think some consideration should be given to that.

In connection with the Steep Rock Mine, some suggestion has been made about commencing a road and it has been suggested the road might go north. I entirely agree with the hon. member for Rainy River (Mr. Newman) that the road would

serve more interests up there if it were built direct to the Head of the Lakes. It would serve many communities, the ore docks at the Head of the Lakes. Several hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been expended on that road and that would be the reasonable thing to do and the government, I think, has had representations made from various bodies representing at least 100,000 people up there whose interests will be better served by having the road go direct from Steep Rock to the Head of the Lakes.

Now, Mr. Speaker, perhaps I have monopolized too much time.

SOME hon. MEMBER: Go ahead.

MR. COX: Anything more I should say on the exports?

MR. OLIVER: You should emphasize it again.

MR. THORNBERRY: Tell us about the figures in Florida?

MR. COX: About which?

MR. THORNBERRY: The figures in Florida.

MR. COX: I am going to suggest that the next Assembly should be held in Florida, the atmosphere would be conducive to --

MR. THORNBERRY: Any exports down there?

MR. COX: I can assure you the atmosphere is very nice and if you appreciate oranges, it is not difficult for me to send oranges, they cost little or nothing down there, and I think if you went down yourselves that is exactly what you would do. I would like to have some of you accompany me down there next year, sunshine, fresh fruit and flowers.

MISS MACPHAIL: Lovely.

MR. COX: That is a little more harmonious subject than talking to the Opposition about exports. Now, I want to

say something about Hydro. I think I spoke about that in this House a year ago and the hon. member for Port Arthur (Mr. Robinson) spoke about it a few days ago. The people at the Head of the Lakes are very much interested in the now famous Aguasabon. This was a development proceeded with for no other reason than to facilitate the operation of the Long Lac Pulp and Paper Company. It was estimated to cost $12,500,000., the actual cost is $16,500,000. I think this is highly technical, of course, I think the Aguasabon report about the Hydro is misleading when they state they are developing 50,000 horsepower. I do not think that is the case. There may be 50,000 horsepower at a peak load but for steady power I would like if the Hydro representatives here would inform the people of the Lakehead some time if that power will develop any more than 35,000 horsepower steady load. We have this $16,500,000. investment and I will be surprised if you have more than 35,000 steady horsepower. Not only is the government having this company export wood, it is only 30 per cent to 40 per cent exported, but this government spent somewhere in the neighbourhood of $20,000,000. to facilitiate that operation, in addition to creating a log pond. Mr. Speaker, I think a policy of that kind is most unsound and injurious not only to the people of the province of Ontario but to Canadians in general. Therefore, I hope as a result of myremarks-- I want to re-iterate and repeat that there is nothing personal in what I have to say , nothing whatever in the world, there is no implication at all -- I think they are trying to do the very best job that they can but I am doubtful if they understand exact economic situations. I do hope some steps will be taken in the not-too-distant future to change this policy in order that Canadians

will be able to secure the benefits they are entitled to in the development of their natural resources.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

(Page I-5 follows)

HON. LOUIS P. CECILE (Minister of Travel and Publicity); This is the first opportunity which I have had to participate in the debate on the Speech from the Throne, and at the outset I hasten to tender to you my congratulations, not only upon the high office which you hold, but also upon the manner in which you have discharged the heavy and difficult responsibilities that go with it. You, Sir, are the literal embodiment of our entire democratic tradition, and I am sure that the hon. members opposite concur with me when I say that it is doubtful if any incumbent has brought to this Chamber a higher degree of impartiality, dignity and good judgment.

I would be remiss, also, if I were not to pay adequate tribute to the Mover and the Seconder of the Address. Both have dealt in very able fashion with important aspects of the life of our province, and both have set a high standard for the debates which have followed.

For my own part, I feel that the greatest contribution which I can make would be to bring you up to date on the status of our important tourist industry and to tell you what we are doing to continue the development of this highly important phase of our economic activity.

Perhaps at the outset I should remind you that the department which I head came into being less than five years ago and that since 1946 we have been engaged in pioneering activities of the first order. So far as we are aware, no other government has approached the tourist industry in a manner comparable to ours. The leadership which has been shown in Ontario has been recognized everywhere throughout this continent and in a number of foreign countries. I hasten to add that much of the credit for this situation accrues to

the Legislature as a whole, irrespective of party, since the attitude of all members both during the tenure of office of my predecessor as minister and my own, has been of support and co-operation.

When the department came into being, in April, 1946, the general approach, not only here but throughout the continent and in other interested countries, was to endeavour to entice as many visitors as possible into their areas with little regard for what they would find there. Our program has been just the opposite; we have set about to improve systematically the things that we had to offer to the visitor, to ensure that his accommodation and recreation facilities would be satisfactory, that he would not be taken advantage of by misleading advertising, that he would find interesting things to see and to do and that he would return to his home a friend rather than a critic of our province.

Of subsidiary importance - and I say this without apology - has been the building up of our volume of tourist patronage. I hasten to add that we are all aware that we cannot have a tourist industry without tourists and we have worked very hard indeed to ensure that there would be an ever increasing flow of vacation visitors to our province. But that has not been the paramount thing in our minds. We were willing to go through this transition period, developing a modest volume of business with an eye always firmly fixed upon the long-term gains to be achieved from our basic program.

Let me take you back five years, to the time when we were just emerging from the stresses of a war time economy. At that time all governments were perplexed by the problem of finding suitable and gainful employment for the thousands

of young men and young women who, for half a decade, had been engaged in the grim business of war. To what finer purpose could our great natural heritage of forest, river and lake be put than to provide a means for the rehabilitation in civilian life of these young people and, on the other hand, a method of bolstering the overall prosperity of our province? We were anxious for new and modern tourist establishments to be opened, yet we knew that there would be a double risk involved if, on the one hand, people having no knowledge or experience in the business were to invest their entire resources in it, and on the other hand, visitors coming here for vacations were to find that they were being looked after by unskilled and inexperienced people.

Largely through the interest of the new department (and, I might add, with the active assistance of the then Minister of Planning and development who is now our Attorney-General and Minister of Education (Mr. Porter) we succeeded in having established at the University of Toronto a course in which young men and women could be trained in the essentials of resort, hotel and camp operation. So uncertain were we at the time that the course was established, as to its success, that the department agreed to underwrite any losses which might be incurred in its operation, up to ten thousand dollars per annum. It is a matter of great satisfaction to all of us that the course has succeeded beyond our most optimistic expectations and that in every year since its inauguration, the volume of students has far surpassed the requirements for the course to be self-sustaining. In the autumn of the current year the course will be reconstituted

at the Ryerson Institute of Technology and will, in my opinion, provide even better training for those wishing to enter the resort industry.

This is merely one of the many things which we have done to assist in the internal development of our tourist resources.

The system of licencing and inspection of tourist establishments has already proven very effective in elevating the standards of our transient and resort accommodation. Last year our four full-time inspectors and eleven temporary assistants made more than 5,000 inspectoral visits and the number of tourist establishment licences issued was in excess of 4,800. The "Where to Stay" listings of the department carried the names of 6,653 establishments last year, and in 1951 this will be increased by approximately 1,000.

If any justification were needed for the regulatory legislation which has been enacted with respect to tourist establishments, it could be found in an item which appeared in the press under date of February 19th, where the American Automobile Association was reported as being gravely concerned over the number of fatalities occurring in tourist camps as a result of poor heating and inadequate ventilation. This is a point which is thoroughly covered in our own regulations and one upon which our inspectors have been especially briefed.

We have endeavoured to lead, rather than to compel; to work constructively with the operators and to show them how they can improve their facilities. A specially written Operators' Handbook was prepared a few years ago, and in 1950 this was revised and close to 2,500 copies distributed. The book is the product of practical experience and has been highly commended by a good many authorities in other provinces and

states. In addition, we have endeavoured to improve the standards of resort and restaurant cooking by the distribution of a recipe book which emphasizes the preparation and serving of our fine domestic foods.

In the field of development, there is one aspect of the problem that I should like to deal with briefly; this is the absolute necessity of our developing attractions which will interest the visitor and keep him with us a little while longer. We do not now merchandise our fish and wildlife resources as tourist attractions. It is true that we hold out to our visitors the lure of our bountiful outdoors, but we do not advertise that a visitor can come to Ontario and take his limit of fish or of game.

Our continuing surveys demonstrate that, in fact, only a very small proportion of our tourist visitors ever reach the point of dropping a line in the water. They like to know that if they desire to do so, there is a good chance of catching a fish, but the majority of them are sightseers and tourists in the real sense of the word. What we must do is to give them interesting things to see and do while they are here. Our department has emphasized the development of historical attractions and I am particularly gratified that within the last few months the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) has set up an Advisory Committee consisting of outstanding authorities on historical matters to suggest means by which the programs of all interested government departments insofar as they relate to history might be strengthened.

Our history, paralleling in so many respects that of our great and populous neighbour, can be made into an invaluable

tourist asset. But it is not a job for government alone. Throughout the length and breadth of this province are co munities which, with a minimum of effort and organization, could arrest the tourist for a few hours to visit out-of-the-ordinary local attractions and spots where historical events occurred.

There is also badly needed, in many of our communities, a greater sense of responsibility toward the visitor. This is reflected in the practice in so many towns and small cities of closing up shop entirely during certain days of the week in summertime. Here is the picture: we invite visitors from other countries and provinces and many of them come here - a surprisingly large number, in fact - to shop in our stores. For a large number, this may be their first visit and they are frequently chagrined to find that on the day they wish to do their shopping all of the merchants have closed down. I am not suggesting for one moment that store employees are not entitled to a weekly half-day, or day off, but surely, during our busy tourist season store schedules could be so arranged in order to permit our visitors to shop for luxuries and necessities. We are losing millions of dollars in trade each year, to say nothing of goodwill. It is my sincere hope that merchants' associations, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce will address themselves to this problem before another busy season rolls around. From the comments which we have received from our visitors, I can assure you that it is a most serious one.

On the subject of visitors' comments, I might tell you that our department is constantly sampling visitor opinion. Through our Reception Centres which last year served more than half a million tourists, we solicit comments favourable or otherwise. Where the comment falls in the latter category we

endeavour to get to the root of the trouble and, if necessary, apply a corrective. In any event, all comments are acknowledged. At the end of the season these are collected and published for restricted distribution, in one volume which is then circulated among the various tourist organizations, transportation companies and other interests whose activities bring them in touch with the visitor. The title of the volume is "What They Think of Us" and the remarks are presented exactly in the form in which they are received and in their entirety. If any member desires a copy of this publication I will be more than pleased to make it available to him.

It might be of interest to the House to know that all enquiries which are received by our department are channelled out among the various operators' organizations to provide an up-to-the-minute mailing list for our resorts and other tourist establishments. This is a service which gives the operator a direct and tangible benefit from the money which his government expends for advertising. Last year, for example, our enquiry lists carried more than 108,000 names, each a prospect for a camp, hotel or resort. We cannot, of course, make these lists (and there were two hundred and fourteen of them last year) available to every establishment in the province. What we endeavour to do is to get groups of operators to join together in a small or large association and use the list co-operatively.

Up to the present I have had very little to say on the subject of publicity and advertising. As our development program has progressed we have been expanding our promotional efforts and with extremely good effect, if the ever-increasing volume of tourist patronage is any criterion.

Our tourist literature has been judged as being among the most attractive of any type of publication produced in Canada. In it we endeavour to go considerably further than merely painting a pretty picture of the province; it must contain information which will be useful to the visitor in connection with his trip and tell him what he needs to know when he comes here.

In our motion picture library we now have 12 colour films with sound, where none existed prior to the formation of this department, and these are in constant circulation, principally in the United States. This year we again propose to sponsor a tour of U.S; newspaper editors and publishers, an activity which, in the past, has paid us great dividends in goodwill and advertising.

In my remarks I have endeavoured to touch on a few of the highlights of departmental activity to show their relation to the overall picture. You are interested, I know, in the pay-off; what has been the result of all this?

I can tell you, for instance, that 1950 produced the greatest volume of tourist visitors in the history of this province. We do not know, of course, how many Canadians from outside Ontario vacationed within our borders, but we do know that more than 1,200,000 American automobiles were here on travellers' vehicle permits. This represented an increase of 3 per cent over the preceding year and was, in addition, our fifth consecutive record year.

It is quite easy, I am afraid, to take for granted this great annual influx of visitors but I can assure you that the happy circumstances which prevailed in Ontario

last year were not general throughout the entire North American continent. Other States and other Provinces recorded decreases in the face of adverse circumstances which early in the summer threatened to play havoc with us. Unseasonable weather in early July, coupled with apprehension over the course of world events, caused many cancellations and many curtailments of cations. In the overall picture, it reduced the volume of tourist spending.

We do not know exactly how much money tourists spend in our province. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics produces an annual estimate which is no more, nor less than that, an estimate. For last year the Bureau claims that tourist visitors spent $275 million dollars in Canada, 260 millions of it originating in the United States, this representing a decline of 11 million dollars from the record year of 1949. Since better than 60 per cent of all tourist cars entering Canada come into this province, we can assume that our "take" from sources outside of Canada amounted to approximately 165 million dollars.

To this, of course, must be added the revenue from those who visit us from other provinces. I might mention that we have been systematically endeavouring to develop more tourist business from among our Canadian neighbours, and last year we devoted approximately 20 per cent of our total advertising budget to encouragement of visits by citizens of other provinces. The results of this campaign have been most gratifying and we propose to continue it.

Up to the present I have spoken almost entirely of the automobile tourist. In addition to the more than 1,200,000 U.S. cars which came into the province on tourist

permits, we had nearly 3,400,000 U.S. automobiles on short-term visits. In the aggregate this group is important to us although the degree of individual expenditure is not great.

The most disquieting aspect is the decline of visitors travelling by rail, bus and boat. All of these categories fell off last year, although there was a substantial increase in the volume entering Ontario by commercial aeroplane. I might mention that most of our promotion and advertising is slanted toward the motor visitor, although we endeavour to co-operate with the transportation agencies as much as we can. I am not telling any tales out of school, I am sure, when I point out that the province has a very direct and a very real interest in each automobile which comes into Ontario. Last year approximately 50,000 fewer persons entered Ontario from the United States by rail than came the year before, further continuing a trend which commenced at the end of the war. It is the feeling of our department that our great railway systems are overlooking, in their advertising, a tremendous asset in the tourist resources of this province. Those of you who read American publications must be struck by the preponderance of emphasis by our large transportation companies, upon the Rockies, the Maritimes, the Pacific Coast - in effect "the long haul". I seriously suggest that these policies in so far as they relate to tourist advertising are not proving successful. There is a wonderful "long haul" within the borders of this province, and when one considers that the average vacationer has a limited time at his disposal - two or three weeks - and that, in addition, the weight of population in the United States lies east of the Great Lakes, it would seem only reasonable that much of

our costly transportation promotion program is going over the heads of the great public to which it is directed. Few of our neighbours have the time or money to visit the Rockies but they could -- and do -- come to Ontario. This is not said in any critical sense, but it is a fact which, I think, should be stated. If we are to be realistic about this matter we must realize that Ontario's tourist industry is getting precious little help from the great transportation advertisers.

In conclusion, I would ask you to permit me to look briefly into the future. There is no need for me to tell you how unsettled are world affairs, nor how dependent are our travel and vacation industries upon the course of these events. Should we be plunged into a full-scale war, there is no doubt that the industry as we know it would suffer appreciably. At the present time, however, our best advice is that we can look forward to a normally good tourist year. If gasoline and tires are not rationed -- and we have every reason to believe that they will not be, within the foreseeable future -- we can expect a good volume of tourist patronage. I referred a few minutes ago to the fact that Ontario is easily accessible to the great weight of population in the United States. This accident of nature will be much to our advantage in the months that lie ahead since Canada will provide for millions of Americans the only type of "foreign" vacation which they feel they can safely undertake. Wages and employment among our best customers continue at a high level. With these factors in mind, I must admit to a strong feeling of optimism for our tourist industry.

May I conclude with this, Mr. Speaker, that if this department has done nothing else, it has done this: since its inception it has created a greater feeling amongst Canadian people of all provinces in the Dominion and we feel that by the public relations we have established with the people of the Maritimes, Quebec and the western provinces, if we only do that, we have accomplished something which is really worthwhile.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. C. H. ISLEY (Waterloo South): Mr. Speaker, I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Order No. 21.

THE OLD AGE PENSIONS ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Twenty-first Order, second reading of Bill No. 81, "An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act", Mr. Goodfellow.

HON. W. A. GOODFELLOW(Minister of Public Welfare): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 81, "An Act to amend the Old Age Pensions Act".

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): An explanation?

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, the amendment is not very involved, it simply provides for the appointment of more than one authority in a municipality for the taking of applications.

MR. SALSBERG: It does not allow for any increase in payment or supplementary allowance?

MR. GOODFELLOW: That is a Federal problem, that is always done by regulation.

MR. SALSBERG: Will the regulations be overcome?

(TAKE "J" FOLLOWS)

MR. GOODFELLOW: That is always done by regulations.

MR. SALSBERG: Will the regulations be forthcoming? No answer.

MR. G. E. PARK (Dovercourt)p Before the motion is put, Mr. Speaker may I just add: there is a problem that arises here and perhaps this is a good time for the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) to tell us something about it.

I have noticed it has been the practice of the Old Age Pensions Commission at times to make changes in rates of payment to pensioners before there is a new investigation, based on the records that are on their files. Now it may be there is not enough investigators or field workers, that is the basis upon which the Commission has had to work. It does seem to me, however, it might be well if the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) could give the House some indication that before changes -- particularly before reductions in old age pensions -- are made, that there would be a new investigation made.

I know of situations where investigations were well over a year old but, based on the information then on file, there was a change made in the amount of payment made to the old age pensioner. The fact was that certain conditions had changed in the period of a year, they were not on the files of the department but, nevertheless, the old-age pensioner suffered as a consequence. And only when the old-age pensioner went to his member or something like that, and this information was brought to the attention of the Board was the matter adjusted.

I bring that to the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow). I am glad to see the proposal here to

increase local investigation authorities. Perhaps he could give us some information on that at this time.

MR. GOODFELLOW: I am sure, Mr. Speaker, hon. members of this House will appreciate the difficulties we have been experiencing in the past number of years from the rapid increase in the number of new applications. We have tried, by setting up the very best administrative control that it is possible for us to do, to keep pace with the increase of new applications and at the same time to deal with any changes in the circumstances of the pensioners. I am sure hon. members will appreciate that it is hardly possible for us to have our field workers make more than one report per year. It may be that the case mentioned by the hon. member for Dovercourt (Mr. Park) is one of those cases where it might have been several months after the new report had been received in the office before the new compensation was made, and the pensioner's circumstances had changed and, therefore, there had been a reduction. However, I may say to hon. members that we do appreciate at all times having these cases brought to our attention, because it is almost impossible for us to keep up with them day by day, due to the number of cases which we have to handle. We are trying to do the very best job possible and to give the pensioner the benefit of the doubt as far as we can go within the Act and the regulations.

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York West): Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) if he would let us know if there cannot be some stepping up of the process of investigation. Sometimes it takes, it seems to me, altogether too long to conduct the investigation, and the investigators must be over-burdened. Is there not some

part of our municipal machinery that could be used to augment the present investigation service so that these cases could be processed much more rapidly than they are today? There ought to be, I should think, on a municipal level qualified personnel who could undertake to supplement at least the work of the principal investigator, whoever that might be.

I was just wondering if the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) has taken that into consideration. I welcome this change in the Act to provide for other sources of applications, as that will speed up that part of it, but it seems to me that we ought to try to follow that along by having investigations made more rapidly, by responsible people who can be contacted and got hold of quickly if the occasion requires quick treatment.

In dealing with the department, I know that your officers are very generous in attempting to speed up cases that merit quick action, but they are just lacking personnel in the field to do some of these things.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Well, I think, Mr. Speaker, I might explain it this way. Especially in respect to new applications, it often takes a period of six months before we can get proof of age of a great many of these applicants for pensions. That is one of the chief causes of delay in the granting of pensions. In such cases, as most hon. members know, we do make the pension retroactive from the day that the application is received in the office of the Commission. That is our policy. In a great many cases, however, there is delay occasioned because of the lack of sufficient proof of age, but we are trying to keep pace with it.

This is true, I would say during the months of September, Odtober and November. It is most difficult for our staff to keep pace with it, because that is really our harvest as far as applications are concerned. But we do try to keep an adequate staff, and I think that our staff are keeping up with the work. From time to time I personally make enquiries from the staff to find out whether they feel they are able to keep up with it, and they assure me that the case load is not so great but what they are able to deal with it. But if there are any special cases that need quick action, just let us know.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) mentioned the problem of securing the proof of age. I want to utilize this occasion, even though the hour is late, to raise a question I have raised with him and with his predecessor on a number of ocassions.

I know the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) is sympathetic to it, but nothing is being done because it is primarily an Ottawa ruling. The problem I refer to concerns a fairly large number of new Canadaians who, frequently, have a hard time in presenting acceptable proof of age. Very often they have lost or discarded or disposed of all the documents from the country of their birth. The department goes to a lot of paind to uncover some proof, for instance they search the landing records, but they are not always reliable and sometimes not available. They go to the census records and I know of cases where elderly people were listed as many years younger by the person who happened to be in the house at the time the census taker came around. The census taker would ask the woman of the house how old a person was and she would guess and say 35 and he would be listed as 35 when in reality he was 45, so it is extremely hard and in some cases impossible

to provide necessary proof of age.

I suggested to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) I recall a few years ago that the government approach Ottawa and suggest to them that they agree that in certain cases it should be left to a judge to determine after the presentation of all the available facts, whether the man is eligible. That may not meet the present stiff regulations that Ottawa has laid down, but certainly we could rely on a judge of the Court after looking through documents and examining whatever material was placed before him, to decide. That should be satisfactory to Ottawa.

I want to utilize this occasion to bring this matter again to the attention of the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) and the government, and to add a plea that they aggresively follow this up with Ottawa in an attempt to get some regulations. Either leave it to the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) and I think he should be given some authority in such borderline cases, or leave it to a judge, if they are not prepared to leave it to the investigators.

I assure you, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of the House, that there are quite a number of cases that are extremely pathetic where people who are old enough to pass the age requirements but are unable to prove it and are denied the benefits of the pension.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Yes, I quite appreciate the embarrassment that is created in our department. I might cite one case where a citizen who came to this country, as an immigrant, and who, had a son who qualified for old age pension, but he himself could not qualify because he could not get proof of age.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SALSBERG: That is right.

MR. GOODFELLOW: I might say that the matter raised by the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) was discussed at the last inter-provincial conference we had with the federal authorities on old age regulations. There was some hesitation on the part of the federal authorities to accept even a declaration by a judge in connection with proof of age in respect to those persons who could not establish proof of age otherwise. They had some merit to their argument, but on the other hand we do try to look after these people in another way when they cannot get proof of age, through other types of public assistance.

I might say the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr. Grummett) brought in a municipal group a couple of weeks ago to see me, and I found on the list they had that on the relief rolls there were I think about 8 or 9 --

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): Nine.

MR. GOODFELLOW: -- who were on the relief rolls. That was simply because they were immigrants who came to this country and were unable to establish proof of age. However, we are sending someone into South Cochrane to that municipality to look into that matter to see whether sufficient proof of age can be obtained to give old age pensions.

MR. SALSBERG: Well, would not Ottawa trust the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) as a minister of the Crown?

MR. GOODFELLOW: They would not trust me.

MR. SALSBERG: What a bunch.

MR. MACLEOD: We will all give you a recommendation to say that you can be trusted.

MR. GRUMMETT: Mr. Speaker, now that the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) has mentioned it, I want to thank him for what he did. That delegation had not reached home before the party

sent in by the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) was in the township investigating the cases. I thought the hon. Minister (Mr. Goodfellow) deserved great credit.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Motion agreed to; second reading of the Bill.

HON. DANA PORTER (Attorney-General): Mr. Speaker, I move, seconded by Mr. Cecile, that when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof that it stand adjourned until two of the clock tomorrow afternoon, and that the provisions of Rule 2 of the Assembly be suspended so far as they might apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

MR. A. A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Has there been a palace revolution?

MR. J. L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): A shake-up.

MR. MACLEOD; Has there been a shake-up this afternoon?

MR. PORTER: The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is not present -- he is in the wrong seat.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Well, I may say, Mr. Speaker --

MR. MACLEOD: Oh, you are out of order.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Out of order. Out of order.

MR. FROST: I may say, Mr. Speaker, I was so touched by the speech of the hon. member for York East (Miss Macphail) yesterday about my making speeches that I decided I would say nothing.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PORTER: I move that the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6.05 of the clock, p.m.

ONTARIO

Third Session
of the
Twenty-Third Legislature
of the
Province of Ontario

Toronto, Ontario, February 28, 1951, et seq.

Volume XX

Wednesday, February 28, 1951.

HON. (Rev.) M. C. DAVIES, - Speaker.

R. C. Sturgeon
Chief Hansard Reporter
Parliament Buildings
Toronto

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

THIRD SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Hon- (Rev.) M. C. Davies, Speaker

Volume XX

WEDNESDAY, 28th FEBRUARY,1951

And the House having met.

Prayers.

MR. SPEAKER: Presenting petitions.

Reading and receiving petitions.

Reports by Committees.

Motions.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

THE VOTERS LISTS

Hon. DANA PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill intituled, "The Voters Lists Act, 1951", and that same be now read the first time; and that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee set up in the last Session of the Legislature to consider legislation dealing with the elections.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): If the Committee can be found.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

THE ELECTION ACT, 1951

Hon. DANA PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Frost, that leave be given to introduce a Bill entitled, "The Election Act,1951", and that same be now read the first time; and that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee which was set up at the last Session of the Legislature dealing with legislation pertaining to elections.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. A.A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the Attorney General (Mr. Porter) a question -- unless he is going to make a statement. Were you going to explain?

MR. PORTER: I was going to make a brief statement.

MR. MACLEOD: I am always glad to have a brief statement by you.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, in view of the fact that the Attorney General has referred the matter to the Select Committee, there will be no questioning, but if the Attorney General would care to make a brief statement we will allow that. I think that it must carry through the entire motion which has been carried by the House that it shall be referred to the Select Committee.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, I do not recall that the motion was put. Actually, with great respect to you, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that it is only the House which can refer the matter to a Select Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion read; the reading of the Bill and that the matter be referred to the Select Committee on Elections. There were no negative votes.

MR. W.H. TEMPLE (High Park): Mr. Speaker, I was going to ask for an explanation but the Attorney General (Mr. Porter) stood up and read a second Bill.

MR. PORTER: That is the first time the hon. member for High Park (Mr. Temple) has spoken that I did not hear him.

The Voters Lists Act is designed to follow generally the principles that are incorporated in the Federal Election legislation insofar as it pertains to The Voters Lists.

I do not think it is necessary for me to go into details at this stage as to what the procedure is but it follows as far as is possible and practicable and generally the Federal system of enumeration and settling of the voters' lists.

The Elections Act, which is introduced, is changed in various respects to bring it in line with those changes in the Federal procedure and there are a number of details which are affected. The purpose of referring this to the Select Committee, of course, is in order that the Committee may have an opportunity of discussing as fully as they may think necessary the various sections of these two Bills and, as the result of the deliberations of the Committee, of course, the Bills may come forward later in somewhat different form; but, in order to bring it before the Committee and to get the matter initiated, the Bill has been introduced for first reading, as has been done today and referred to the Select Committee.

MR. JOLLIFFE: We appreciate the explanation given by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter). I think it is well that both Bills should go forward to the Select Committee without delay. We trust that the Select Committee can be persuaded to meet in the near future.

I would also just like the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) to make note of the extraordinary magnanimity of all the Opposition groups in having made no objection to the introduction of the Bill today, although the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) had forgotten to give notice thereof.

MR. PORTER: As a matter of fact, I thought notice had been given. I was advised today it had not been given. I took a chance. Apparently it went through all right.

I took another chance because generally Bills are not referred to Committees until after second reading. No one has objected, however.

MR. MACLEOD: That is not true.

MR. JOLLIFFE: You see how cooperative we are.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): You are very nice people.

MR. PORTER: I thought it would not be a suitable thing with respect to Bills of this kind to go through the motions of second reading where many of the hon. members of the House might agree in principle with respect to certain sections of the Bill and the House would have been involved in a lengthy debate before the matter had been ironed out in a Committee meeting.

In view of the nature of this type of legislation it is considered advisable to get it before second reading.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Let me assure the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) that we are prepared to overlook almost innumerable omissions on the part of the government in order to expedite the business of the day.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): Mr. Speaker, may I draw to your attention an erroneous statement made by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) which I think, for the sake of the record, should be corrected by you, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) said that Bills are referred to Committees after second reading. If I am not mistaken that is wrong; one cannot refer a Bill to a Committee for second reading.

MR. PORTER: That is what the rules say.

MR. SALSBERG: I do not think so. I think there is something in writing by our authority, stating that very clearly in his own handwriting.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, objection noted.

MR. SALSBERG: For the record, he was wrong.

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bills.

THE CHILDREN'S PROTECTION ACT

Hon. W.A. GOODFELLOW; Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce a Bill entitled? "An Act to Amend The Childrens' Protection Act",and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed; first reading of the Bill.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, it is a simple amendment; it simply provides for the payment of fees in connection with the transcribing of evidence taken in Juvenile Courts. It also permits payment by the municipality to which the child belongs, that is, a child which has been hospitalized which is a ward of The Children's Aid Society to permit a charge to the municipality, by the Children's Aid Society, in order that the province can reimburse the Children's Aid Society its 25%.

THE MOTHERS ALLOWANCE

Hon. W.A. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, I beg to move, seconded by Mr. Scott, that leave be given to introduce a Bill entitled, "An Act to Amend the Mothers' Allowance Act", and that same be now read the first time.

Motion agreed to; first reading of the Bill.

MR. GOODFELLOW: Mr. Speaker, there are two or three amendments to the Act which are of some importance. One amendment will permit the granting of an allowance to a woman who has secured a divorce decree and who has been given the custody of children -- that is, providing the mother secures the divorce.

There is another section which has been inserted which is more for the protection of the Commission than anything else. It reads: "Unless the mother is in the opinion of the Commission a suitable person to receive an allowance".

There is another amendment which permits in cases where it appears that a child is making good progress in school and it seems desirable that the child should continue at secondary school, and evidence is produced to the effect that it is desirable the child should continue its education, it will be permissible for an allowance to be granted until the child is 18 years of age.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. GOODFELLOW: And this also applies to a mother who has a child which is disabled. The mother will receive an allowance until the child is 18 years of age.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. A.A. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, Is there any connection between this Bill and the ones which preceded it?

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) should not get jittery. His conscience should keep clear and good.

MR. FROST: I have here answers to questions 87 and 109.

Hon. G.A. WELSH (Secretary and Registrar): Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present to the House the following:

The Report of the Alcoholism Research Foundation for the year ending December 31st, 1950; a return to the Order of the House, dated April 6th, 1950, showing copies of all permits issued during the week-end ending December 7th, 1949, under The Hours of Work and Vacations With Pay Act to permit overtime work; the Report of the Minister of Education for the calendar year 1949.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

MR. J.M. NEWMAN (Rainy River): Mr. Speaker, before Orders of the Day, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a brochure covering the thriving communities of Atikokan and Steep Rock.

This booklet was produced by the Chamber of Commerce in Atikokan and it covers the activities in both communities very thoroughly.

On the first page you will notice two pictures of the mine. Reference is also made to the first citizen of Atikokan. This gentleman was one of the early pioneers and at a later date, in 1945, he set out on a prospecting tour and never returned.

There is also an article showing how the name of the town was arrived at and what the name means.

Another section of the book covers business opportunites.

Another section shows some of the new homes that have been built there very recently.

There is a brief article on the Chamber of Commerce. I would like to say that I do not know a more active or a more businesslike Chamber of Commerce. I have attended many of their meetings and from start to finish there is just one round of business that seems to be disposed of at each meeting.

There is mention of the fire brigade, which is very effective and efficient.

The description of the hotel and stories on the early stores.

Another page shows the new hospital. This is a very modern building, one of which the whole community is very proud. It serves a very useful purpose in the town and community.

On the following page, the picture of the new school. This is a very fine building, housing a lot of children but I would say this, that the day the school was opened I think there were enough children left over to fill one or two more rooms. I would also say the community now needs another new school similar to this one.

Mention is made of the Ladies' Clubs, Church Clubs and Church Groups. On the following page there is a picture of the First Protestant Church. With respect to this Church the Minister is an Anglican Minister. He conducts an Anglican service in the morning and a United Church Service in the evening.

They also have a very fine Catholic Church and one which they intend rebuilding.

There are other scenes, one of a skating rink out on the Lake, and one of the roads. There are some other

winter scenes in the town and more of the community.

Another very fine thing that they have is a Teen-Town Club up there. This Club is sponsored by the Recreation Commission and all the young boys and girls in town are very active in this Club. It seems to use up their time and make up for a lot of other recreation that they do not have in outlying areas like that.

Another page gives a very good description of the coal mine and a very good picture of all the buildings there.

The book was produced and the advertising in the back of it is one of the means that they had of financing the project of producing the book. There is one very interesting picture and that is of a tire in a vulcanizing shop. It gives the average hon. member who has never been to Steep Rock an opportunity of seeing the size of tires which are used there.

A picture of the Hotel. It indicates a very modern hotel. It has only one fault and that is that it is too small.

I hope that the hon. members who have visited Atikokan will find this booklet interesting and worth reading; and with respect to those who have never been there, I would recommend very strongly that they read it thoroughly and all the way through.

(TAKE "B" FOLLOWS)

I would like to say that I think this is one of the most active communities in the Province, and we never want to lose the opportunity of drawing the fact to the attention of the House that this is the largest community in the province of Ontario which does not have a road out.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. L.P. CECILE (Minister of Travel and Publicity): Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day I would like to ask permission to speak respecting a report made in the morning press, which states as follows:

> " He suggested, too," --

and by "he" I think it is referring to myself --

> " -- that the province do more to merchandise fish and wild-life resources as tourists lure, and to put the province's historical sites to earning American dollars."

In case there might have been a wrong impression created amongst conservation Clubs and so forth, throughout the province, I would like to correct this by stating what I actually said in the House yesterday:

> " We do not now merchandize our fish and wild-life resources as tourists attractions. It is true that we hold out to our visitors the lure of our bountiful outdoors, but we do not advertise that a visitor can come to Ontario and take his limit of fish and game."

I might say further, Mr. Speaker, to elaborate on

that point that the policy of the Department for the past five years has been to avoid in its advertising any undue effort to take game and wild-life.

I would like to make that correction, as already I have received a telephone call from some Conservation Club asking me if that was correct. I am sure the mistake was unintentional, but I would like to correct it at this time.

MR. SPEAKER: Orders of the Day.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 38.

THE LIQUOR LICENCE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirty-eighth Order, second reading of Bill No. 99, "An Act to Amend the Liquor Licence ACT", Mr. Welsh.

Hon. G.A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 99, "An Act to Amend The Liquor Licence Act".

MR. W.H. TEMPLE (High Park): Is the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) going to speak on this Bill?

Hon. G.A. WELSH (Provincial Secretary): Mr. Speaker, when this Bill comes to Committee stage, it is my intention to move that the Bill be amended by the addition of five new sections, and in order that all the hon. members of the House may have an opportunity of seeing these proposed amendments, I will send them over to the various leaders of the groups.

The amendments which are being introduced are designed to strengthen the control by the Board over applications for licences, and operation by licencees.

The section dealing with the filing of applications presently in the Act has been repealed and a new section

substituted therefor, which requires that the leave of the Board must first be obtained before an application may be heard at a special meeting.

An amendment has been made to the advertising section requiring that advertising cannot be done by an applicant until the leave mentioned above has been granted and altering the time for the second appearance of such advertisements.

The section referring to cancellations and suspensions has been amended and all reference to suspensions has been removed. A new section has been added dealing with the matter of suspensions.

MR. A.A. MACLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, could we see the amendments? I understand the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) has the amendments?

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): They are being added in Committee.

MR. MACLEOD: He said he had copies. We do not have a copy here.

MR. WELSH: They are on their way over.

Amendment 1. The words added will make the procedure on stated cases under the Act the same as that prevailing from time to time under the Criminal Code. In other words, should the provisions of the Code with reference to stated cases be changed at any time, such change will apply to stated cases under the Liquor Licence Act.

Amendment 2. The purpose of the amendment is to insure that prior to a hearing of his application an applicant must first obtain the leave of the Board. By this means all applications of a frivilous nature and those which have no

chance of success will be eliminated prior to the special meetings held in each licensing district and the work of the Board at such meetings will be materially speeded up.

Amendment 3. The amendment insures that no advertising can be done by an applicant until the leave mentioned in Amendment 2 above has been obtained. It also provides that the second appearance of the notice of application must be fifteen clear days before the meeting at which the application is to be heard. This will give to an objector who only becomes aware of the application at the time of the second publication an additional five days to file his objection.

Amendment 4. The amendment drops all reference to suspensions in Section 42 of the Act and confines the subject matter solely to cancellations.

Amendment 5. The amendment adds a new section dealing with matters of suspension. It strengthens the Board's control over the operation of licensed premises and will enable it to see that premises remain closed during investigations into improper management and matters of a like nature.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr.Speaker, may I take this opportunity of saying something about this Bill.

I know in the ordinary course, the hon. Minister (Mr. Welsh) who has introduced this Bill will perhaps make a more extended reference to it, but I thought it was desirable that a statement should be made to this House in connection with the whole liquor problem.

I have no desire at all, Mr. Speaker, to, in any way, avoid or evade discussion on this matter. I am most anxious indeed to discuss it in this House, in all its phases, and I had intended in the Throne Debate to say something about it, but I becamse so engaged with other matters, and as the time went on to six o'clock, I did not have the opportunity of doing so. So I take this opportunity on this Bill of covering a great many points which have greatly cohcerned us in connection with the matter of liquor administration, and the whole problem concerned.

Mr. Speaker, we are here for searching for ways and means to better conditions, and we are very sincere about that, and very anxious to do it. Some people have made statements relative to this which I do not think were very temperate, I thought they departed from good argument, and that they departed from the difficulties involved in this matter.

Mr. Speaker, I am not for wide-open sale by any means, nor is this government. Some hon. members of this House have said that the Frost government is for wide-open sale. Such is not the fact. We are looking for a betterment of conditions, and may I say that I have never said anything during the time I have been Prime Minister, which was sarcastic about anybody who disagreed with me, or disagreed with what we were doing in this regard.

In was brought up in an old Scotch home in Orillia, where liquor was completely taboo - completely. I know the feeling of my old Father. In the early days of my

life, he was most strongly connected with municipal affairs, and I should say that above municipal affairs, was his interest in what was then known as the "temperance question". That was something for which my people contended. I know what the people in this province have fought, and today, with the difference in conditions, and with a lot of responsibilities, I often think of those things, and I have never held in contempt the views of the people, which views are very widely divergent throughout the province. That is the way I would hope that people would treat our approach to this problem. Perhaps that is hoping for too much. I have said on many occasions and to many people that our door is always open to people who can tell us of ways and means to improve this very difficult problem.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to refer to this Bill and to some matters concerned with it, although I cannot begin to refer to all the matters which are relevant to this problem, but only to some of those which have impressed themselves upon me, from enquiries I have made.

This Bill makes some important amendments to the Liquor License Act particularly enlarging the principle of local option. The additional provisions mentioned by the Provincial Secretary are in addition to the principles of the Bill as introduced and are matters of administration which might be more properly discussed in Committee.

There is no desire to limit argument or discussion on this point. I had intended, in order not to trangress too much on the time of the hon. members, to call a Bill which stands in the name of the hon. member for York West

(Mr. Millard) which might present further opportunity for discussing this matter. However, we might as well discuss it now, and see what it is all about.

The principles of the Bill are as follows:

1. There are many municipalities in Ontario in which there are no licenses, but which have never had any local option votes.

To use an expression, these places are legally wet, although perhaps the sentiment of the community is dry.

Under the present law, no vote can be taken unless a licence is issued. This change enables a vote to be taken prior to the issuance of any licences. In that case if a municipality votes by a 60% vote as is provided in the case where there is a licence, then the area becomes a local option area and no further vote can be taken for three years in accordance with the Act. This Bill makes the necessary provisions for the type of question to be submitted and the election machinery necessary.

I have a township in my own county which is affected by this, and I think the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) has a township in his county which is also affected. It seems to me that is a very sensible arrangement. I know in my township, the sentiment of the people is against licences and they have no licences in the community, and some enterprising gentleman made an application for a licence, and the people wanted to have the vote, but they could not, until the licence was issued. This amendment enables the people to vote before the licence is issued, which I think is reasonable and sensible.

2. In the event of any area being amalgamated or annexed to another area the Act provides that the status of the area so amalgamated or annexed remains unaffected unless there is a vote of the residents of such area favouring the change. For instance, if the area is completely under a local option by-law then no licence can be issued unless the residents vote for such licence specifically by a 60% vote. On the other hand, if there are licences in the area so annexed and it is desired to eliminate such licences then an affirmative vote of 60% is required as in the Act.

In other words, we preserve the same system which has run through the Legislature now for at least 46 years.

In relation to the amendments mentioned by the Provincial Secretary and which will be formally moved in Committee the principal changes are:

I. That before an application may be made to the Board and advertising can be done there must be first obtained from the Board leave to make such application and to do such advertising. The purpose of this provision is to avoid a multiplicity of applications which have no possibility of success and which may concern areas in municipalities where the Board has refused licences and has no intention of granting such. The provisions are admittedly arbitrary, but then of necessity the decisions of the Board must be arbitrary. There is nothing at all to be gained by putting an applicant to the expense of preparing plans, advertising, etc. where he has no chance of obtaining a licence. If the applicant cannot convince the Board that there is sufficient merit in his application

to permit the same to go before the Board in a public hearing, it would not appear that there would be any chance of convincing the Board that such application should be granted at the time of the public hearing. This amendment will speed up the work of the Board and will eliminate at the very commencement a great number of applications. This is evident from the figures. Since May, 1949, there have been 913 applications of which 698 were rejected. In a great many of these cases the applicants were advised against making an application.

Then, Mr. Speaker, may I say that:

The requirements for advertisement before the meetings are lengthened to fifteen days which gives the public more notice of the application to be made.

We are going to eliminate that by putting in a provision that they have to get leave of the Board to make an application, and if that is granted they will have a public hearing. Some of the hon. members who are lawyers will know that is done in connection with appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada. But to bring up all of the others which have not a possibility of being granted, is simply silly. They have to convince the Board that they have a prima facie case, or that they have a case which should be presented to the public, and if not, they will not appear before the Board at all.

The Section dealing with immediate suspensions without hearing was in previous Acts. This section strengthens the Board's control over the operation of licenced premises and enables the Board to take immediate action.

I again admit that is arbitrary. Nevertheless, as I will mention in a moment, the great majority of hotel people and licencees are trying to do a good job, but you have a certain element which is causing difficulty and bringing discredit to the hotels and, indeed, on the administration of the Act, and we have to be "tough" and that is why we are asking for power to do these things.

In addition to the foregoing this Bill raises, because of its nature, problems connected with Liquor problems of the greatest of importance and involving questions current in the Province since the days of the first settlement. The roots of these questions run very deep and have confronted every government and are inseparable from the history of the Province.

The whole liquor question is highly controversial. There are many views and opinions held by fine people who are very conscientious in their views. Among these points of view are those of the total abstainer, the moderate drinker, the one who lays emphasis on personal liberty, the one who believes in total prohibition, the varying views of those who believe in some form of control, including sale on licenced premises with good accommodation for the public and our visitors in hotels, eating places and licenced premises with the emphasis on service to the people. There are immense differences of opinion as between localities. There is one phase in which there is general agreement among our citizens whether they be in the extremes of this question or in between. There is a general demand for decency and moderation, the

elimination of drunkenness, help for the unfortunate alcoholic, the protection of youth and good, honest law enforcement. With all the view held in this highly controversial question the hope and the desire of us all is certainly to achieve the things I have mentioned.

This Bill raises the point of local autonomy in the local option sections to which I have referred. In 1946 the local option provisions were very much widened to permit a vote on almost any phase of this question. This Act enlarges and strengthens this principle and among other things protects the status of areas amalgamted with other areas having a different status. It provides ways and means for these localities to alter their status. Experience has shown that the local option principle in a Province as vast and diversified as Ontario is thoroughly sound. Since 1949 in my discussions with the Liquor Control Board and the Liquor Licence Board I have emphasized the feature of local autonomy which I believe is one of the keys to successful enforcement.

I may say, Mr. Speaker, that I am not satisfied yet, by any means, that the provisions for local autonomy are as complete as they can be. I have asked the Board to consider representations from Councils, indeed, by the Council of the City of Toronto, which asked for a resolution that no lounge licences should be granted outside a bona fide hotel. When we came into office, I asked the Chairman of the Board to follow out that provision and it has been followed out.

This raises the question of the Liquor Licence Board and the conception behind the same. At the beginning of this century local boards functioned in the province. With the coming of prohitition in 1916 these boards went out of commission. There was no necessity for them under the Liquor Control Act of 1927 and the need did not become apparent again until the licensing of premises commenced in July of 1934. At that time many hundreds of licences were issued without the intervention of any Board and indeed without adequate inspection, and with this came a very high percentage of very unsatisfactory premises. Following 1943 the present liquor licensing legislation with the Liquor Licence Board under Judge Robb came into being. The principle was then recognized that licences should not be issued on the grounds of favouritisms or political considerations, but they should be placed in the hands of a semi-judicial board which would place first the matter of public need and necessity. Admittedly the problem was one in which perfection was not possible. Judge Robb and his Board were given an extremely difficult problem. Unquestionably they have made mistakes. With human beings this is inevitable. At the same time, the Judge brought to this problem a high degree of honesty and integrity which is very widely recognized. It is not for a moment argued that his judgments have been perfect. Nevertheless, I have found with people generally and most certainly with the clergy and those connected with temperance organizations, that the Judge has achieved a pretty wide degree of satisfaction. The public hearings have been beneficial.

The care with which this Board has reviewed cases and applications is indicated by the following which was referred to by the Minister of Reform Institutions the other day.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, without any reservation at all, that this government has no toll gate in connection with the liquor business. I can say that without any fear of contradiction. I know it is the case. There are no toll gates operated by this government, there never has been, and there are none now. There are no assessments made from licencess, that is a thing which has not obtained with this government. It is true that licences may have been granted through error of judgment by the Board but they have been granted by the Board, and have not been granted on the ground of favouritism or political consideration.

MR. DENNISON: Do you mean to say you do not remember "Mike" O'Connor?

MR. FROST: Never heard of him.

I think these public hearings have been beneficial. I think they will be very much better with the amendments which we are proposing, which will weed out a lot of cases which should never be before the Board, and which only upset the sound and sane consideration of applications, which should receive consideration.

The care with which the Board has reviewed cases and applications is indicated by the following which was referred to by the hon. Minister of Reform Institutions (Mr. Foote) the other day:

" In connection with licences issued by the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario since May, 1949, there have been applications by 913 individuals or corporations, for one or more of the five types of licences involved.

Of these, 698 were rejected and of the balance of 215, 49 of the applicants already held certain types of licences from the Board, and therefore their premises were already licenced.

Of the balance of 166 licences, these include 52 licences to Veterans' Clubs, 6 Labor Clubs, and 22 social and other non-profit organizations to the extent of 80 licences, leaving only 86 licences granted to private individuals."

I mention this to the House because I want the hon. members to see that these licences have been granted by the Board, in a sparing manner, indeed, it may be argued that we have been issuing them in too spare a manner in some localities,

That is a very spare use indeed, of the powers granted to the Board under this Act.

(TAKE C FOLLOWS)

I believe that the amendments introduced in the Act today will strengthen the hands of the Liquor Licence Board. With the Judge we have been exploring the matter of more local autonomy, which I referred to a moment ago - in which frankly we have found a great deal of difficulty. The need for uniformity and keeping a close hand on the situation has to date been altogether in favour of one Board covering the whole province rather than Local Boards. This feature, however, is being kept constantly under review.

In the old days, prior to 1916 as some hon. members know, there were Local Boards in the various counties of the province. The great difficulty with transferring this problem to perhaps 50 or 60 local Boards in the province is the difference in administration you get. We recognize that with one Board there are obvious difficulties in a province of four and a half million people and having regard to the great extent of this province, but nevertheless the argument in favour of one Board and with the uniformity it gives in administration and policy seems to outweigh the matter of localizing these Boards to local communities. On the other hand, Mr. Speaker, we recognize the difficulties that there are and we are constantly reviewing that problem.

The problem of hours is one which received constant thought and attention. It is by no means simple. Personally, I have never been enthused over the two o'clock closing of certain premises. I recognize, however, that there is a positive problem to be met. As one who has lived for years in one of the large hotels I should

say that the situation is undeniably better. I think that those hon. members of this House spend a lot of time living in hotels which are under licence find that the situation is undeniably better. When, however, I became Prime Minister in May, 1949, wanting to make plain to the Judge what the policy is, I told him that it was my opinion that there should be a definite limitation on the number of premises empowered to operate on these hours. In fact, I felt that there were enough such premises to meet any public needs, and accordingly of a matter of policy I asked the Board to limit any further licences to twelve o'clock and to review all existing licences on their merits. This is being done and decisions will be based upon the varying conditions in municipalities and parts of municipalities.

I think, Mr. Speaker, we can see the problem. For instance, the dining lounge licence is the licence involving two o'clock closing. It is an eating place type of licence, designed to meet a particular need. Now, Mr. Speaker, it does not seem to me that every eating house that serves liquor should stay open until two o'clock. It seems to me ridiculous that such should be the case. There is undoubtedly in certain areas in the province, a need for that type of licence , apparently. Those of us who live in downtown Toronto see the problem in connection with that. On the other hand, I think that if you go so far as to issue that type of licence and to make it apply to every dining room that can serve liquor, it defeats its purpose, and therefore I ask the Board as a matter of policy and I asked the

Judge, to issue no more and to review the cases in which those hours apply.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): There is danger of discrimination there.

MR. FROST: I beg your pardon?

MR. MILLARD: There is a danger of rank discrimination there.

MR. FROST: Well, on the other hand in this problem you have got to discriminate. You cannot have a Fair Employment practices Bill in this business. You would have trouble. You have got to discriminate and you have got to do what is in the interest of the people. After all, it is the people we serve, it is the interest of the people, the problems of the people we must have in mind. Licences should be granted only insofar as they are of service to these people and meet a problem. I recognize the situation there, but on the other hand---

MR. MILLARD: It is not fair for people to work till two o'clock in the morning.

MR. FROST: --- it may be that one premises in downtown Toronto or indeed in some other city or community in this province, because of conditions that exist, perhaps because of international conditions of travel, it may be that that licencee should stay open until one o'clock. Two blocks away there may be a premises which might properly close at ten-thirty, and I do not see myself why the differences cannot be met. It may be that there is discrimination in it, perhaps there is, but after all, remember we are not issuing these licences to serve licencees, licences are being issued to protect the

people insofar as we can do it.

As a matter of policy I have asked the Board in the issurance of licences to lay emphasis on other services to be rendered to the public, including rooms, accommodation, meals and the like, and that in renewal for premises with these services that cleanliness, strict observance of the law and the regulations should be taken as fundamental.

Here may I say that it is a great mistake to think that holders of licences are persons whose design is to break the law and to break down law enforcement. Such is not the case. The overwhelming majority of licencees are good people and good operators who desire to extend to the Board and the government, the fullest cooperation. There is, however, a residue who are not good. The Board has been instructed to be thoroughly tough in these cases. I can say without contradiction that there has been a very good improvement in standards in licenced premises in Ontario. We want a great improvement and I have asked the Hotel men's Association to strengthen their organization and to co-operate with us in the discipline of those who do not want to play the game. I can say that we are getting co-operation from the Association in full measure. The Association should be strengthened to provide its own discipline which added to government inspection which we shall shake down until we get the best inspection in force anywhere, should provide a greater degree of efficiency.

Mr. Speaker, this brings me finally to another phase of the problem. I have touched on a few of the points connected with this very great problem in not only this province but in other provinces. The phase of the problem to which I now wish to refer is the divided authority between the Federal and Provincial governments. Personally, I hope for sane, reasonable Federal-Provincial relationship and I think hon. members of this House know that we have directed our course to that end. The matter which I mentioned is one which was mentioned in this House on various occasions. I well remember the Provincial-Treasurer back in 1943 mentioning this problem I think in February of that year. In 1949 the total liquor sales in the Province amounted to about $188 million of this roughly $102 million was in taxes and profits accruing to the Federal and the Provincial governments.

MR. E. B. JOLLIFFE(Leader of the Opposition): How much?

MR. FROST: $102. million. I will give a schedule to my hon. friend (Mr. Jolliffe) in just a moment that covers the whole picture for some years back. Of this $102. million coming to the Federal and Provincial governments approximately $40 million accrued to the Provincial Government -- that is to the Ontario Government -- and $62. million to the Federal Government. These figures do not of course include Corporation Taxes collected on the breweries and distilleries. From the $85 million a year, after the payment of profits and taxes to the two governments, were paid salaries and wates, depreciation, corporation taxes, municipal taxes,

costs of raw materials and the profits of those corporations.

As between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the Provincial Government is charged with the immensely complicated questions to which I have referred arising from the liquor business, which include law enforcement, control and direction of sale with all of their vast complications. These include ceilings on prices and many other items. Last September without notice excise duties and taxes on spirits and domestic and imported beers were raised changing the whole structure within the Province, and in addition very much affecting Provincial revenues. My friend the hon. member for Brant (Mr. Nixon) will find what I have said there quite familiar to him because that has been an issue for years, and as I was advocating rational, reasonable Federal-Provincial relations, I would like to say that the result of these changes last September was chaos for a very considerable period of time and in fact the effects have not been straightened out yet. In the Liquor Control Board, the Liquor Licence Board and the Government, I am not exaggerating when I say the word, innumerable headaches have arisen, over these changes for a period of months. The existence of these difficulties were not conducive to good administration on the part of the Province nor to good Federal-Provincial relationships. In the last Federal-Provincial Conference - and I would ask you, Mr. Speaker, to allow me to underline these words - it was readily admitted and this was advanced by other provinces, not ourselves -- that the impact of

of Federal taxation on the province and municipalities was very heavy and very restrictive indeed. Ways and means of strengthening the Provincial position were explored and some recommendations were made, at the instance, may I say, of other provinces. May I say at this time that there is no field in which more good would come than in this field if a single taxing authority could be arranged, much more good than would be forthcoming from some of the other things that have been advanced by other Provinces. The Federal Government would do well to take steps to progressively vacate this field in excise and sales taxes and leave the same exclusively to the Provinces who have the whole problem to deal with. Admittedly the Provinces require other sources of revenue. At the last Federal-Provincial Conference I pointed out the necessity - and I say this again here today - of the Federal Government being in the corporation and personal income tax fields. Any other conception is completely out-dated in the days in which we live. Sir Thomas White's speech in 1917 is completely out-dated, his suggestion that as soon as the war was over they pull out of personal and corporation taxes - we might as well face reality, the Federal Government cannot get out of those tax fields, they have to stay there and therefore it is logical enough that, if that is the case, compensation has to be made to the Province in other directions.

On the part of the Federal Government there is an admission of Provincial fiscal necessity. I trust that we will not again be faced with the chaos and confusion

which was occasioned by the added Federal taxes of last September, and I sincerely hope that the Federal government will progressively withdraw from this field allowing the provinces who have, and will have, all of the difficulties, the complete control of the field. I think we can do a very much better job. I am satisfied that this will lead to a better handling of this whole problem.

I give here a breakdown of amounts of sales and revenues of the Provincial and Federal Governments, and also a breakdown of Federal receipts from excise taxes on imported liquors and taxes on domestic beers and wines. I will not read that statement but will have it put on Hansard and it will be available for hon. members of the House. It covers the years 1944 to 1949 and gives particulars of the taxes and profits received by both governments.

C-8 (a)

TOTAL SALES OF LIQUOR FROM THE LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD WITH AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER AND THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT THEREFROM FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1944-1949 INCLUSIVE

YEAR	TOTAL SALES $	AMOUNT RECEIVED BY PROVINCIAL TREASURER $	AMOUNT RECEIVED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT $
1944	95,819,513	18,712,616	36,219,549
1945	102,885,847	24,000,000	46,889,114
1946	135,776,068	26,000,000	54,445,223
1947	155,569,047	37,000,000	59,206,424
1948	170,587,578	38,000,000	59,742,312
1949	187,811,074	39,800,000	62,276,092

THE AMOUNTS RECEIVED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT ARE BROKEN DOWN AS FOLLOWS:

YEAR	FEDERAL CUSTOMS EXCISE DUTIES, SALES AND EXCISE TAXES ON SPIRITS, WINES AND IMPORTED BEERS. $	MALT DUTIES AND TAXES ON DOMESTIC BEERS AND WINES $	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT $
1944	14,219,549	22,000,000	36,219,549
1945	23,889,114	23,000,000	46,889,114
1946	28,445,223	26,000,000	54,445,223
1947	29,206,424	30,000,000	59,206,424
1948	28,742,312	31,000,000	59,742,312
1949	31,276,092	31,000,000	62,276,092

From Reports of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, 1944-1949 inclusive.

Now, in support of my proposal that the Federal Government should vacate the liquor taxation field and leave it to the provinces, I have mentioned the chaos and confusion which was occasioned to the provinces by the increase of taxes without notice last September and the fact that we have the whole problem and should have the handling of it all. I can give another very interesting example of divided control and what it means. In the War Days of 1943 the Federal government, no doubt with the best of intentions, intervened in this field and necessitated a form of rationing, of spirituous liquors and beers. At that time there were 219,331 individual permits for the purchase of liquor in Ontario. At that time, however, single purchase permits were obtainable. This type of permit was abolished in 1943, and therefore these figures might not be comparative and I will leave them out, but in 1943 the figure was 219,331, in 1944 rationing came into force and the number of permits jumped to 1,393,786,. In 1945 it was 1,657,493. In 1946 the number increased to 1,720,171. In 1947 it began to come down and in that year the number of permits was 1,375,344. In 1948 it was down to 990,107, and 1949 down to 934,521, in 1950 down to 936,805, and, for the fiscal year up to this date it stands at 920,270, so that there has been a gradual decrease of permits.

What is the lesson of these figures? The result is very apparent to all of us. Instead of having a limited number using permits and purchasing liquor, all manner of persons, women, employees and others - procured permits to enable the purchase of the limited amounts of liquor

then procurable under the rationing system. No doubt thousands were importuned to do this. We all know that thousands were importuned to get permits - now, that did not come from the preseht government of Ontario or its predecessor, it came because of divided authority, because of somebody else getting into the problem. The result was that hundreds of thousands of citizens were obtaining licenses to purchase liquor. I have no doubt that to some extent the volume of purchase at the present time stems from that, in those days of rationing there were hundreds of thousands of people who never had a permit in their lives before but who went down and got a permit and bought liquor on it for the boss or for somebody else, with the result that we got into the habit and we have people who did not know about the problem who got mixed up in it. I say that supports my argument. If we are going to run the show let us run it and let us take the responsibility for it, and not have a divided control.

I have no doubt that to some extent the volume of purchases at the present time stems from that, all of which shows how difficult it is for two jurisdictions to deal with this highly complicated problem. The provinces obviously have to deal with the same in all of its phases, and it would be far better to have the whole matter including taxes and profits under the jurisdiction of the provinces, or as nearly so as possible.

I have already pointed out to the Federal authorities these difficulties. I am not telling hon. members here what I have not already told the Federal authorities, I have told them and I hope in a more rational approach to Federal-Provincial problems that these matters can be adjusted along the lines which I have suggested, which I believe is the only rational approach.

Mr. Sp aker, may I conclude by saying that our objective is the objective which is held in common by all good citizens in Ontario, whether they be on the extremes of this problem which I mentioned a few minutes ago or whether they come in the more moderate central position, Our objective is for decency and moderation, the elimination of drunkenness, help for the unfortunate alcoholic, the protection of youth and above everything else good, honest law enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, that is our objective, that is what we want to do. It is true we have made our mistakes, the Board has made its mistakes, but nevertheless, all of this is with a view to achieving a better situation and improving this problem within the Province of Ontario.

Mr. Speaker, what I have said arises out of this Bill where we have a series of amendments, all designed, I think, to strengthen our position to better the control of this problem and, while they are perhaps unconnected as might be expected in an amending Bill of this sort nevertheless they are all directed at phases of this very difficult problem.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MILLARD: Mr. Speaker, I have a very keen appreciation for much that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) has said to us to-day on this very important question, but it seems to me that it is a little aside from the Rules of the House, because actually it was a speech that might very well have been made within the "Throne Speech. I think the hon.Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) recognized that fact when he started, but it is surprising to me that what is such an important matter now was not an important matter when the Throne Speech was given in this House.

Many of the suggestions made by the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), it seemed to me, have very wide implications in regard to taxation fields and other matters concerned with this problem. Frankly, I would like an opportunity to study the hon. Prime Minister's (Mr. Frost) remarks at a little longer range. We have already transgressed on the private members' bills' time to some extent, and if it is agreeable to the hon.Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) and the House, I would like to move the adjournment of the debate so that this important matter may be held over.

MR. FROST: I am quite satisfied that it be held over, Mr. Speaker. I am only too glad to have this matter thoroughly debated in every one of its features. Might I ask the hon. member (Mr. Millard) if he would be prepared to go ahead with Bill No.69, his amendment to the "Liquor Licence Act" ?

MR. MILLARD: Well, not at the moment, because it is involved now with these further amendments.

MR. FROST: All right.

MR. MILLARD: I would rather deal with it at the time we are dealing with the other.

MR. FROST: All right, that is quite satisfactory.

Motion agreed to.

HON.LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 6.

THE ELECTION ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Sixth order, Second Reading, Bill No. 60, An Act to amend the Election Act. Mr. MacLeod.

MR. A. A. MacLEOD (Bellwoods): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No.60, An Act to amend the Election Act.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to begin the remarks I had planned to make on this motion by saying that if I had some intimation from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) as to the likely fate of the Bill, it would of necessity condition the amount of time I will spend on my introduction speech.

MR. E. B.JOLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Oh, that is for the House to decide.

MR. MacLEOD: I say if I had some intimation from you as to the likely fate of the Bill, it would necessarily condition the amount of time I will spend in presenting the case -- that is, if you are convinced then we can proceed with the vote, if you are not ---

MR. JOLIFFE: Go ahead, convince him.

MR. MacLEOD: -- it will take a little longer.

MR. FROST: Your case looks pretty black right now, but I have an open mind.

MR. MacLEOD: A friend of mine used to say that the only difference between the difficult and the impossible is that the impossible takes a little longer.

MR. R. THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): Are you suggesting the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) controls the votes over there?

MR. MacLEOD: So it looks as though I shall have to address myself to the impossible. However, Mr.Speaker, may I say this; that had not the predecessor of this government thwarted the democratic process in this Legislature in 1945, it would have been quite unnecessary for me to introduce this Bill to-day.

MR. FROST: How was that? I do not follow that yet.

MR. MacLEOD: Do you want me to repeat it?

MR. FROST: Well, I know of no such case where the democratic process --

MR. MacLEOD: No? Well, I will explain it; in 1945, Mr. Speaker - I believe it was in the month of March --

MR. JOLLIFFE: It was.

MR. MacLEOD: Conditions were rather different - in this Assembly. On that side of the House, we had 38 and on this side of the House with a little extra over there, we had 52 - 38 in government, 52 in opposition.

MR. W. J. GRUMMETT (Cochrane South): You were on the other side, then.

AN hon. MEMBER: Shush.

MR. MacLEOD: I was the overflow.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: I will not allow my good friend, the hon. member for Cochrane South (Mr.Grummett) to draw me into that, because there are a few things I might say. I will content myself by saying; "Yield not to temptation".

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: But in the spring of 1945, that was the situation, 38 in government, 52 in opposition. I sat over there where my good friend, the big farmer from Oxford (Mr. Dent) sits, and we had before us an Election Act which the Attorney General and the then Provincial Treasurer and the hon. member for Cochrane South and the hon. member for St.David, myself and others, helped to draw up. When that Election Act was before the Committee of the Whole, I rose over there and I moved an amendment to Section 17, I believe it was, which would have lowered the voting age from 21 to 18. The leader of the official opposition made a speech on that amendment, the present house leader of the Liberal party spoke to it, and both these hon. gentlemen gave their support to that amendment and the Chairman of the House was about to put the motion--it obviously would have carried by an overwhelming majority--when the then Attorney General withdrew the section and moved that the Committee do now rise and report progress. That is the only reason why we do not have the 18 year old provision in the province to-day, and that is what I mean by the predecessor of this government thwarting the democratic process in this House.

MR. FROST: Well, why did you not vote against the motion for adjournment?

MR. MacLEOD: I beg your pardon?

MR. FROST: Why did you not vote against the motion for adjournment? Your allies did not stay together, that is why.

MR. MacLEOD: Oh, no. The government, of course--

Hon.T.L.KENNEDY (Minister of Agriculture): 38.

MR. MacLEOD: -- had the perrogative to determine--

MR. FROST: Oh, no.

MR. MacLEOD: -- what order of business was to come before the House. The motion made was not that the House adjourn,the motion was that the Committee rise.

MR. FROST: Well, that is all right, you could vote against it.

MR. MacLEOD: And of course at that particular time the oppostion parties in this House, by and large, were not anxious or desirous of precipitating a political crises in this province.

MR. KENNEDY: They did it a month afterwards.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: Sure, three days afterwards, Mr. Speaker, they defeated the government in the House and forced us to the country.

MR. MacLEOD: Oh, no, oh, no.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): All we wanted was good legislation.

MR. MacLEOD: As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, the government of that period was just unduly sensitive, because as I recall the amendment moved to the motion to thank His Honour for his address, did not even contain a section expressing no confidence in the government.

MR. JOLLIFFE: It makes no difference.

MR. MacLEOD: No, but it was a vote of censure, and the motion need not necessarily have precipitated an election. It was simply a matter --

MR. JOLLIFFE: My hon. friend,(Mr. MacLeod) knows perfectly well that it was a motion of no confidence.

MR. KENNEDY: That is right, that is right.

MR. MacLEOD: No, I am sorry. I do not want to get side-tracked and be drawn into an argument with the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) but it is necessary now for me to bring him up to date. When the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) made his debut in this House as the leader of the opposition in 1944 he very clearly informed this House that motions or amendments introduced by him to government motions were not to be regarded as motions of no confidence unless he explicitly stated so, unless he informed the House that this was a vote of no confidence in the government. Now,on that occasion, when that amendment was moved, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) did not say that it was a motion of no confidence in the government.

MR. JOLLIFFE: My hon. friend (Mr. MacLeod) is wrong. There was no question about that whatsoever.

MR. KENNEDY: No, no. Nothing in that.

MR. MacLEOD: What is this, a coalition operating here? I mean, who is trying to help whom?

MR. KENNEDY: It is just a matter of two people knowing what is right, that is all, and one not knowing what is right.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: I would suggest to my hon. friend (Mr. Kennedy) that he just does not know what he is talking about.

MR. KENNEDY: Oh yes, I do. Oh, yes, I do.

MR. MacLEOD: He does not know what he is talking about. However, --

MR. KENNEDY: Could I ask the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) to withdraw that?

MR. GRUMMETT: Well, of course.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, of course not.

MR. KENNEDY: What?

MR. MacLEOD: Surely you are not going to suggest that kind of remark should be withdrawn, in view of the sort of thing we are subjected to every day?

MR. KENNEDY: All right, all right. Go ahead, I will take that back.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Well, may I ask the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) a question?

MR. MacLEOD: Yes.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Is he suggesting that, in fact, he and the other hon. members who voted for that amendment in 1945 did not have confidence in the government? Or did have confidence in the government of that day? It has always been my understanding that they did not have confidence in the government, and he was one of those who voted to that effect. What is the use of quibbling about it?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: I am not quibbling. I started out by making the point --

MR. KENNEDY: Pretty fine point.

MR. MacLEOD: -- that is was the desire of the majority of hon. members in this House in 1945 that the voting age should be reduced from 21 to 18.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is correct.

MR. MacLEOD: That is correct.

MR. JOLLIFFE: At last you are right.

MR. MacLEOD: That is correct, so if you will let me proceed on the basis of the things that I am correct on, --

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is right.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. MacLEOD: -- then we will not get into any difficulty.

(Take D follows)

I repeat, again, that the Government, the predecessor to this Government, thwarted the democratic processes of this House. Is that no correct? Because, the clearly expressed will of the House was to pass an amendment which would have lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is correct.

MR. MacLEOD: That is correct. Now, you see I am really making progress.

However, Mr. Deputy-Speaker -- and may I at this point congratulate you on your ascension to the Throne?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: I hope it will be long, but not too long.

Of course, the action of the Government in 1945 was in line with the behaviour of Tories in the Province of Ontario. It has been suggested in this House many times that the founders of the Conservative Party in Canada did not believe in democracy and made itquite clear that they did not. I believe it was Sir John A. MacDonald who said that "unless property were protected and made one of the principles on which representation was based we might have the people all together equally but we should cease to be a people all together free." That is the way they saw it many years ago. They left no doubt in any one's mind as to which of the two they thought was most important. Property was the important thing. Now if the hon. members of the House would like

another example of the mentality of Conservatives, one might refer to the famous letter which passed between Sir John A. MacDonald, the founder of the Conservative Party and a gentleman named Mr. Watts. Back in 1880 when Mr. Watts had written suggesting that there should be some consultation on an appointment which was to be made in that constituency. Sir John wrote and said:

> "It is usual in the case of local appointments for the Ministry to consult the member representing the constituency in which a vacancy occurs if he is a Ministerial supporter. If he is not ---"

and, listen to this:

> "---then the Government acts on such information as it can procure. We have always been in the habit of consulting our leading friends in those constituencies which are so unfortunate as to be represented by Grits."

MR. FROST: That is right, is it not?

MR. MacLEOD: I continue:

> "But that is merely custom. It is in no way obligatory upon us."

Now, listen to this -- and I want the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Kennedy) to listen to this:

MR. KENNEDY: That is true. I believe every word in that.

MR. MacLEOD: I continue:

> "The contrary doctrine is democratic and

must be repudiated by all Conservatives."

And, you agree with every word of it?

MR. KENNEDY: Yes. Sir John A. MacDonald was a great man.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Acting Speaker, they have not changed a bit since those days.

However, having said all of that I would like to suggest that we discuss the subject matter of this Bill in a sober, rational way because I think it is a matter which merits that kind of consideration. I will say, Mr. Acting Speaker, that by and large there are no new arguments which can be adduced in support of this Bill. They have been stated before. But on an occasion like this they need to be restated.

I have said during the years that I have introduced this measure that all 18 year-olds of the Province of Ontario and in Canada are already carrying very heavy responsibility. 18 year-olds hold very important positions in industry, hold important jobs, are entrusted with the operation of intricate machinery in the great industries of this Province. In many cases the 18 year-old boy or girl may, in fact, be the breadwinner, the chief breadwinner of a family and be supporting a mother, a father and other members of the family. Many of these 18 year-olds are married and have families of their own at that age. Most important of all, of course, is the fact that when a person reaches the age of 18, or before, he or she is eligible for military service; and, in the war which concluded only a few years ago, there were

hundreds if not thousands of 18 year-old Canadian boys who were placed at the control sticks of bombing machines which cost $250,000 or more. Among the 40,000 Canadian lads who did not return from the battle field there were many in their 18th year. We who have supported this measure -- we of all parties in this House except the Progressive-Conservatives -- who have advocated adoption of this measure, have made the point that a person who is old enough and responsible enough to take up arms in defence of the nation is old enough and responsible enough to be entrusted with the right to decide who is going to represent him or her in Parliament. Now, in a number of provinces or at least in two provinces of which I know, the 18 year-old boy or girl now has the right to vote. In the Province of Saskatchewan they have lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 and no one has suggested that the Government of Saskatchewan have made a mistake in putting that legislation on the statute books. As a matter of fact, the Liberals, at any rate, somewhat improved their position in Saskatchewan after the 18 year-old vote became law. Is that no true? It became law just before the election.

MR. OLIVER: "Somewhat" is hardly adequate.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Not very much.

MR. MacLEOD: But, not enough.

MR. DENNISON: Would that no damage your agrument?

MR. MacLEOD: No. You see, I want the support of everybody for the measure and I have to prove that they all have a chance to get something out of it.

In the Province of Alberta, we have a Government of the same kidney as the Government in the Province of Ontario, called by another name. The Social Credit Government in Alberta comes about as close to being a Tory-minded Government that we can think of except the original.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is correct.

MR. MacLEOD: Pretty soon I will be up to your average.

Alberta, of course, did not lower the age to 18, they kept it to 19. I may say to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that if he would be prepared to suggest that we should lower the voting age from 21 to 19 now in this Session for the purposes of the election which is going to take place in June, I think that we would, perhaps, be prepared to compromise. It looks to me as though the Government is in no mood for compromise. The Government wants to go along with the old, outmoded philosophy of 60 or 70 years ago; they are not prepared to trust the young people of Ontario. They do not want to expand democracy in the Province of Ontario. They want to keep it on its present narrow, exclusive basis; and to that extent, at any rate, they are out of tune, out of step with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the official opposition in this Legislature; they are out of step with the Modern Liberal Democracy, in the centre and of course they are out of step, as they have always been out of step, with this group here, several of whose members are absent today

with influenza.

Mr. Acting Speaker, a number of organizations in this country, important organizations have taken a clear cut stand in favour of lowering the voting age. I suppose -- they do not even listen to me.

MR. FROST : Oh, I am listening to every word the hon. member for Bellwoods says.

Mr. MacLEOD: I suppose there is no organization in Canada which reflects the attitude of youth more than the Young Men's Christian Association, one of the major youth organizations in Canada. It is an organization with which the hon. Prime Minister's family was very intimately associated, in the good Town of Orillia, just across the way from the Y.M.C.A. Park on Lake Couchiching.

It is a very responsible organization and it has never been known to take a stand on the great questions of the day without careful deliberation. It just happened that about the time we were discussing this particular Bill in this Legislature in 1945 there was held in the City of Oshawa the Third National Y.M.C.A. Youth Conference, at which the following resolution was adopted:

> "Whereas Canadian youth has in recent years experienced educational developments by the broadening of the school curriculum to involve greater emphasis upon fundamentals of good citizenship; and whereas Canadian youth has as a result of war conditions been entrusted with a responsibility not required of youth in the two decades preceding the

> present war, now, be it resolved that this conference go on record as advocating immediate action by both the Provincial and Federal Governments to extend the franchise immediately to all citizens of 18 years and over."

That was the official position of the W.M.C.A. National Youth Conference in April 1945. I think that we must attach some weight to the point of view expressed in that resolution.

I suppose, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that, next to the Progressive-Conservative Party -- if I may put it that way -- the most conservative minded group in the Province of Ontario would be the Liberal Party; but we find that in 1945 immediately following the debate which took place in this House the Liberal Party of Ontario went to the country and included in its election manifesto the following point:

> "We shall reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 years in Ontario. If our boys and girls can fight, work and pay taxes at 18 they should vote at 18."

That is what they said in 1945. They have followed, if I may say so, a very consistent position on this question since then. At the convention which saw the ascension to the Throne of Mr. Thomson, they announced the aims and policies of the Party and, back here in the section entitled "Highways" we find the following: "Extend the

franchise to include all persons of the age of 18 years and over." So, they are on the highway of greater democracy in the Province of Ontario. That is their position. I would venture to suggest that if the progressive wing of the Progressive-Conservative Party which met down in the Royal York Hotel, I believe it was, a few weeks ago and refused to be whipped into line by the Party bosses, that if they on that occasion had been discussing the question of lowering the voting age in the Province of Ontario, the Progressive-Conservative students would have stood shoulder to shoulder with the other three Parties in this House.

I think that since the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is looking for new ideas, new and better ways of doing things -- he took a whole hour this afternoon discussing better ways of handling the liquor traffic -- and I may say in passing that as I listened to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) I thought I was listening to the very speech Mr. Drew made here in 1945 in which he told us that the new liberal liquor laws were going to bring the situation under control.

MR. JOLLIFFE: 1946.

MR. MacLEOD: 1946. Excuse me -- wrong again.

But, they are feeling around for new and better ideas. They have even taken some of ours; Never given us credit for them, particularly, but things we advocated here a few years back the Government now make its own.

Why are you lagging on this? What are you afraid of? Are you afraid to submit your record to these fresh young minds, in the Province of Ontario? I think the reluctance of the Government to support this measure suggests that very thing. They are afraid of youth and are determined to resist the widespread desire and demand in this Province for the lowering of the voting age. Now, I am going to finish in a minute.

SOME hon. MEMBER: Good!

MR. MacLEOD: If you said "good" I will keep on going.

I rather imagine if we moved about this Province during an election campaign and circulated around the headquarters of the Progressive-Conservative Party, the Liberal Party, the C.C.F. Party and the Labour-Progressive Party we would find that a lot of the most intense work done in an election campaign is done by young people who have not yet become 21 years of age.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. MacLEOD: Is that not right? You trust them to do the foot work for you, you even occasionally put them on the a ir to speak for you, you ask them to deliver your leaflets, you ask them to carry on telephone campaigns and all that sort of thing and you expect them to go home and tell their parents to vote for you; but you are not prepared to trust them to go into the polling booth and vote according to their own conscience. Now, that, Mr. Acting Speaker is an essentially backward point of view. You are just lagging behind the times.

I said to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) on opening day that certain things he had done here might win him a beachhead on the shores of immortality. I would say to him now that there is an opportunity to establish a bridgehead on the shores of immortality by taking this important step in the direction of extending democracy in the Province of Ontario. It would help to efface the shame of that performance we witnessed from the Government benches a week or so ago following the debate on the resolution introduced by the hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Scott). That performance did not do justice to the Government or to this Assembly or to the subject matter of the resolution. I think that you should try to efface the memory of that performance by saying: "Well, after listening to the arguments for the past eight years, we have finally reached the point where we cannot resist the proposal any further."

I think that the Bill might, perhaps, be referred to the Select Committee which is going to consider the Act. I, for my part, at any rate, would be prepared to consider a suggestion from the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that we compromise, that we go at least one step in the direction indicated by the Bill, that we lower the voting age from 21 to 19 and let us try it out for the June election with the 19 year-old vote. Then, after we have tried it out ---

MR. C. C. CALDER (London): And will be defeated.

MR. MacLEOD: Do not say that. That might scare them away.

Why not make it the 19 year-old vote? Perhaps we can make it unanimous on that point.

I hope that when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) rises in a moment or so, or late in the debate, because I am sure others will want to speak, that he will put that forward as a compromise suggestion. I say finally, Mr. Acting Speaker, that, in view of the rather poor showing at elections at all levels of government, in view of the low vote in municipal elections and in provincial elections and even in Federal elections, we should ask ourselves the question as to whether the electorate in this Province and in this country is not becoming too old, and we should ask ourselves the question as to whether the time has not arrived when we should draw a fresh constituency into the business of electing our representatives.

MR. CALDER: A revolution.

MR. MacLEOD: Yes. The hon. member for London (Mr. Calder) actually used the word revolution. I think that would be the sensible progressive thing to do. I think the end result would be a better, more intelligent representation in this Assembly and the Province of Ontario as one of the major provinces in this country, would be giving a lead to the rest of Canada and would be paving the way for making the 18 year-old young people of this Province eligible to vote at the Federal level at a later stage.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have taken a little

longer than I had expected to. I have re-stated merely many of the things which have been said in the past. I hope that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) is prepared at last to bow to the inevitable and say "let her go through".

(PAGE D-10 FOLLOWS)

MR. J.D. BAXTER (Prince Edward-Lennox): Mr. Speaker, as one of the younger members of this House, I am very happy to have a chance to say a word on this occasion in support of the principle expressed in this Bill. We have seen in not too many years gone by the youth of two generations called upon at a very early age to go forth in defence of democratic rights of government and our freedom to live and many of them have given their lives on the field of battle. For that reason alone they have earned the right for those who now are in the category of 18 to 21 years, to have the right to express their opinion in matters such as the election of their representatives to the provincial government. I have not any fear that many of them would exercise their opinions very wisely and would take this added responsibility were it handed to them in a very serious manner.

I know that in my first and only attempt to get into the Legislative Assembly of this Province I found that those voters in my riding who were coming to the point where they had their first vote were the most enthusiastic; and not only that, they were the most interested in many of the questions that were discussed on the political platform of that day. So, I do feel that this great province should, at this time, Mr. Acting Speaker, give to these young people the right which they have by their actions in years gone by proven themselves worthy of. That we should show them that if they are prepared to do certain things for us, we are willing to give them the opportunity to express their opinion on matters of vital importance.

The hon. Member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) took part of my remarks from me when he so kindly presented to this House this part of the modern liberal democratic platform except he put the wrong heading to the House; it was not under "highways" but it was under "franchise". Of course, the word "highways" is at the top of the page and it looked bigger to him than the word "franchise". But, as he pointed out, it has been part and parcel of this Party platform for a number of years that the right to vote be given to those 18 years oa age and up.

So, we feel in this group today that we have come to that part in our Nation's history and in particularly our Province's history, where we do not know what call may be made upon the youth of today and, consequently, we feel that 6hey should be at this time given this right to vote. I feel that in a good many instances those young people 18 to 21 years of age will be responsible for bringing out a great vote of the older people in that they will discuss the problems, the issues of the day, with their parents and they will urge upon them the necessity in order to protect our democratic government the necessity of exercising their franchises which many of them in days gone by have quite frequently failed to do. I feel that our young people today, our young men and our young women who have been ready and eager to go forth on our behalf are deserving of this and I cannot understand why any Party could have any feeling otherwise on this matter, when we look at the actions of our young people today and the sacrifices they have been called upon to make in days gone by.

(TAKE "E" FOLLOWS)

So, as far as I am concerned, I am not even willing to compromise on 19. I think if they were old enough to fight when they were 18, they are old enough to deserve and be given the privilege of voting.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. R. SCOTT (Beaches): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not want to speak very long on this particular subject, because it seems to me it is the type of subject on which you do not have to make long speeches. You either believe in it, or you do not.

A number of points mentioned one way or the other do not make a great deal of difference. The case has been very ably stated by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. Mac Leod), and he covered most of the points. The argument I had in mind was very similar to the ones advanced, on the measure which was rejected just the other day, that it is an extension of democratic process, and that it increases the representative character of the various governments, that it increases a sense of responsibility among the younger people of this province, and added to it, of course, all the various arguments advanced by the speakers from the other two parties.

I was particularly interested in the remarks the hon. member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Baxter), wherein he stated that his little party favoured a change. I have wondered why his friends in the Federal House have not followed such a programme. If there was a Federal Act introduced, and the Liberal Party favoured it, we could have changed that long ago. In any event, we will be interested

in seeing how his friends in the Federal House will re-act.

MR. FARQUHAR OLIVER (Grey South): You had better stick to your own party.

MR. SCOTT (Beaches): I think in the jurisdictional field in which you have power to act, you should be prepared to act.

I want to add another word, and that, in our society, we consider people who have reached the age of 18 years will very quickly approach their majority. It is true that in the field of law, the age of 21 has a peculiar significance, in that a person does not become an adult, but that is an arbitrary line, and I think it should be reduced. People of 18 years may marry, they may have children, they may be hung for murder, they must obey the law, but of course, they cannot vote. It seems to me a person of 18 years of age is just as responsible as a person who is 100 years old, and just as capable of making rational decisions, and probably much more anxious in the making of governmental decisions, because he will live through the results of those governmental decisions.

Another argument which has been advanced is the military argument, which is always advanced, and which, to me, is irrefutable. As a matter of fact, this Legislature agreed to that when they enacted an Act to provide for the exercise of the franchise to members of His Majesty's forces. Then the government accepted that proposition, that people in the active services should have a vote regardless of whether or not they were 21 years of age. It seems to me if you are going to give it on the military front, then it is just as justified on the home front.

Young people in this province are playing their role just as much on the home front in the productive efforts, as was the case during the war. To me, Mr. Acting, Speaker, the only difference between this Bill and the resolution rejected theother day is that there is no valid objection to a measure of this kind, just as I said there were none the other day. But, to me, I do not see how anybody can advance an argument which will logically stand up in opposition to a measure of this kind. It seems to me it is not so much a question of making young people responsible to the community, but rather a question of making them responsible for the community. We hear a great deal of talk nowadays about encouraging the sense of responsibility amongst the younger people, encouraging themto be responsible to the communities, and I want to suggest that the best way to encourage that is to make them responsible for the community in which they live, and one of the best ways to do that is of course, to give them the municipal vote, or the provincial franchise.

In sitting down, I want to say this; it has been stated here this afternoon that young people if given a vote might be Conservative, or CCF, or something else, but I want to say that the younger people in this country are neither naturally radical, nor naturally Conservative. They are sound thinking young people. They want a broad thinking Canada; they want a progressive country in which natural resources, and the things they will provide for them, will be available to everyone. That can be done. The young people in this province will vote for any government or any part which is prepared to support those things.

They are neither radical nor Conservative by nature. They respond to the ditions around them, just as everybody else does.

So, in sitting down, my plea is merely to give the young people a chance; do not be afraid of what they will do. If the argument is a sound one, you will catch their support, because these young people want a chance to prove themselves, to prove that they are intelligently able to exercize the vote. Give them a chance to participate in a political programme, and to elect the government of this province.

I strongly urge that the Bill before us be unanimously supported by the Legislature.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, the case for this Bill has been made by three other hon. members, and I do not propose to repeat what has been said. I should, however, like the opportunity of clarifying one or two matters of record.

As the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) recalled, this question has been before the Legislature of Ontario on a previous occasion, and as there seems to be some confusion generally about what occurred in this connection, in 1944 and 1945, I would like to say that the House, in 1944, appointed a Select Committee to revise our Election Legislation. That Committee -- of which the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) was a member, the then hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) was Chairman, and I was also a member -- , met from time to time during 1944 and 1945.

It reached a unanimous conclusion on a great many matters; indeed, it agreed unanimously to the form of a Bill which was to be brought into this House by the then hon.

Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell).

But, in the course of these meetings, a number of question emerged upon which there was not unanimous agreement, and it was understood that members of the Committee reserved the right to raise these issues in the House itself, not withstanding the assent to a unanimous report. The 18-year-old question was one of those reserved issues.

In due course the House met in February 1945, and a new Election Act was introduced by the then hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell), and the new Voters' List Act was introduced by the then hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell).

They were given first readings, Mr. Speaker. I am saying this, because it appears to have been forgotten in many quarters. They were given second readings, and they entered the Committee stage, that is to say, they entered the Committee of the Whole House.

On Friday, March 2nd, the House was in Committee on the Election Act and at the appropriate point, the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) -- who had been a member of the Select Committee - introduced an amendment to the same effect as the Bill which is before this House today. He stated his position in support of that amendment.

For my Party, I explained the attitude of the Committee, namely, that this was one of the reserved issues. The then hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) agreed with me, and the whole matter was open for debate in Committee of the Whole House.

That was the occasion on which the hon. member for

Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), Mr. Speaker, disclosed that he had voted for the first time in a general election in 1917, at the ripe old age of 15, as an active service voter, and he went even further, and disclosed that on that occasion he had voted for the Union government of Sir Robert Borden,

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): I thought it was a secret ballot.

MR. JOLLIFFE: In some cases, I understand it was not so very secret, and in this case the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) disclosed his voting record to the House.

Now, following the hon. member's amendment (Mr. MacLeod) on that day, Friday, March 2nd, the hon. member for Grey South (Mr. Oliver) expressed his attitude. He did not say he was speaking for his Party, but he expressed his own attitude very clearly in favour of the amendment, and so did I and other members of my group, and there were other speakers from the Conservative Party. If I remember correctly, the hon. member for Essex South (Mr. Murdoch) made a very pleasing but entirely irrelevant speech, which had nothing to do with the 18-year-old vote, but it related to the question of compulsory voting. He thought the word "may" should be replaced by the word "must", but he succeeded in concealing the views he had -- if he had any views -- on the subject of the 18-year-old-vote.

The then hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) too, was not silent during that discussion. I think he spoke on a number of occasions, but he was scrupulously careful not to disclose whether he was for it or "agin" it, in

Committee stage. His contribution to the debate was that this being Friday, and it being now half past four in the afternoon, and many members wishing to get away, perhaps it would be better if this be deferred for a while. I agreed with the suggestion, because it was quite late for a Friday, and the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) agreed with that.

MR. MACLEOD: Did I say that?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Yes, you agreed with that.

MR. MACLEOD: Is that in there?

MR. JOLLIFFE: It is in the record.

MR. MACLEOD: May I have it?

MR. JOLLIFFE: In a moment.

The then hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) gave a very clear undertaking that it would be reconsidered the following week. If necessary, I can quote what he said. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod asked him:

> " Mr. Chairman, as I understand it, the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) is proposing we leave it now, and when we come back, the amendment will be before the Committee",

and the then hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) said:

> " Oh, very definitely".

And the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) then said:

> " I agree with that, because I think it is unwise on a Friday when so many

hon. members are anxious to get away, to carry this Act beyond the present stage. I agree this should be held over until the hon. members of the House have the opportunity of considering it."

Mr. Speaker, that was on Friday, March 2nd, 1945. The House continued sitting until Thursday, March 22nd, 1945, but from the afternoon of March 2nd, 1945, at 4:30 p.m., until this very day, as far as I know, neither the then hon. Attorney General (Mr. Blackwell) nor the present hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) have had the courage to come to the point and vote for or against this proposal.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is why the hon. member was quite justified in saying the Democratic processes were thwarted, because over a period of three weeks, the hon. Attorney-General of 1945 (Mr. Blackwell) was successful in preventing any discussion of the Bill.

MR. FROST: The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) knows there were on his side 25 hon. members, and they talked continuously and perpetually, and nobody had a chance to say anything but the hon. members on the other side. I well remember the occasion.

MR. JOLLIFFE: That is far from being the case. There were many opportunities in which the House could have gone into Committee on the Bill, as it did on other Bills. The Election Bill was killed, not because there was not time, but because the government knew that a majority of the House were in favour of the 18-year-old vote, and in

favour of a number of other features of the new Legislation, and the government was fearful to join issue on this point. That is why it was not dealt with at the time. And it has not been dealt with since.

I would give credit to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) for facing the issue thus far in the House today. He will no doubt speak on it. In view of the long record of evasion and equivocation on the part of the Conservative Party on this issue, I suggest today we should hear, without evasion, either the affirmative or negative answer to this proposal, then we will know where we stand.

I suggest it would be an evasion to hoist the Bill. I cannot perhaps -- well, I will leave it at that. I ask the hon. members opposite, for the first time on record, to join the issue on this question, and let us know where they stand. Everybody knows where the hon. members of the Opposition groups stand on the matter, and I think the public is entitled to know where the government stands.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, there have been a lot of matters brought into this debate which really have little to do with the voting age. One of them was a reference to hwat happened in 1945. Mr. Speaker, we have listened to what has been said by the hon. members opposite. They have quarreled amongst themselves, and have read Hansard, and tried to defend and explain their views, but I must say, Mr. Speaker, that we do not know yet what they are driving at, or what they are trying to explain.

MR. C.H. MILLARD (York West): Mr. Speaker,

May I remind the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that earlier this afternoon he went back to his grandfather and his father.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: I am very proud to go back to my Grandfather and my Father.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: But I would not be proud to go back to 1945, if I were a member of the Party on the opposite side.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Why not?

MR. FROST: Let me rub out all the technicalities. After all, the issue is simple. What happened is this. The hon. members on the other side "ganged up" against the government; they defeated them in the House, and they knew full well they were defeating us on a want of confidence, and they pushed us to the people, and the people gave them the best licking any Party ever had in the province of Ontario. That will happen again.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) failed to get a majority on that occasion. The hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), in 1945, as in this House, failed to get a majority.

MR. FROST: Of course we did, and the people turned around and said: "Ye unfaithful servants", and they cast you out.

MR. MACLEOD: Not out.

MR JOLLIFFE: They gave us more votes than they gave you.

MR. MACLEOD: They gave us practically 100%.

MR. FROST: And Old Man Ontario gave them the best spanking ever given to anybody for a long, long day. The hon. members on the other side had better leave 1945 alone, and forget about it.

MR. JOLLIFFE: No doubt you have heard about the 44% you got? Have you not heard of that?

MR. FROST: We got the seats in the House, and that is what counts.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, under a defective Election Law. That is what counted.

MR. FROST: The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) talks about the "defective Election Law". I remember the Committee, about 1944 --

MR. JOLLIFFE: Not a bad Committee.

MR. FROST: Who voted against proportional representation? My hon. friend opposite (Mr. Jolliffe). He did not want any part of it.

MR. MACLEOD: That was not before the Committee at all.

MR. FROST: Of course it was.

MR. JOLLIFFE: There was no vote on that. Mr. Speaker, on a point of privilege, if the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) will test his memory, I am sure he will agree there was never any vote on the proportional representation question. One of his colleagues was in favour of it, but there was no vote on it.

MR. FROST: Where did it come from? From the Conservative side of the Committee. Who killed it? The CCF.

And then, Mr. Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) has the effrontery to come here and talk about "defective Election Laws", when he himself was against it. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) will bear me out as to what happened at that time. The hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) had no enthusiasm for that at all. He did not want to have any part of it.

Now, Mr. Speaker, having referred to this 1945 business, I want to get down to some of the things mentioned by the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod).

The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), of course, hurled vituperations and vials of wrath on the heads of those sitting in the seats of government. I would not expect him to do otherwise.

MR. MACLEOD: There was nothing vituperative about it; just factual.

MR. FROST: He called us " Tory Reactionaries".

MR. MACLEOD: I did not use the word "Reactionaries". I should have.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. FROST: I want to give the hon. member (Mr. MacLeod) some advice. He would never be treading the path he is, if he wants to take part in real progress. If he does want to, he should come over and join the Party of progress on this side of the House.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. FROST: I say again he will never get any place treading the path he is treading, and I think the hon. members in the other segments of Opposition will agree with that.

MR. WILLIAM DENNISON (St. David): Are you offering us some seats in the Cabinet?

MR. JOLLIFFE: We agree you need some help over there.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. FROST: We are doing all right.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I would like to go back a little bit and talk about this Party being "Tory Reactionary". Who brought in votes for women? Who made it possible for the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail) to sit in the House of the Parliament?. The Conservative Party?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: They introduced in 1917 a Bill providing for votes for women, and if it had not been for the Conservative Party, the hon. member for East York (Miss MacPhail) would never have sat in the House of Commons in 1921.

(Page E-14 follows)

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): On the eve of an election.

MR. FROST: May I ask the hon. members opposite which is the Party of Progress? After years in power, and under Modern Liberal Democracy, who brought in the Bill providing for votes for women? It was the Conservative Government. Who introduced votes for women into this Province? The Conservative Government. Who abolished the qualifications for owning property in this Province? The Conservative Government.

Mr. Speaker, after all, the Party of Progress is the Government's Party here today, and I can assure the hon. members opposite we will be in the van of progress, and when it is necessary to change or alter our laws, we will change them, having regard to the good of the people and the wishes of the people, and I can assure the hon. members opposite that this Party will always be in the van of progress.

My hon. friends stirred all this up. I am a man of peace.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. FROST: My hon. friends opposite stirred up this argument, and I would like to straighten them out.

Mr. Speaker, it is a difficult role we have to play. Here we have one little band which goes in one direction, and another little band going in another direction, and the third band -- well, we do not know in what direction they are going. They go backward and forward, and this little segment is leading both of these

groups around by the nose.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: We want to preserve unanimity in the House, we want to sponsor a feeling of amity, and we want to keep them all together, in some degree.

MR. EAMON PARK (Dovercourt): Are you for or against the 18-year old vote?

MR. FROST: I want to get down to the merits of that Bill.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. FROST: The hon. members opposite did not spend much time on the merits of the Bill. May I say that I think the hon. member for Beaches (Mr. Scott) did make a very reasoned speech. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) had some good points, but he got off the track and onto vilifying us, and he forgot all about his case.

These are some of the problems. First of all, to the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) I would say that on this subject I have, in many respects, quite an open mind. But again I say that over here we stand for sound, orderly progress, progress which is calculated to best assist our people, whom we represent.

Here are some of the problems. After all, Mr. Speaker, the hon. members opposite will agree there has to be a limit. That is agreed. There has to be an arbitrary age. Whether it be 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21, there has to be an arbitary age. And that arbitrary age is never going to be entirely fair. My hon. friends

will agree with that.

I listened to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), and there is much in what he said about the university students and the people who are in the armed forces. That is true, but any arbitrary age is going to militate against or be unfair to certain people. I imagine that the hon. members of the House here have probably all been interested in the public life of this Province for many, many years. I did mention this afternoon the old days when my father used to go on local option tours, and sometimes I went with him. I well remember sitting in Orillia, in a committee room of the temperance forces, back in 1907, when Orillia went dry by 7 votes.

I well remember the Federal election of 1904, that of 1908, and that of 1911. To this day I can tell you the dates of the months upon which they were held. I imagine in those days I was pretty well informed on public affairs.

AN hon. MEMBER: Better than today.

MR. FROST: If you take in many University students, you may find their ages range from even 14, up to 16 or 17. The hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) was in the army at 15. Why should he not vote? I imagine he did vote legally. It was a Tory Government which gave him that right.

MR. MacLEOD: A Union Government.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) would not want to mislead the House about that.

He has made several other references to "Tory Governments". It was the Union Government at that time, which included several members of the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

MR. FROST: The people here have a different version, but I do not want to go into all these technicalities. After all, it seems to me that Sir Robert Borden was the Prime Minister, and after him came Mr. Arthur Meighen. They were the heads of the Government and what was done reflected upon them, and they were certainly Conservatives.

MR. MacLEOD: Was not Newton Rowell in that Government?

MR. FROST: Yes, and he was a good man, but he saw it was necessary to deal with the Tories of the Province.

(TAKE "F" FOLLOWS)

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to get back to this Bill. The opposition is more interested in political matters than they are in the real merits of this case, that is apparent.

MR. C. H. MILLARD (York West): Don't measure our corn with your bushel.

MR. FROST: My hon. friend, the member for Beaches (Mr.Scott) mentions that he thinks the arbitrary line of 21 years perhaps in these days is outmoded as the legal limit. I have some sympathy with his point in view, to be frank with you. I think that perhaps 21 years as the legal limit may be a bit outmoded in these days. I think perhaps that is true, but I would remind my hon. friend, the member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Baxter) that we have in, for instance, the Liquor Control Act and the Liquor Licence Act, a bar against poeple less than 21 years of age not only going into beverage rooms but using intoxicating liquor. I present this problem to my hon. friend(Mr. Baxter): does it seem reasonable that you give somebody 18 years of age a vote and allow them to be elected to this Assembly and yet place a bar against them in connection with the use of liquor. After all, what you are doing is this: we now say that 21 years is the age; personally I agree with my hon. friend, the member for Beaches (Mr.Scott) that perhaps there may be very sound arguments that that limit is outmoded in these days, but it involves other things. Are you going to say to an hon. member of this Assembly who is 18 or 19 years of age that he can vote on the laws of this province but that he cannot partake

of any oiquor, or go into a beverage room or a cocktail bar? Are you going to say that? What happens when some of these hon. members of this House go downtown -- they would be fellows, of course, from the other side of the House who might go into a cocktail bar downtown and they take with them another hon. member who happens to be 19 years of age? Does he have to stand outside the door, and yet he is an hon. member of this House and able to make laws as such.

Those are some things we have to consider. This is not an easy matter you can accomplish simply by doing what people in the country call: "Passing a law". There are a lot of implications to this thing. After all, I should say that an hon. member of this Assembly dealing with the problems of this province, voting on matters of great importance, but being 18 years of age, would still have a bar against him or her in conducting their own business.

AN hon. MEMBER: Change that too.

MR. FROST: At the present time in Ontario we have that. A person under 21 years of age for the purpose of our laws is counted as an infant and that person cannot deal with property of any kind, cannot own property, cannot deal with real estate, cannot enter into a valid contract unless with the consent of the courts and the official guardian.

I ask my hon. friend, are you going to keep that restriction of 12 years of age and possibly be faced, with the upsurge of youth in this province, with having 90 people

elected to this Assembly, all of 18 or 19 years of age,--

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: -- none of whom would have any right to conduct their owh particular business?

AN hon. MEMBER: Don't insult the young people.

MR. FROST: But who could stand in this Legislature and vote on a budget which may involve a quarter of a billion dollars?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. FROST: I am only pointing out to my hon. friends the common sense of this situation.

MR. MILLARD: Impossible.

MR. FROST: If we are going to do this, then I say let us do a real good job.

AN hon. MEMBER: Give it back to the Indians.

MR. FROST: I say to the hon. Leader of the Oppostion (Mr. Jolliffe) we have been looking, on this side, at that particular problem, because it may be that the 21 years which has existed in British law, in the laws of the people that we come from, for hundreds of years, should be revised and the whole matter looked into. But I must admit there are things that cause me hesitation. One of them is the matter of the liquor business. I have frank fears on that, and I say to my hon. friend, the member for Prince Edward-Lennox (Mr. Baxter) I do not think you can make fish of one and flesh of another, you have to face up to the issue. If we are going to lower the voting age, then we have to make that the legal age. It seems to me that follows. It is inevitable that what is going to happen is that we would have to make

that the legal age.

It would seem to me on the merits of the thing, that 18 is too low. My hon. friend, the member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod) has intellectual doubts on that point.

MR. MACLEOD: No, I have no doubts. I simply thought let us move as far as Alberta has gone.

MR. FROST: This is a matter on which certainly we have an open mind. We have open minds here, and when listening to the addresses here; leaving out the political tinge that my hon. friends opposite have put on this question, I think there were some very good arguments, arguments that are worthy of consideration, and I can assure my honourable friends that we will consider them.

I would like to move, seconded by Mr. Porter, that Bill No. 60, "An Act to amend the Election Act" be not now read a second time but be read a second time this day 6 months hence.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

MR. H.L. WALTERS (Bracondale): All that time for that.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker --

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, might I move the adjournment on this, so that --

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker --

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. SALSBERG: I wanted to speak before the vote. Mr. Speaker and hon. members, --

MR. FROST: I think, Mr. Speaker -- after all, I do not want to restrict --

MR.SALSBERG: I beg your pardon, I was on my feet when the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) rose. I thought he was going to come out with an announcement in support of the Bill so I sat down but --

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, may I point out to my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) that in order to make progress in these bills we agreed we would have speakers from the various sections, to be followed by a speaker from the government's side and that then we would adjourn the debate in order that we might save time. We have a lot of ground to cover.

MR. SALSBERG: That is true.

MR. FROST: If my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) insists I think he is probably within the rules. He could make a speech, but I do not think it is in accordance with the arrangement his leader and others made on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER: I feel exactly the same. I think that when the original announcement was made that Wednesdays would be given over to private members' bills, it was agreed there was to be as much opportunity as possible for the presentation of the case, to be summed up -- in this case by the government members -- and I think it has been fairly well adhered to on the past two or three Wednesdays. The motion has been put.

MR. MacLEOD: Well, Mr. Speaker, I assure you that I do not want to be placed in the position of being held guilty of bad faith. It is true that the hon. member for

St.Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) rose to make a contribution to the debate, the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) rose at the same time and the hon. member for St.Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) deferred to him, thinking that he would have an opportunity to --

MR. FROST: Well, --

MR. MacLEOD: Now just a minute, let us not get into an argument on that.

MR. FROST: May I say to my hon. friend (Mr.MacLeod) that when I finished what I had to say, I moved the motion to adjourn the debate. Clearly, another debate can be had on that motion, but it is not in accordance with what we agreed.

MR. MacLEOD: We are not going to upset any arrangements. I think my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) would just like the opportunity of saying that he will stand by any arrangement that we entered into.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I did not know an agreement had been --

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think we can really accept that. After all, every hon. member on this side will have exactly the same --

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, according to the rules of the House,I think if my hon. friend (Mr. Salsberg) wants to speak, he is clearly entitled to do so. I think that applies to every hon. member, but I do not think it is in accordance with what was agreed upon.

MR. SALSBERG: Mr. Speaker, I was anxious to say a few words about the question, but if there was such an arrangement, then I will adhere to the arrangement made by

the leaders of the different groups. I will not speak, although I intended to and merely sat down out of deference to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) when he rose at the same time. However, I did not know of any such arrangement but if so I will forego and answer the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) on another occasion.

MR. SPEAKER: I think perhaps the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) was not in the House when the original plan was suggested. I think that might have been the case.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Was the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) not adjourning the debate? Because, quite frankly, we would like to vote on it at the end of the day.

Motion agreed to.

HON.LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order No. 15. This will please my friend, the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison).

THE MARRIAGE ACT

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Fifteenth Order, Second Reading Bill No.88, An Act to amend the Marriage Act. Mr. Dennison.

MR. W. DENNISON (St.David): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No.88, An Act to amend the Marriage Act.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure this Bill will not involve any question of age, but I trust that the government will keep an open mind on this Bill until they hear the arguments I have to put forward.

My Bill will simply require that before marriage both people who intend to be married shall have a blood test made for the determination of syphilis and that the results of that blood test shall be made known to both parties before the marriage takes place. The Bill then will not prevent the marriage but at least will ensure both parties know exactly the situation.

I would like to say that this Bill will naturally cause both parties to visit their doctor to have a test made, and it will allow the doctor to discuss the whole question with them. I believe that will tend to emphasize in the minds of all young people about to be married the responsibilities of marraige and the responsibilities which those who are married, have to their unborn children.

I believe that this test before marriage must be part of any long-range plan to wipe out syphilis, that dread scourge of humanity, from our midst. In this connection, I would like to say that before I introduced this Bill, I wrote to one of the medical officers of health of this province, Dr. William L. Hutton of Brantford, who is well known throughout the province for his leadership in sponsoring matters of public health. Hon. members of the House are probably aware that in Brantford, the Medical Officer of Health, has initiated the plan of putting fluorine in the drinking water to reduce tooth decay and in many other matters, has been a leader in providing measures promoting the health of the people under his jurisdiction. I have this letter dated Feb. 5, 1951, in which Dr. Hutton tells me that he is not as worried about syphilis to-day as he was a few years ago

but that nevertheless he considers the problem important. He said that to-day by massive doses of penicillin, syphilis may be wiped out in as short a time as one week. He adds, however, that it still remains true that a blood test before marriage is a good thing and says: "You make no mistake by trying to get legislation for this passed".

In four provinces of Canada they already have legislation exactly the same as this and in some of them, as in the legislation I have proposed to-day, they have made provision whereby certain sects who would object to a blood test being taken, may get a marriage certificate by being given the right by the minister of health to swear on oath that to the best of their knowledge, they are not affected. In the U.S.A., 32 states out of 48 have this type of legislation and in those states they have been able to weed out thousands of unknown cases of syphilis. It is a well know fact that two out of three who have this dread disease are ignorant of the fact that they have it. It is also a well knownfact that if it is not treated, it may result in syphilitic heart, which may result in certain types of insanity, and certain types of other mental illnesses.

In a poll of practicing physicians, and general practitioners across this province, conducted back in 1945, 719 physicians out of 747 who replied to the questionnaire stated emphatically that they were in favour of pre-marriage tests.

AN hon. MEMBER:. If you pay for it.

MR. DENNISON: Now, what are the reasons for this test? In the age group, 20 to 29, which is the age group when most people get married, that is the very age group in which we find the incidence of syphilis greatest. In that age group in the province of Ontario, according to the latest report of the Department of Health, 649 people have syphilis. Now, according to the last census of Ontario, we have approximately 639,000 people in that age group so that we can assume that approximately one in one thousand is about the incidence rate in that particular age group. That would mean that in this province where we have 30,000 marriages annually, if we accept that as a basis, it would mean that approximately 60 people last year in the province of Ontario were married, who had syphilis. And that may affect, or might have affected, up to 120 marriages.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that anything as serious as this, which has the potential of bringing unhappiness and ruin to that many marriages, certainly merits the support and attention of hon. members of this House.

Four years ago we inaugurated a plan of testing every person when they enter a jail. The first thing that is done when a convicted person enters a jail is that we give them a complete test. Surely if that is necessary to protect the health of other inmates of the jail and society at large, surely it is much much more necessary to protect our young people who are contemplating matrimony.

I say it is not invading the field of personal rights when, to protect people from a disease, we require certain things to be done. We do not consider it invading

personal rights when, on being threatened with smallpox, we require everybody in an area to be vaccinated against that disease. And smallpox vaccination can be quite serious. I know; when I attended high school, I was laid up four days with it, I had to be vaccinated twice and many people are in bed several days as a result of smallpox vaccination. So that in these health matters we already invade what might be called personal fields, but we do it to protect people, to assist people, and I say we are quite justified in doing so.

I would like to say that back in 1944 the late Dr. Millen who sat in this House on the government side as representative of Riverdale constituency -- in 1947, I guess it was -- the late Dr. Millen got up in his place as a supporter of the government and urged the then hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Kelley) to adopt legislation similar to this. Having sat on the Toronto Board of Health with Dr. Millen over a number of years, I know his interest in this problem was sincere and I trust the government, after hearing his arguments, and mine to-day, will take up this important legislation and will lend their support to this Bill, which I believe will add to the overall plan we have in Ontario for the wiping out, the stamping out completely, of this dread disease.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. W.H. TEMPLE (High Park): Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of hon. members of the House, I would like to read a short paragraph from the 1950 Report of the United Church of Canada. It is on Page 18 and deals with the

proposed Marriage Act which was introduced last year. It reads as follows:

"It is recommended;

1. That the proposed Act be written so that it may be compulsory for both parties to a marriage to obtain a certificate from a qualified physician stating that each has had a complete physical examination, the results of which are to be made available to each party to the marriage;
2. This certificate must be presented to the issuer when applying for a licence or to the clergyman or minister before banns may be published.

It is further recommended that in those provinces where such a law is now on the statute books, that it be enforced by the Attorney-General."

I think this recommendation from the United Church of Canada is something that this House should consider very seriously. In addition to that recommendation from the United Church of Canada, the following organizations have placed themselves on record in the past as being in favour of a physical examination before marriage. I would like to read them for the benefit of hon. members.

The Catholic Womens League

The Canadian Public Health Association

The General Synod of the Church of England

The Big Brother Movement

The Big Sister Movement

The Canadian Mothercraft Society.

The Hotel Association of Ontario

The Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire

The Housewives Consumers Association

The Junior League of Toronto

Kiwanis Clubs of Toronto and North Toronto

The Local Council of Women of Toronto

The National Council of the Young Womens Christian Association

The Salvation Army

Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations

The Toronto and District Ministerial Association

The Toronto Board of Education

The Central Y.M.C.A.

The Toronto Teachers Council

The Toronto Welfare Council

The United Steel Workers of America

The United Electrical and Radio and Machine Workers

The University Womens Club of Toronto

The Victorian Order of Nurses

In addition to these very representative organizations of the province, a Gallup Poll was taken recently. I did have the figures, I have not got them in front of me just at the moment, but the Poll did show a very large

majority of the people of this province were in favour of blood tests before marriage.

Surely this simple procedure should be adopted in order to protect the health of the people of this province and, Mr. Speaker, I hope that the government is going to accept this Bill and will vote for it.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. J. B. SALSBERG (St.Andrew): Mr. Acting Speaker, I had occasion to speak in support of this Bill in the years past and I want to register again my support for this proposed legislation. I cannot really understand why the government should resist this legislation any longer. There seems to be no valid, sensible reason that anybody can advance in opposition to this Bill.

Mr. Acting Speaker, I want to say to hon. members of this House who are of the Conservative party that this should not be viewed as a partisan piece of legislation. As the hon. member for St.David (Mr. Dennison) has stated already, there was a bill in this House, a private member's bill it is true, but one that was introduced by a supporter of the Conservative government, the late Dr. Millen, and I would ask the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) whether he would not agree at least to allow the supporters of his government to vote as they please. It would be better, of course, if the government came out and supported the Bill and carried it -- I repeat for the benefit of the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) that there can be no argument and no reason advanced in opposition to this type of legislation and perhaps we could agree that it be voted upon freely by all hon. members of the House as they

see fit. If that were done I am confident that the majority of the supporters of the government would vote for this measure.

I urge the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) to agree to such a proposal if he is not prepared to throw the full weight of his Party officially, formally, behind this measure. It is up to the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) now.

MR. FROST: I am throwing it to the Doctor.

Hon. M. PHILLIPS (Minister of Health): Mr. Speaker, a Marriage Act has been introduced in this House, as a matter of fact, ever since I came in, each and every year it has been introduced by a private member, in the years 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, and now in 1951.

MR. SALSBERG: 1944, don't forget.

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I am only taking as far back as I have been in the House.

MR. SALSBERG: Oh, I beg your pardon.

MR. PHILLIPS: I am going to try today to give you some reasons why the government cannot see fit to accept this amendment. I believe that the main reason for such an amendment would be for the protection of the children that are born to the married couple whom it is suggested should be tested. I would like first to say a few words regarding what is meant by a blood test.

As you all know, there are many, many kinds of blood test. This particular test for syphilis is known as the Wasserman test. Now I would say that this amendment would be a good amendment if we could say that this Wasserman test was always a sure test, but science

has shown that only 50% of positive Wassermans are really from persons suffering from syphilis. When a doctor makes a diagnosis, he has to consider two or three pictures. One thing he considers is the clinical picture, the other is the laboratory picture. Now, as a matter of fact, in any doctor's opinion it is very, very foolish to make a diagnosis on one symptom. If we were to introduce such a bill, that is exactly what we would be doing -- we would be taking one factor out of many factors and saying that this particular person has syphilis simply because his Wasserman blood test is positive.

Now, you may ask me a question: What other conditions, then, give us the positive Wasserman test? As a matter of fact, I could answer that in two or three words, and that is this: Practically any virus infection will give a positive Wasserman for several weeks. I have here a number of conditions which have proven in the past to give positive Wassermans, and we are dealing at the present time with the most common, and that is influenza. Influenza, the true influenza, is due to a virus, and this virus is very apt to give that person for two, three or four weeks a positive Wasserman. Virus pneumonia, endocarditis, which is an inflammation of the valves of the heart -- in fact practically all septicemias, those are where the live organism is in the blood stream; one other large one is following vaccination -- all those conditions have been known to give a positive Wasserman.

I may say to hon. members of this House that shortly after the last war started, a large group of blood samples was received from Camp Borden and they found that some 68% of them were positive.

(TAKE "G" FOLLOWS)

They found that some 68% of them were positive. As a matter of fact, it caused great concern among the lab. officials here and also the doctors at Camp Borden. So, they took another test in a week and a lot of those were negative. In two weeks a lot more were negative. By three weeks they were practically all negative. I think that, in itself, is reason for us to do a great deal of thinking before we were to pass this Act.

MR. DENNISON: Mr. Speaker, the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) will agree that we have exactly the same problem in the tests we give now in the jails. We have the same problem with any of the existing tests we have. They sometimes have to give a test now and a test in a month's time, and a test in six or eight weeks. That does not argue against the test or against the necessity, does it?

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Speaker, let me say this, to the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison). A person in jail is much similar to a person who is getting a routine blood examination in a doctor's office. As a matter of fact, any wise doctor who receives a positive Wasserman back from the lab. and there is no clinical picture to go along with the test, that doctor does not alarm the patient by telling him he has a positive Wasserman but he tells him to return in a week or two weeks for another test. Now, this test would be of absolutely no use unless it was taken within one week, or, say, 10 days before marriage and say either one of

them had influenza back comes a positive Wasserman which, according to science, is only 50% correct, in the first place. I think this House can see the terrific embarrassment which could come about even if it were later found that that person did not have syphilis. That is why I am trying to point out to you that we need two things: We need the clinical picture as well as the blood test.

I might say this to the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Dennison) that of all the people who have come to our venereal clinics only 5% of the positive Wassermans have been in people within the first six months of marriage; 85% of them have been married four years or more. I think those figures, also, should tell quite a story.

Then, if we look at syphilis, itself, it has three or four stages. First of all there is the primary or first stage, that is, the very infectious stage, where they have an open sore. This stage lasts from three weeks to three months. Usually it is about three weeks, and, I might say, the incubation period is also three weeks. The disease lasts three weeks. Whether the disease is treated or not it disappears at the end of three to six weeks. Now, that is the sad part because the person very often thinks that he is cured and he is not cured. The disease is simply going on to another stage. Well then, a little later, anything from three weeks up to six months comes the secondary stage at which time there maybe no

outward symptons or they may have sores either on the skin or they may have them on the mouth, and so on. This stage is very transitory; it only last from about 10 to 14 days. It, also, leaves whether it is treated or whether it is not. Then comes the tertiary or third stage. That may come out at any time between 5 and 25 years. As a matter of fact, we feel that there are about 25% of these cases which do not have a tertiary stage, then, we have another type which I think is very, very important in view of this Bill and that is what we call latent syphilis. As a matter of fact, I think it should be called a false syphilis, for the simple reason that these cases show nothing but a positive Wasserman. Practically all of them are found out by routine examination or by accident. Some doctor takes a test and gets a positive Wasserman. There is no clinical picture to back it up at all. You take the spinal fluid and it is negative and, no matter what is done these folks continue to have a persistent positive Wasserman. Science today believes that 70% of these persistent latent cases have not syphilis at all. That is one class which would be very, very difficult with which to deal. As a matter of fact, they would be condemned, even the 70% would be condemned against ever being allowed to get married.

I would like to speak now, Mr. Speaker, for a moment regarding the incidence of syphilis.

MR. DENNISON: I am sure the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) does not want to misread the Bill. This Bill would not stop anyone from getting married; it would just make the results known to the other party.

MR. PHILLIPS: Mr. Speaker, I think I can only say to the hon. member for St. David (Mr. Denn ison) and to the hon. members of the House, who would be "the other party" if they knew they had a positive Wasserman?

MR. SALSBERG: The party of the second part.

MR. PHILLIPS: Certainly I do not want to burden you with figures, but I would like to give you the incidence of syphilis in the last few years.

In Ontario in 1930 our rate was 58 per 100,000; in 1940 it was 132 per 100,000. That is, one year after the war started. Our highest war figure was 143 per 100,000 in 1943. Last year, in 1950, that had dropped to 25 per 100,000. When I look over the incidence figures for Canada I find that the only Province which compares at all with Ontario is Alberta. Over the years Alberta's incidence has been a little above ours -- sometimes it is a little below but our figures are better in practically all the years than the other provinces. What has caused this lowering of incidence? The first thing, no doubt, is penicillin. As a matter of fact, I certainly disagree with any doctor who says that syphilis can be cured in one week. If they ---

MR. DENNISON: I think he said "in some cases".

MR. PHILLIPS: -- get syphilis in the very early stages they give them 6 million units of penicillin. They give them 600,000 every other day for 10 doses. Than they wait and take a Wasserman. If it is still positive they get further treatment; or, if they have had it a little longer then they give the penicillin over a longer period. The second thing is the fact that our department employs Dr. Gordon Brown and his staff, and they give 100 hours of free lectures to senior medical students at our three universities and it will not be long before they will also include Ottawa; they give lectures to nurses, to public health personnel, and so on. Number three, I would like at this time to pay tribute to all the general practitioners in Ontario, to our nurses, to our hospitals, to our municipal health departments, for their wonderful co-operation in this work because, without their help, there is not a doubt about it, our incidence rate today would be much higher than it is.

If the prime reason for this Bill is the protection of the new born babes -- and as a matter of fact, that is the only real reason that I can see -- then I want to refer you to an amendment to The Public Health Act passed in 1946 -- and it was initiated on October 1st, 1946 -- whereby it gage each and every pre-natal case an examination including a blood test, and the Depart of Health paid the doctor $5.00 for that examination. That examination had to be made not later than 4½ months and it had to include a blood test. Now, if the doctor

should find that he got back a positive Wasserman, whether he repeated that or not at the time, he still has 4½ months to treat that woman and save the newborn babe from having this dreaded disease.

I have been asked on several occasions whether our prenatal cases are taking advantage of that amendment. In 1947 -- I am just going to quote you round figures -- we had 111,000 births in Ontario and 44,000 of them took advantage of this examination or, 40%. In 1948 of 106,000 births 52,000 took advantage that is, 50%. In 1949, of 108,000 births, 57,000 took advantage, in fact, almost 58,000 or, about 54%. In 1950 -- I was not able to get the exact number of births -- it jumped from 57,000 in 1949 to 62,000 in 1950 or, about 60%.

MR. MacLEOD: Mr. Speaker, might I ask the hon. Minister of Health (Mr. Phillips) if it would throw him off if I asked this question? Just how does a person go about to taking advantage of that provision in the Act? Do you mind explaining that?

MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I would like to say this to the hon. member for Bellwoods (Mr. MacLeod), it always gives me a great deal of pain when I have to chastise in any way my own profession but I really feel that it is the doctor's fault. All adoctor, general practioner or otherwise, practising in the Province of Ontario, has to do is send down to the Department of Health and ask for these forms which will be sent to him immediately. Each and every obstetrical case which

comes to him he can tell the woman about this examination. I really think that that is the doctor's work, to do that. Now, as a matter of fact, as you all know, I have been in practice for about 25 years and I truthfully say that in the last three years I have been in practice almost 100%, and I think I can say 100%, of all the obstetrical cases which came to me took advantage of this particular test.

MR. DENNISON: I do not like to interrupt the hon. Minister of Health, (Mr. Phillips), but it is a very important point. Would he be surprised to know that some doctors in the Province do not even know the Act was passed? The last few days I have asked some general practioners in this city that question and they said: "My goodness, I did not know we had such an Act." I am wondering if the Department of Health has ever informed doctors and provided them with the forms so that they could do something about it.

(TAKE "H" FOLLOWS)

Hon. MR. PHILLIPS: Well, I would just like to say this --

MR. DENNISON: We have not a Hansard anymore, so we cannot tell them.

MR. PORTER: Oh, that is not true.

MR. PHILLIPS: I told one of the hon. Ministers the other day that I had only fault to find with the present government of Ontario, that was that they did not publicize what they were doing enough.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. PHILLIPS: I think that is true.

MR. MACLEOD: And now you are becoming partisan.

MR. J.L. DOWLING (Hamilton East): Why did they cut out Hansard then?

MR. PHILLIPS: I am very pleased indeed to learn that those who are taking part in this have increased from 40% in 1947, to 60% in 1950, and I can assure the hon. Members that we will notify all the doctors in Ontario again, and ask them to take advantage of it, because we want each and every obstetrical case to take advantage of this piece of legislation.

MR. C.H. TAYLOR (Temiskaming): Mr. Speaker, may I ask the hon. Minister (Mr. Phillips) a question? What assurance has the individual person who has this examination that she is getting a credit for this examination? I understand there are some doctors who considered worth five "bucks" to fill out the form with the information you require, and that is the end of it. The standard fee for the service -- $25.00 or $40.00 for a confinement -- is all right, but then they fill out the form and get another $5.00 for the pre-examination.

I understand that are some doctors
Is there any check on the medical profession to ensure that they must give credit to the patient when the account is rendered.

MR. PHILLIPS: That can work two ways. As a matter of fact, most doctors charge a blanket fee for an obstetrical case, whether a patient visits him ten times or twenty times. He charges the same fee. As a matter of fact, it would be a distinct advantage to a doctor if he could charge for a number of visits made, and forget about the blanket fee. He would be very much ahead. We want all obstetrical cases to take advantage of this pre-natal care.

MR. MILLARD: That does not answer the question.

MR. PHILLIPS: I thought I answered it.

MR. TAYLOR: Then there is no check on the Medical profession, to see whether they are giving credit for this pre-natal care?

MR. MACLEOD: They are not like lawyers.

MR. FROST: We think the doctors,, as a rule, are reputable.

MR. MACLEOD: We have had some experience with lawyers.

MR. PHILLIPS: I have tried to give the House these facts in order to show that the government cannot pass such an amendment.

May I say, in closing, that a compulsory pre-marital blood test would appear to be an unwarranted imposition upon the public; it would cause unnecessary hardship, confusion, embarrassment and expenses, without producing any beneficial results.

SOME hon MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. JOLLIFFE: I will move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister). Order No. 13.

THE HOME OWNERS EQUITIES

CLERK OF THE HOUSE: Thirteenth Order, second reading of Bill No. 85, "An Act to protect The Home Owners Equities", Mr. Ellis.

MR. G.B. ELLIS (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, I move second reading of Bill No. 85.

(PAGE H-4 FOLLOWS)

MR. G. B. ELLIS (Essex North): Mr. Speaker, in presenting this legislation I do so with the thought in mind that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and in an effort to try and prevent a repetition of what happened to the homes and farms of a very large percentage of our people during the thirties.

Our Canadian way of life is built around the right to own a home, or a farm, and we must be ever alert to extend and protect that right and our people must be given every encouragement and assistance in their desire to have a "stake" in this land of their birth or adoption.

The wholesale oonfiscation of the homes and farms of our people, such as happened in the thirties, must never occur again, if Canadian democracy is to survive and flourish and bring to our people those things for which other peoples in other lands have given of their freedom and, even life, in a desperate effort to achieve.

During the thirties in the City of Windsor alone 8,000 homes were lost to the loan and mortgage companies, because the owners were victims of conditions over which they had no control. Many of these homes represented the life savings of energetic and hard-working people who were thrown out of employment or had to subsist on part-time employment. Our people's equities in these homes could have been computed in the millions, but then, as now, there was no law that recognized these equities, and consequently, they had no recourse to our courts of justice.

The same thing happened to farm owners and while I have no figures on the number of farms lost by the same process, the fact remains that the rural areas suffered to the same degree as the urban areas.

Looking back today we cannot but be impressed as to what a tragic and helpless situation it was and it made a farce of democracy and democratic institutions, to say nothing of gov 'nments of those days.

Yes, in Ontario, after the great majority of homes and farms were seized our government brought down a Moratorium Act in 1933, and it was extended to 1935, but in my opinion that is not the solution. We must get away from the idea that real estate in the form of a home or farm is speculation, and that when our people sign a mortgage it is "heads we win and tails you lose" and no court shall determine otherwise.

A home or farm is an economic necessity, and the ownership of them is fundamental to our way of life. Therefore, the investment of our people in them should be given every protection and this bill is designed along those lines, giving the courts wide powers of determination, but definitely establishing there is such a thing as an equity.

Today, through sheer necessity, our poeple are building and buying homes at exhorbitant and fantastic costs, skimping and doing without in their desire to acquire a "stake" and provide their families with the security of a home. Yet, a slight economic recession, illness or other forces beyond their control could wipe

out their investment overnight, dispossess them and their families, no matter how much their hard-earned equity in that home may be, and above all, destroy the incentive to home ownership.

Briefly, I will outline just one case that came to my attention some years ago; This chap was an employee of a large industrial plant in Windsor. In 1926 he bought a home for $6,500.00 with a down-payment of $2,000.00 and monthly payments of $50.00 plus taxes, water rates, insurance and upkeep. A few years later he finished off the second floor, which cost him close to $1,500.00. I may say the rate of interest on the mortgage was then 8 per cent. Everything went fine until 1930 when the plant he worked in went on a three-day work week. Falling back on savings, he was able to continue and meet his obligations until about 1934. The mortgagee then propositioned him to not sign off, but to continue on as a tenant at $35.00 a month. This went on until about 1942 when he received a letter from the mortgagee's lawyer informing him he would immediately have to sign off on the property and get out or they would take possession of his furniture. Just our of curiosity, I made it my business to determine the amount owing on the mortgage and what this chap had put into it, and my findings were: Amount owing on mortgage, compound interest at 8 per cent, $7,100.00; amount mortgagor had put into property, over $7,000.00 This is no fairy tale, so in the final analysis this chap moved out in order to save his furniture, the only

thing he and his wife had left in the world and the mortgagee sold the property again, this time for $7,000.00.

This must stop, and we must enact laws that will protect our people from just such exploitation in the necessities of life and I commend this bill to the government.

(TAKE "I" FOLLOWS)

MR. J.G. BROWN (Waterloo North): Mr. Speaker, in rising to speak very briefly on this Bill, I can appreciate the sincerity of the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Ellis) in the introduction of the Bill and also his apprehension of a recurrence of the 30's.

I am just wondering, however, if the timing in connection with the presentation of this Bill is right. In these days when the housing situation is so acute, when new houses are very much in demand, it would appear to me that it is not the right time to introduce a moratorium act into this Legislature.

It would seem that such a step would be even far more reaching than the decision or the suggestion made by the Dominion Government in a cutting back of the amount of money which they would loan on new homes. I can think of nothing that would tend to dry up credit quicker than to introduce at this time a Bill such as is presented here. The timing in 1933 was excellent. As a matter of fact it has been pointed out by the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Ellis) that if anything was wrong here it may have been a little late, but I think under the circumstances which prevail at the present time when we still need many, many houses in the province of Ontario, it is not the proper time to introduce a Bill such as this into this Legislature.

We in this group are very much in favour of the presentation of such a Bill when the time is right, but we do not think it is now.

MR. R. THORNBERRY (Hamilton Centre): Mr. Speaker, I feel that the case in favour of this Bill has been well put by the hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Ellis) and there is not much that needs to be added.

I would disagree with the previous speaker (Mr. Brown) when he would, I imagine, give us the stand of his party as being in opposition to this Bill because the time is not right. I think that it is overdue and that one of the reasons people are not buying homes is because they are reluctant to do so while they are fearful of what conditions may be in the future and their inability to carry a mortgage. If they had some assurance that this Bill would give them, then they would be in a position to go ahead with plans rather than to hoard their money.

We have a moral responsibility and an obligation too. It has been accepted for some two thousand years that we are our brothers' keepers. We have some responsibility to society even though there are a number of people who subscribe to that idea in principle but are much too reluctant to carry it out in practice.

I may say everybody in this House has personal knowledge of either relatives or friends or acquaintances who have been the victim of circumstances over which they have had no control whatsoever and of every consequent hardship wrought by those conditions. Some indication may be seen from the clamor in all civilized countries for a greater degree of security, and this is just adding to that clamor. People are determined that society generally should protect society and that operates in respect to all our laws. People have not got the

freedom to go out and kill somebody to possess something they have. The laws are there to protect them, we take away the freedom of that individual in order to give additional freedom to society. This would give additional freedom to society, and we owe it to society.

It is not perhaps so bad in itself that people should lose their homes, it is the consequent social conditions that it breeds. The hon. member for Essex North (Mr. Ellis) mentioned 8000 homes in Windsor having been lost in the 30's. In Hamilton our situation was not quite as bad as that, there were some 6400 homes lost between 1930 and 1940. That may not seem like a great many homes, but it was a hardship on the people who had put their savings into homes and because they had lost their employment, because of illness, because of accident or some other reason over which they had no control, they lost their homes. But the social conditions did not rest there. It goes on into the family. Juvenile deliquency stems from that and other forms of crime for which society has to pay later on, and if we can take any step, no matter how meager, to prevent those later conditions existing, I say that it might be money saved in the long run. Not only would we protect ourselves under those conditions, but we would give those young people an opportunity to develop their personality to the full, an opportunity to take part in the development of the community and of their country and to become useful citizens. For that reason we should consider that this Bill is very, very timely -- long overdue -- and I think that it is not a matter that has any ideological significance.

It could well be put forward by any group in this House. I think it is in the interests of the people of Ontario and as such might well give a lead to other provinces, because morally I feel that the people who hold a mortgage should share the risks as outlined as well as people who are mortgaged. That is only fair. In Saskatchewan we have a moratorium Act and it is only fair that on a farm, if an act of God wipes out the crop, the productive capacity of that farm, that the people who hold the mortgage should share that risk. The people who hold the mortgage on a home should also share the risk of illness or anything else over which they have no control.

I hope, therefore, this Bill will be looked upon in that light that it is not of any ideological consequence, and that it should pass this House.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

MR. S.J. HUNT (Rendrew North): Mr. Speaker, I see that this Bill is designed to cover farm property and, speaking as a farmer, I would like to remind you, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members of the Legislature of the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act which was passed back in the 30's and which was designed to afford assistance to owners of farm properties who were in default on their mortgages. The result was that farm credit was impaired to a point where it was almost impossible to borrow money on farm property.

I would be afraid that this Bill, if passed, would bring about the same result. I am sure you will agree with me that it is most desirable to make it possible to borrow money on farm property and enable our farmers' sons to remain

on our farms here in the province of Ontario.

I fear also that if we are to sponsor building schemes in Ontario where it is necessary to borrow to quite a large extent from the lending institutions, that the net result for the home owners of this province would be what it was for the farmers back in the 30's.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. DANA PORTER (Attorney General): Mr. Speaker, the government is not prepared to support this Bill. I think I need not repeat some of the very sound arguments that have been made by the hon. member for Waterloo North (Mr. Brown) and by the hon. member for Renfrew North (Mr. Hunt). I do not think there is any doubt that a bill of this kind, if adopted, would have disastrous results on the whole business of financing the building of houses.

MR. J.B. SALSBERG (St. Andrew): How?

(TAKE J FOLLOWS)

MR. PORTER: If you cannot understand that ---

MR. SALSBERG: I would like to hear your explanation. You made a very broad statement.

MR. PORTER: To anybody who has ever given any thought to this, instead of just talking about it ---

MR. SALSBERG: I wish the Attorney General would answer a question without making an attack.

MR. PORTER: It would take me about as long as it takes you to ask a question.

MR. SALSBERG: When you have no answer you always seek a defence by trying to act smart. How does it have a disastrous effect?

MR. PORTER: The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is taking too much time in asking these questions.

MR. SALSBERG: Come on. You have not an answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. PORTER: That was the experience that the hon. member for Renfrew North (Mr. Hunt) explained to us. That was the experience which has been had in any system which departs from the sound principles of adhering to the sanctity of contract. Of course, the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is not interested in the sanctity of contract. I do not know whether he is interested in the sanctity of anything else.

MR. SALSBERG: The hon. Attorney General

(Mr. Porter) should stick to the subject under discussion.

MR. PORTER: I am answering your question.

MR. SALSBERG: You did not answer anything.

MR. PORTER: Perhaps not to your satisfaction.

MR. SALSBERG: You are dodging it. The legislation referred to by the hon. member for Renfrew North (Mr. Hunt) came after the disaster hit the farmer. What are you talking about?

MR. PORTER: Mr. Speaker, I may point out that this Bill, itself, provides for the dealing with this problem in these words:

> "Upon hearing the application if the Judge is of the opinion that the applicant's inability to make such payment or perform such other terms is attributable to the fact that he is a person who has suffered substantial impairment of income..."

The Judge has nothing to do with what is set up in the act.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Are you going to read that?

MR. PORTER: Yes. There are a lot of suggestions here that he would determine the value and the interest of the applicant in the premises in respect of which the application is made and the fair rental value of the premises ---

MR. JOLLIFFE: Is the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) serious?

MR. PORTER: Yes.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Then, read the whole of the subsection and stop distorting it.

MR. PORTER: I am serious to this extent that I think a Bill of this kind under present conditions is absolute nonsense.

I think it is absolutely frivolous to bring a Bill forward in these terms.

I will read the whole section. It is so unsubstantial and so vague how could any Judge ---

MR. DENNISON: Is that the section?

SOME hon. MEMBER: It is only vague to a lawyer.

MR. PORTER: I read:

> "Upon the hearing of the application if the Judge is of the opinion that the applicant's inability to make such payment or perform such other term is attributable to the fact that he is a person who has suffered substantial impairment of income owing to illness or unemployment, or any other cause beyond his control he may in his absolute discretion make such order as he deems proper having regard to the position of all the parties, staying or postponing the action, or proceeding, at such time, upon such terms and conditions as he thinks fit."

MR. DENNISON: That is not nonsense.

MR. PORTER: I would say that is giving a Judge a very wide power without any real yardstick to guide him. Every Judge would, in his discretion, which varys considerably, be able to do almost everything -- deal with contractoral rights and everything else.

MR. JOLLIFFE: Has the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) ever heard of the legislation of 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937?

MR. PORTER: Yes. And, I would say if that sort of legislation were introduced today it would have a very bad effect.

Then, it goes on with certain things, that the Judge may, if he likes, determine.

There is another peculiar feature of this Act, which the hon. member who introduced it did not mention. Under section 9 it says:

> "This Act shall not apply to loans made under the Dominion Housing Act, 1935; the National Housing Act, 1938; or the National Housing Act, 1944."

In other words, it shall not apply to the vast majority of loans being made on houses today. It may be that if this did apply to loans of that kind it might be difficult to raise money under those national pieces of legislation and people would be driven to the position where they would have to go elsewhere. The hon. member did not explain what would be the effect of that section. The effect would simply be that if a person owned a house which had a mortgage on it, put on under the National Housing Act,

he would not have the benefit of this Act at all. That is what it says. If he had a house on which there was a mortgage in favour of some trust company or insurance company which was not done under the provisions of the National Housing Act, then that mortgagee would be discriminated against. The mortgages which are put on under this national legislation would be entirely free from the provisions of this Act. So, even if there is any soundness in the Act, in the main principles of it, to which the Government is not prepared to agree, nevertheless, assuming that, the Act, itself, is a half-baked legislation in all respects. It only covers part of the field without any sense whatsoever. If he cannot cover the whole field why should he discriminate against the people who borrow money under the national legislation. That is what he is doing. He is discriminating against these good people who put their savings into the houses under the national legislation and under the mortgage loans which were in such large measure made by this Government. Those people would not have the benefit of this Act.

(TAKE "K" FOLLOWS)

All this talk about housing from the group over there but nothing has ever been done about housing.

SOME HON. MEMBERS; Hear, Hear.

MR. PORTER: The only government which has ever done anything for housing in a big way is this government.

AN hon. MEMBER: Where?

MR. ELLIS: I am very happy to hear the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) call this piece of legislation a "half-baked legislation". I can assure him he will hear more about it from the people later on.

MR. SALSBERG: He will not be here very long.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. PORTER: You say that any person who loans money under the Federal legislation, or any person who borrows money, should placed under the Provincial Act, because most of those loans were under the National Housing Act. Yet you say they get no benefit under this Act whatsoever, so you have got a piece of legislation which discriminates against the vast majority of people who are loaning money to-day, and for all these reasons--

MR. MACLEOD: What reasons?

MR. PORTER: The hon member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) never listens, and could not see it if it was as plain as the nose on a face.

MR. SALSBERG: You will hear from the member from St. Andrew later.

MR. PORTER: I say the government is not prepared to accept this Bill.

MR. SALSBERG: I have not spoken on this Bill, nor has anybody from this group. I will not have very much to say from the--

MR. PORTER: Breaking the arrangement again.

MR. SALSBERG: --from the way the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) discharged his unpleasant task on behalf of the government about this piece of legislation.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that if this legislation is inadequate, then I am sure this House would welcome any amendment from the government to extend its coverage, but the government does not want to extend the coverage, and so opposes the Bill, not because it is not broad enough, but because it is too bread, even under this present legislation.

When the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) speaks about hon. members not listening to him, I want to remind him that the opposition benches listen very carefully to what the government says. We even listen to the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) when he has no argument whatsoever, but pretends to have a bagful, but when he attempts to draw them out of the bag, there is nothing but wind. That is all. He exposes a bagfull of wind, and not a single sound argument.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what does this Bill seek to accomplish? It seeks to provide protection to the small owner of a home, or the owner of a family farm, in cases of adversity, or of circumstances beyond a person's control. I say it is a progressive step forward, which any progressive-minded hon. member of the legislature should welcome.

When the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) challenges me by questioning my support of the sanctity of a contract, then I am quite prepared to answer the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) or anybody else, that I am not advocating the violation of a contract, but I do advocate the defence of the family unit and its interests, which are more serious and more important than any formal contract made for any purpose. It is the sanctity of the home that I place before the abstract contract, to which reference was made.

I appreciate the concern of the hon. member for Renfrew North (Mr. Hunt), but I want to tell him that while there is an element of truth in what he says, it may create certain difficulties in raising a loan. This was legislation enacted after the depression came, and after the catastrophe had hit the farmers and small home owners. It was not the legislation which caused the catastrophe, but legislation which attempted to save the family and farm homes of thousands of people. It may be true that at the moment we are not concerned with any large-scale problem of this sort, and I agree with the argument advanced by the hon. member for Hamilton Centre (Mr. Thornberry) that this is the time to adopt preventive legislation of this sort.

Those of us who are old enough to remember the tragedy which occurred in many homes in the working-class areas will agree that such legislation is necessary. There was a time when thousands of Toronto workers in working-class areas--

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, may I point out to the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) that this is not according to arrangement.

MR. SALSBERG: I beg your pardon. There is nothing wrong with the arrangement.

MR. FROST: The arrangement was that the sponsor of the Bill would speak, then those who cared to speak on the Bill, and then the government spokesman would wind up the debate. We cannot get through these Bills unless we have some arrangement such as this. We met together with the idea of arriving at an arrangement, whereby the private Bills would not be left on the order paper. Under that arrangement the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) is out of order.

MR. SALSBERG: You always want to have the last word, don't you?

MR. JOLLIFFE: Since the arrangement has been referred to, I would like to clarify it in at least one way. As I recall it, there was an understanding--and I can be corrected if I am wrong--but my recollection is that the understanding was that the mover could reply if he wished. This has not occurred. On none of the Bills moved from this group this afternoon has the mover found it necessary to wind up the debate, I suppose, because there was nothing to reply to.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, I want to assure you and the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that nobody in this group has any desire to hold up the proceedings here, but let me say this to the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost) that when the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) stands up in his place and hurls a gratuitous insult at the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg)--

MR. PORTER: After I had one from him.

MR. MACLEOD: No, you did not have anything. He said nothing at all.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

MR. MACLEOD: And that, Mr. Speaker, from an hon. minister who is obviously incompetent and utterly unable to deal with the subject matter of the legislation--

MR. SPEAKER: Order. I think we have gone about far enough. I was going to allow the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) to finish his address, but if we are going to carry out this mutual arrangement, as I said a few moments ago, let us try to abide by it; otherwise we will have discussion on every second reading, and I cannot allow every hon. member to speak on a Bill, or we will probably only finish one in an afternoon.

The mutual arrangement agreed upon was to expedite the business of the House, and at the same time give the private members an opportunity to present their cases.

I will allow the hon. member (Mr. Salsberg) to continue now, but following this, no discussion will be entered into by the other private members in the House. I think the agreement was that the hon. Prime Minister (Mr. Frost), the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter), the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) and the member who sponsored the Bill were to speak on it.

MR. MACLEOD: Mr. Speaker, on a point of order, I want to say this, that I think it was highly improper and strictly out of order for an hon. minister of the government to say that an hon. member of this House does not

believe in the sanctity of a contract and, as far as he knows, does not believe in the sanctity of anything.

I suggest when the hon. Attorney-General (Mr. Porter) made that statement, Mr. Speaker, you should have ruled him out of order and the hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) would have been finished long ago. The remark was an improper one; I object to it, and I think I would be supported by the hon. members of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: The remark should have been called immediately it was made.

MR. MACLEOD: I suggest, Mr. Speaker, it was your duty to rule out of order the improper remark.

MR. SPEAKER: While I do not pretend to be infallible in every sense of the word, I think I have done just that in most cases. I think we have had about enough of this foolish argument. Let us carry on with the debate, and I will ask all hon. members to please try and "play the game".

The hon. member for St. Andrew (Mr. Salsberg) has the floor.

MR. SALSBERG: I will wind up, Mr. Speaker, in view of the appearance of the face of the clock, although there is much more to be said about this and similar legislation.

I am closing with this remark that any hon. member who believes in the sanctity of the home and in the defence of the homes of the working-class people in times of crisis will vote for this Bill. On the other hand, those who place the sanctity of a contract above the sanctity of the home will vote against it.

MR. ELLIS: Mr. Speaker, I would like to say in conclusion that I did not believe this Bill would receive a very responsive hearing from the government benches, but I did believe there would be no attempt to either misread or misrepresent the Bill by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter). I resent very much his attempt to misread the Bill, or the purpose of it.

This is not something new. The principle involved in this Bill has been approved editorially by the press throughout the province of Ontario. I realize the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) does not know that.

The press did not say that the question of the protection of the home was "half-baked legislation". On the other hand they said that some measure of protection is necessary and it is as necessary to-day, as it will be tomorrow.

The Attorney General has said that this Bill is nonsense and half-baked and I say to the Attorney General (Mr. Porter) that I shall hang those statements around his neck for some time to come.

(TAKE "L" FOLLOWS)

So I resent very much the hatchet job of the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) and the misrepresentation that he tried to place on this piece of Legislation. I expected, as I said before, that the government would not accept it -- oh yes, I can assure you of that, because this Bill has been on the Order Paper all down the years and this is the first time it has been called, so I knew that was probably a good indication of the attitude of the government, but I do say again that I resent any attempt to misinterpret or to go to the extent of trying to create a false impression of what is contained in the Bill by the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter), and I say to the hon. Attorney General (Mr. Porter) that the words that he has used in respect to this Bill -- "half-baked Legislation" -- will be hung around his neck for many a day to come.

MR. SPEAKER: Order.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Hon. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): That does not terrify us. The question. Mr. Speaker, I would move the adjournment of the debate, and call Order No. 6.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Jolliffe) move the adjournment of the debate?

MR. E.B. JOLLIFFE (Leader of the Opposition): Again? Why not take the division on this one and see the result you get?

MR. FROST: That is all right then, yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is for second reading of Bill No. 85. Call in the members.

The House divided.

The motion negatived on division.

AYES 21.

NAYES: 57.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Order number 15.

MR. R. THORNBERYY (Hamilton Center): That is the government that was for the people.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is for second reading of Bill number 88.

MR. FROST: Same division?

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Same Division.

Motion negatived on division:

AYES: 21.

NAYS: 57.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister) Order number 6.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is that Bill number 60 be not now read, but be read this day six months hence.

SOME hon. MEMBERS: Same division.

Motion agreed to on division:

AYES: 43.

NAYS: 35.

HON. LESLIE M. FROST (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, seconded by Mr. Porter that when this House adjourns the present sitting thereof, it stands adjourned until two of the clock tomorrow afternoon and that the provisions of Rule number 2 of the Assembly be suspended so far as they apply to this motion.

Motion agreed to.

MR. FROST: Mr. Speaker, in order to wind up the Throne Debate, it will be necessary to have a night session tomorrow night, so thatthe House will convene at two, and then sit through. I think what we might do would be to have the hon. leader ofthe opposition (Mr. Jolliffee) and the reply from the government held over until Mondayafternoon and have the vote then, instead of tomorrow night. There are some hon. members here who have not been well, and I think perhaps we should not have the vote tomorrow night. We could have the vote on Monday afternoon by arrangement between the Whips, and I think we can wind up the debate, except for those two addresses.

Mr. JOLLIFFE: May I just say that I think the course the hon. Premier (Mr. Frost) has just outlined is the wise one. Indeed, he has, very wisely I think, endeavoured to avoid night sessions this month, but in this case,there is probably some justification for having a night session, because there are some hon. members who are not too often heard from in the House, who are on the list, and I would not want todeny them the opportunity to take part in the debate, and, on the other hand,we do not want to delay the coming of the Budget.

MR.FROST: That is right.

MR. JOLLIFFE: So I think in this case it probably is the best thing to do.

MR. FROST: I move the House do now adjourn.

Motion agreed to.

The House adjourned at 6L22 of the clock, p. m.

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